The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1382.—Vol. XXXII. LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1862. {STAMPED.....SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL. (Established 17 years.)

The market for shares of repute improves daily, particularly for those of the Caradon district, which has become a favourite one. A large business has consequently taken place this week in East Carn Brea, Marke Valley, East Caradon, Ludcott, Trelawny, Caradon Hooper, and in Wheal Uny and North Downs. Investors can scarcely err in inquiring any of this enumeration of shares at market prices. Other mines of merit can be indicated by letter.

Holders of mining shares DIFFICULT OF SALE in the OPEN MARKET may hear of purchasers, and parties in ARREAR OF CALLS, or SUED BY MERCHANTS may learn their true legal position by applying to Mr. CROFTS.

Feb. 14, 1862.

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

JAMES LANE has FOR SALE, at nett prices:—20 Arthur, 16s.6d.; 10 Bottle Hill, 10s.6d.; Billins, £16⅛; 20 Carn Camborne, 14s.; 20 Drake Walls, 22s.; 100 Dale, 12s. 6d.; 150 East Carn Brea, £10⅜; 10 East Caradon, £30¾; 20 East Russell, £2¾; 50 Great Wheal Martha, 18s. 6d.; 2 Grambler and St. Aubyn, £16; 50 Great Retallack, 11s. 6d.; 50 Great Tregune, 2s. 6d.; 10 Hingston Down, £2½; 5 Harriett, 20s.; 20 Kelly Bray 3s. 6d.; 20 Ludcott, £2¾; 10 Moyle, £1⅜; 20 Marke Valley, £10¼; 20 North Downs, £5¾; 25 North Minera, £1⅛; 50 Prosper United, £2; 2 Providence, £43½; 20 Redmoor, 5s.; 20 Rosewall Hill and Ransom, £3¾; 50 Sortridge, 12s.; 2 Trelawny, £19⅛; 1 Wheal Edward, £2; 10 Wheal Hearle, £16; 20 West Silver Bank.

Mr. LANE has SPECIAL BUSINESS in 5 Wheal Polmear.

PETER WATSON, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES,
79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Telegraphic messages to buy or sell Railway, Mine, and other shares and stocks punctually attended to on commission, or at nett prices for cash, or for fortnightly settlements, with advice as to purchases or sales.

Seventeen years' experience (two in Cornwall and fifteen in London).

Bankers: Union Bank of London.

There are several dividend mines paying from 15 to 25 per cent. on current market price, with increasing prospects; also, several progressive mines on the eve of a dividend-paying state, the shares in which will, no doubt, have a great advance in price.

If subscribers and clients will refer to my recommendations during the past four months, some dozen mines, they will find that they have advanced considerably as predicted, some from 75 to 400 per cent., whilst others, which I stated should be sold, have since fallen in price.

MR. PETER WATSON will RETURN TO TOWN THIS DAY (Saturday) from VIEWING several MINES in CORNWALL and DEVON, and will ADVISE with PARTIES as to *bona fide* PURCHASES and SALES, and for those who will be guided by his advise he will at once operate for them to advantage.

MR. LELEAN, 11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE the following MINING SHARES, free of commission:—

5 Alfred Consols, 15s.	150 Gt. No. Copper, £1⅜.	10 S. Bryn Gwiog, £4¾.
5 Brynford Hall.	50 Great Caradon.	1 So. Wh. Frances, £112.
1 Botallack.	20 Great Wheal Vor.	5 So. Carn Brea, 78s. 9d.
5 Bryn Gwiog.	10 Hingston Down, £2⅜.	120 So. Condurrow, 13s. 6d.
2 Billins.	3 Herward United.	2 South Basset.
2 Basset, £105.	1 Herodsfoot, £39¼, x d.	10 Tincroft, £8⅞.
5 Bottle Hill, 12s. 6d.	20 Kelly Bray, 11s.	20 Trenerom, £3¼.
10 Buller and Basset, 10s.	10 Kitty (Lelant), £10½.	10 Treloweth, 27s. 6d.
5 Carnyorth.	200 Lady Bertha, 11s.,	20 Tolcarne, £1⅝.
20 Carn Camborne, 14s.	5 Linares,	20 Trelyon Consols.
10 Caradon Consols.	5 Long Rake, £14.	12 Trelawny, £19½.
10 Crane.	10 Ludcott, £3.	350 Tamar Consols, 34s.
15 Charlotte Utd., 20s.	10 Marke Valley, £10¼.	25 Treweatha.
1 Condurrow, £80.	2 Mary Ann, £16.	40 Tolvadden, 29s.
2 Cook's Kitchen, £29.	10 Margery, £6.	50 Vale of Towy, 2s. 6d.
10 Cuddra, 20s.	500 Molland, 6d.	7 W. R. Down, £16.
5 Clifford Amal., £32.	40 North Laxey, 20s.	5 West Stray Park, £3¾.
4 Carn Brea, £70.	20 North Robert, 27s. 6d.	120 Wheal Unity, 18s.
10 Durio, £2¼.	250 North Minera, 22s. 6d.	5 West Basset, £13½.
10 Dale, 12s. 9d.	25 North Basset, £3.	100 West Margaret, 6d.
10 Drake Walls, 22s. 6d.	12 No. Treskerby, £23.	50 Worthing, 13s.
10 Ding Dong, £15.	20 North Downs, £5¾.	20 Wheal Grenville, 35s.
10 East del Rey, £1 19s 9d	12 North Roskear.	50 West Polmear, 6s.
10 East Providence.	10 North Crofty, £2 2s 6d	2 West Caradon, £42.
10 East Russell, £2¼.	122 New Frances, 6d.	10 Wheal Grylis, £14⅞.
10 East Carn Brea, £10¾.	10 Old Tolgus United.	5 West Bryn Gwiog.
10 East Grenville, £1⅜.	5 Par Consols, £3¾.	20 W. Condurrow, £3 7s.
15 East Caradon, £31.	200 Prosper United, 35s.	1 Wheal Seton, £126.
12 East Basset, £54.	10 Providence, £43.	200 Wheal Norris, £2 8s. 9d
10 East Rosewarne, 25s.	5 Rosewarne Utd., £17⅛.	30 Wheal Arthur, 18s. 6d.
10 East Treskerby, £1¼.	50 Rosewall Hill, £3¾.	10 Wheal Uny, £5⅝.
10 Great Wh. Vor, £6⅞.	50 Rosewarne Consols.	5 Wheal Margaret, £44.
10 Gt. Fortune, £14¾.	5 Silver Rake.	25 Wheal Hearle.
10 Great Alfred, 7s. 6d.	25 Silver Vein.	5 Wendron Consols, £15.
50 Great Moelwyn (£1 15s paid), offer wanted.	10 Spearne Consols.	10 West Fowey.
10 Great Crinnis, an offer wanted.	10 St. Ives Wheal Allen.	2 West Seton, £299.
10 Great Retallack, 11s.	1 South Tolgus, £53.	1 Wheal Buller, £72.
10 Great Martha, an offer wanted.	3 St. Ives Consols, £27.	50 Wheal Edward, 39s.
15 Great So. Tolgus, £4½.	5 St. John del Rey.	5 West Frances, £10.
	10 Stray Park, £31¼.	20 Wheal Harriett, 15s.
	1 South Caradon, £330.	10 Wheal Moyle.
	45 South Darren, 20s.	4 Wheal Reeth.
	125 St. Day,	

Mr. LELEAN will not bind himself to deliver any of the above stock, as the market is continually fluctuating.

Mr. LELEAN will send prices of those shares that are not marked, with the necessary information, on receipt of stamped directed envelope.

Bankers: Robarts, Lubbock, and Co.

Private and reliable information given, either by post or interview, for £1 1s., and commission on all orders 1¼ per cent. References if required.

11, Royal Exchange, February 14, 1862.

MR. E. GOMPERS, MINING OFFICES,
3, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED in BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES.

Terms, 1¼ per cent.—Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

MR. JOSEPH GREGORY, MINING OFFICES, 2, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET, E.C.

Bankers: City Bank, Threadneedle-street.

Commission on purchase and sale of shares, 1¼ per cent.

MESSRS. R. HORLEY AND CO., SWORN STOCK, SHARE, and MINING BROKERS, 45, CORNHILL, E.C. (late of 2, Royal Exchange-buildings), TRANSACT EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MINING BUSINESS, on commission only, and are in a position to obtain reliable information respecting all dividend and progressive mines.

N.B.—Messrs. HORLEY and Co. publish a Weekly Mining List, with the closing prices every Wednesday, and will be most happy to forward the same (gratis) on application.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, SHAREBROKER, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 15 years), has FOR SALE 2 Wheal Seton, £124; 120 Sigford Consols, 19s.; 100 Dale, 12s. 3d.; 100 North Robert, 25s. 6d.; 50 East Carn Brea, £10¾; 3 Margaret, £45; 15 Wheal Grylis, £14⅛; 100 North Downs, £5⅛; 100 Great Retallack, 12s.; 10 Trelawny, £18½; 7 North Roskear, £24¼; 10 Stray Park; 150 Wheal Unity; 1 Wheal Buller, £67⅛; 20 Marke Valley, £4⅜; 200 East Seton, 4s. 9d.; 5 Mary Ann; 6 Brynford Hall; 30 Smith's Wood; 100 West Polmear, 5s. 6d.; 150 Ribden; 60 Buller and Basset, 12s. 6d.; 6 Old Tolgus, £5⅝; 4 South Basset; 100 North Minera, 20s. 6d.; 4 East Basset; 100 South Caradon Wheal Hooper, 12s. 6d.; 2 South Frances, £115; 70 Cuddra, 24s.; 20 Wheal Marie; 20 East Agar, £3⅜; 200 New Holmbush, 9s. 6d.; 200 Great Caradon, 10s. 6d.; 20 Wheal Edward, 39s.; 1 South Caradon; 100 Great Treveddoe, 14s.; 20 Wheal Uny; 20 North Treskerby; 5 Great Fortune; 1 Devon Great Consols; 3 Clifford Amalgamated, £3; and 10 Ding Dong.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT.—Mr. THOS. SPARGO, of Nos. 224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., TRANSACTS every description of BUSINESS in the PURCHASE and SALE of SHARES in BANKS, CANALS, RAILWAYS, BRIDGES, INSURANCES, and all other BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCK.

Mr. SPARGO has FOR SALE SHARES in ENGLISH MINES paying from 20 to 25 per cent. upon the present price in bi-monthly and quarterly Dividends, as also a number of shares in good Progressive Mines, some of which he specially recommends to the public as sound investments.

Mr. SPARGO GIVES ADVICE and ACCURATE INFORMATION as to position and prospects of all mining undertakings upon application, either personally or by letter, and has published the following, from which those unacquainted with mining can enlighten themselves thereon, viz.:—Statistics and Observations upon the Mines of Devon and Cornwall, for 1859, price 2s. 6d.; ditto for 1860, 2s. 6d.; Physical, Geological, and Parish Maps of Cornwall, 10s. 6d.; Geological Maps of various Mining Districts of Cornwall, showing boundary lines of every mine, with the lodes, cross-courses, and elvans traversing each, 2s. 6d. each; and a Relief Model Map of Cornwall, price, £5 5s.

DIVIDENDS RECEIVED, CALLS PAID, and all orders negociated on a commission of ¼ per cent.

GEORGE MOORE,
1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

In any business that GEORGE MOORE is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER.

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—

2 Bryn Gwiog.	5 Herodsfoot, £39.	50 St. Day, 9s. 6d.
3 Billins.	50 Hafod, 7s. 6d.	2 S. Bryn Gwiog, £4⅛.
1 Basset, £98¾.	3 Herward United, £4⅛.	1 S. Wh. Frances, £103⅛
20 Buller and Basset.	30 Kelly Bray.	10 So. Carn Brea, £3⅜.
50 Bon Accord, 7s. 6d.	30 Lady Eliza, 5s.	20 So. Condurrow, 5s. 9d.
50 Cwm Brane.	1 Long Rake.	2 South Basset, £9 18s 6d
20 Camb. Vean, £2 1s. 9d.	10 Ludcott, £2 17s. 6d.	3 Trelawny, £18½.
5 Clifford Amal., £32½.	30 Merilyn, 7s. 9d.	50 Tamar Consols, 33s 9d.
2 Cook's Kitchen, £29 10s.	10 Marke Valley, £10⅜.	10 Tincroft, £9¼.
30 Cuddra, 19s. 6d.	1 Mary Ann, £15½.	30 Tees Side, 3s. 3d.
1 Carn Brea, £72.	50 North Minera, 21s. 9d.	30 Treweatha.
5 Caradon Consols, £10.	20 New Treleigh, 17s. 6d.	30 United Mexican, £8⅞.
15 Dale, 11s. 6d.	5 No. Basset, £3 3s. 9d.	50 Vale of Towy, 2s. 2d.
20 Dun Mountain, 20s.	2 No. Treskerby, £24½.	2 W. R. Down, £15¼.
20 Drake Walls, 21s. 6d.	10 North Downs, £5⅝.	5 West Stray Park, £3¾.
3 Ding Dong, £9⅜.	2 No. Roskear, £24¾.	10 Wh. Unity, 13s 9d, x ci.
5 East Russell, £2 11s. 3d.	10 North Buller, £2 18s 9d.	1 West Seton, £285¼.
10 E. Carn Brea, £10⅞.	5 North Crofty, 40s. 6d.	10 West Basset, £13.
30 East Grenville, 26s. 9d.	20 New Frances, 1s.	50 Worthing, 12s. 9d.
5 East Caradon, £30⅞.	1 New Seton, £64.	2 Wendron Con., £13 3 9
2 East Basset, £53.	30 North Robert, 25s.	30 Wh. Grenville, 32s. 6d.
5 East Trefusis, 17s. 6d.	30 North Rhine, 8s. 9d.	1 West Sharp Tor.
50 East del Rey, £1 15s.	10 Old Tolgus United.	30 W. So. Caradon, 18s 6d
2 East Darren, £48¾.	5 Par Consols, £3¾.	1 W. Caradon, £40½.
50 East Wheal Martha.	10 Prosper United, 35s.	2 Wheal Grylis, £15⅛.
3 Gt. Fortune, £14 13s 9d.	2 Providence, £42¾.	30 West Wendron, 1s. 9d.
2 Grambler, £16.	1 Rosewarne United.	1 Wheal Seton, £124.
30 Great Alfred, 6s. 9d.	20 Rosewall Hill, &c., £4¼.	20 Wheal Arthur, 15s. 6d.
50 Great Moelwyn (£1 15s. paid), 22s.	30 Ribden, 4s. 9d.	5 Wheal Uny, £5 10s.
	20 Redmoor, 2s. 10d.	1 Wh. Margaret, £44⅛.
40 Great Crinnis, 9s. 9d.	20 Rosewarne Consols.	10 Wheal Moyle.
50 Great Martha, 18s.	10 St. John del Rey, £64¾.	20 West Condurrow.
20 Guriyn.	1 Stray Park, £30⅛.	2 West Frances, £9¼.
20 Great Retallack, 11s. 9d.	40 Sortridge Cons., 10s. 9d.	5 Wheal Kitty (Lelant), £10⅜.
50 Great Onslow.	1 South Caradon, £325.	
50 Great Northern Copper, 24s.	2 Silver Rake.	30 Wheal Crebor, 10s 9d.
	1 South Tolgus, £55.	5 Wheal Hearle.
10 Gt. S. Tolgus, £4 5s.	30 So. Car. Hooper, 13s.	20 Wheal Norris.
10 Hings. Down, £2 7s. 6d.	20 Smith's Wood.	5 Wheal Edward.

And is a BUYER of 50 Rosewall Hill at £4, the seller paying commission; 5 North Roskear, 50 Wheal Ludcott at £2 17s., 20 South Carn Brea, and 200 Worthing at 12s.

2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, Feb. 14, 1862.

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, 68, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., MINING ENGINEERS, INSPECTORS of MINES, COMMISSION, and GENERAL AGENTS for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINE SHARES, RAILWAY, and EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION of STOCK.

SHARES FOR SALE:—		
1 South Frances, £105.	1 East Basset, £55.	1 North Roskear, £24¼.
1 Seton, £125.	10 Uny, £5 16s. 3d.	10 East Alfred, 26s.
10 North Downs, £5⅜.	10 No. Wh. Crofty, £2¼.	10 Marke Valley, £10¼.
	10 East Carn Brea, £10⅞.	North Robert, 25s.

And are BUYERS of one or two hundred East Seton.

Commission on share transactions 1¼ per cent. on £100 and above, and 2½ per cent. on less sums.

MR. EDWARD COOKE, SHAREBROKER,
5, HERCULES PASSAGE, near the Stock Exchange, London, TRANSACTS BUSINESS for principals in RAILWAY, MINE, BANK, and INSURANCE SHARES, &c., at the usual Stock Exchange rate of commission, and from the contiguity of his office to that institution he is enabled to operate promptly on all orders entrusted to his charge, either by telegraph or post.

A Map of New South Caradon, together with reports from Capt. Johns, of West Caradon, and others, sent on application.

Feb. 14, 1862. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. GEORGE BATTERS, of No. 5, COWPER'S COURT, CORNHILL, DEALER in BRITISH MINING SHARES and OTHER SECURITIES, from long experience in all mining stocks, can advise as to investment of capital at closest market prices.

Mr. BATTERS has special business in East Caradon, South Caradon, Marke Valley, East Carn Brea, &c., and strongly recommends his clients to eschew mythical concerns, where the only mining is in the pockets of the unwary, and to buy such shares as above enumerated, that at all times are marketable, and out of which the vendor can only obtain a reasonable commission.

Since I called public attention, only a few weeks ago, to East Carn Brea shares as likely to have a market rise of 100 per cent., the shares have risen 20 per cent., and the mine is improving beyond the expectations of its most sanguine friends. A great advance from the present price of 11*l.* may be looked for. Ore ground is discovered sufficient to return in profit all that the shares are now selling for, and the reserves are being increased at the rate of about 5000*l.* per month: 200 shares for sale at market price, or any number bought at a small marginal difference.

MR. BATTERS has SPECIAL BUSINESS in the SHARES of EAST CARADON, MARKE VALLEY, BILLINS, and EAST CARN BREA.

MR. JAMES HAMMON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 75, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE:—

Billins, £18.	East Seton, 12s.	North Treskerby, £22¾.
Bryn Gwiog, £28.	Gt. So. Tolgus, £4 6s. 3d.	North Roskear, £24¼.
Basset, £102¼.	Great Fortune, £14⅞.	North Downs, £5⅜.
Calstock Consols, 3s.	Great Retallack, 11s. 3d.	North Crofty, 41s.
Cook's Kitchen, £30¼.	Hingston, £2¾.	Sortridge, 11s. 6d.
Clifford Amalgtd., £32¼.	Herodsfoot, £68.	South Tolgus, £52.
Copper Hill, £112½.	Kelly Bray, 12s. (cl. pd.)	Tincroft, £8 18s. 9d.
Drake Walls, 22s.	Marke Valley, £10⅜.	Wheal Seton, £123½.
Devon Consols, £417½.	Mary Ann, £15¾.	Wheal Grylls, £15.
East Russell, £2 18s. 9d.	North Minera, 20s. 6d.	Wheal Edward, £2.
E. Carn Brea, £10 18s 9d.	North Robert, 23s. 6d.	Wheal Uny, £5⅞.
East Caradon, £30⅜.	North Basset, £3¾.	Wheal Arthur, 16s.

And is a BUYER of 100 East Alfred at 22s., 20 East Caradon at £29¾, any part of 200 East Russell at £2⅝, 100 Hingston at £2½, for cash on delivery.

Orders per post or telegraph promptly attended to.

February 14, 1862. Bankers: Bank of London.

MR. R. H. M. JACKMAN, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,
2, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, and BRITISH MINING EXCHANGE, SPREAD EAGLE COURT, FINCH LANE, CITY, E.C. SHARES FOR SALE, free of commission, for cash:—

5 North Roskear, £24.	100 Hawkmoor, 7s. 6d.	20 Lower Park, 10s.
3 Old Tolgus, £5½.	1 Margaret, £44¼.	15 Tolvadden, 27s. 6d.
4 Cook's Kitchen, £29¾.	3 Providence, £43.	5 East Grenville, 26s.
1 South Frances, £104.	40 Crelake, offer wanted.	50 West Wendron.
100 East Budnick, 3s.	100 Pedn-an-drea, 12s. 6d.	50 Cefn Cilcen.
15 East Caradon, £30¼.	100 Pengenna, offer wanted.	10 Holmbush, 25s.

Mr. JACKMAN is a BUYER of—

50 Rosewall Hill, £3¾.	5 No. Treskerby, £22¾.	50 East Russell, £2¾.
10 West Frances, £9¾.	500 Great Caradon.	3 East Basset, £51½.

Feb. 14, 1862. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

JOHN RISLEY, SHAREBROKER,
32, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SHARES FOR SALE:—		
10 Alfred Consols, 15s.	30 Great Caradon, 10s.	50 Molland.
5 East Agar, £3¼.	10 E. Carn Brea, £10 18 9	50 Nanteos and Penrhiw.
10 North Basset, £3⅜.	5 Trelawny, £18½, x d.	40 Merilyn.
10 North Frances, £3.	20 No. Downs, £5¼.	1 Stray Park, £31.
20 Crebor, 9s. 6d.	20 Grenville, 35s.	5 East Caradon, £30¼.

JAMES HUME'S "MINING CIRCULAR" for February contains VALUABLE information on EAST CARADON, EAST CARN BREA, CARADON CONSOLS, NORTH TRESKERBY, NORTH ROSKEAR, GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS, &c. Advice as to the most desirable investments by letter or personally.

Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

Offices, 74, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

GEORGE RICE, SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON.

Business done at close prices (cash or account), nett, on moderate commission.

MESSRS. THOMAS PENROSE and THOMAS PRICE UNDERTAKE ASSAYS and ANALYSES of EVERY DESCRIPTION of MINERAL PRODUCT, FUEL, and MANURES, at Messrs. Richardson and Co.'s Assay Office and Laboratory, Copper Ore Wharves, Swansea.

MESSRS. T. P. THOMAS AND SON, MINING AGENTS, GENERAL SHAREDEALERS, AND AUCTIONEERS,
2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Messrs. T. P. THOMAS and SON are prepared to do business at close market prices, either as buyers or sellers, in North Minera, Bryn Gwiog, Billins, Silver Rake, West Bryn Gwiog, and Long Rake.

SALE OF MINING SHARES BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. T. P. THOMAS begs to give notice that his NEXT SALE of MINING SHARES, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, advertised to be held at Garraway's, on the 20th inst., is POSTPONED to Thursday, the 27th inst., when he will offer the following, together with several other MINING SHARES:—

30 North Hafod.	40 Buller and Basset.
30 Kelly Bray.	10 Fowey Consols.
820 Worthing.	326 Tavistock United.
20 Treloweth.	250 West Par.
10 Lelant Consols.	5 Worvas Downs.
40 Nant-y-Iago.	10 East Providence.
2 Ding Dong.	2 North Roskear.
100 East Rosewarne.	6 South Basset.
50 St. Day United.	1 Rosewarne.
56 South Caradon Wheal Hooper.	3 West Providence.
25 Charlotte.	5 North Frances.
5 East Trefusis.	10 Hingston Down.

Persons desirous of offering shares at the above sale must give notice of same at the offices of the auctioneer, 2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London, on or before the 26th instant.

MESSRS. T. P. THOMAS AND SON have been favoured with instructions to SELL, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, FIVE HUNDRED SHARES in the CWM BRANE LEAD MINE COMPANY (LIMITED), at par (£2 per share), and which they can confidently recommend to their friends and the public as a first-class speculation and investment.—Application for shares will be received by Messrs. T. P. THOMAS and SON, at their offices, 2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London, up to the 15th inst.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER, 16, HACKINS HEY, LIVERPOOL.

Mr. THOMAS has had placed in his hands FOR SALE a number of SHARES in the MOUNT PLEASANT LEAD MINE, near Mold, a mine likely to be much richer than at present, but which now pays in dividends a much larger percentage than any other mine in the list. Prices and particulars on application.

JAMES B. BRENCHLEY, 78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., is a BUYER of, for immediate cash, and full value given—

2 Buller.	5 North Treskerby.	25 North Downs
1 Copper Hill.	50 Marke Valley.	5 South Basset.
5 West Caradon.	25 Ludcott.	2 Wheal Seton.
2 New Seton.	10 Mary Ann.	10 Kitty (Lelant).
Is a SELLER of—		20 Uny, £5 13s. 9d.
2 East Basset, £52¼.	2 Grambler, £15½.	50 North Trelawny, 4s.
1 Providence, £43.	25 Tamar, 35s.	20 Treweatha, 6s. 6d.

Business transacted in other shares.

Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

SHARES WANTED for cash, and strongly recommended for immediate investment and a great rise in price:—

Condurrow, £72¼.	Wheal Uny, £5¼.	St. Day United, 8s.
North Roskear, £24.	Wheal Union, £2.	Wheal Grenville, £1⅝.
Kitty (Lelant), £10½.	Clifford Amalgam., £31⅛	Wheal Seton, £120.
South Basset, £10⅛.	Treloweth, £1⅜.	Gram. & St. Aubyn, £15.
		Camborne Vean, £2.

N.B.—Established (both in Cornwall and London) 20 years.

Commission, 1¼ per cent.

HUBERT BARNES RYE, Mining Offices, No. 77, Old Broad-street, London, and Mining Exchange.

NORTH ROSKEAR.—The "bears" have again been at their "old game," and holders, with those inclined to embark, will do well not to be induced by such practised fraud and anonymous sfaiseboods.

H. B. RYE, 77, Old Broad-street, E.C.

MR. W. BIRDSEY, MINE SHAREBROKER, ST. MICHAEL'S HOUSE, CORNHILL (Established upwards of 30 years), is always in a position to TRANSACT BUSINESS in SHARES of DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES at the closest market prices. Commission, 1¼ per cent.

W. BIRDSEY has business in the undermentioned shares:—

East Caradon.	Wheal Harriett.	East Basset.
South Frances.	Marke Valley.	Cook's Kitchen.
Holmbush.	Trelawny.	Providence Mines.
North Downs.	Holmbush (new issue).	South Carn Brea.
West South Caradon.	West Caradon.	Ding Dong.
Wheal Buller.	North Roskear.	West Wheal Frances.
Stray Park.	Mary Ann.	Tamar Consols.
	New Treleigh.	

Mr. BIRDSEY is a BUYER of Trelawny, East Caradon, and West Frances at market prices, and can recommend two or three mines to invest in at present prices.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. FREDERICK WILLIAM MANSELL, MINING SHAREBROKER.

On and after the 21st of December,

OFFICES at 75, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

WILLIAM SEWARD, MINING BROKER, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 26, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Commission, 1¼ per cent. on £100 and above, and 2½ per cent. on less sums.

RICHARD CLIFT, MINE SHAREDEALER, late of Redruth, now 48, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, where all letters are to be addressed.

JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SHAREBROKERS, MINING OFFICES, CORN EXCHANGE, LEEDS.

MR. G. SHEPHERD, CIVIL, MINING, and AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER. Arbitrations, valuations, &c., conducted.—Address, by letter, 79, Cannon-street West, London, E.C.

MR. F. LISABE, C.E. AND C.M.E., may be consulted by letter addressed to No. 38, GLOUCESTER CRESCENT, REGENT'S PARK, N.W.; or personally at his office, No. 25, MOORGATE STREET, CITY, upon all matters connected with mining.

MR. M. GILDROY STEWART, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER,
COLLIERY VIEWER AND SURVEYOR,
INSPECTOR AND VALUER OF MINES AND MACHINERY,
BEDMINSTER, BRISTOL.

ASSAYS OF ORES AND METALS
Conducted by Messrs. GRIFFITH AND BARTON,
Assayers to the Bank of England and Anglo-Mexican Mints,
74, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON.

MR. MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 30TH MARCH, 1861, is NOW READY.

Price One Shilling. At 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C.

EDWARDS'S PATENT MINERAL ORE AND COAL WASHING MACHINE.—This is by far the MOST ECONOMICAL, both in cost and in working, as well as the MOST DURABLE and EFFICIENT MACHINE made. Complete machine, capable of washing from 25 to 50 tons per diem (according to quality), £75.—Full particulars, testimonials, &c., may be obtained from E. EDWARDS, Esq., C.E., Beaufort-buildings, Strand, London.

A MODEL may be seen at Mr. EDWARDS's office, Beaufort-buildings.

THE LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED), BURY, LANCASHIRE.

Capital, £100,000.

The above company are PREPARED to BUILD and LET FOR HIRE from TEN to ONE HUNDRED MINERAL WAGONS of the best possible construction.—For terms &c., apply to the undersigned.

J. BLOMELEY, Sec.

OFFICES,—No. 4, BROAD STREET.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, RAILWAY, AND MINING SHARES BOUGHT AND SOLD by Messrs. FULLER AND CO., 76, EXCHANGE ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON. The holders of stock are invited to communicate with them, either for the purchase or sale of such stocks.

Messrs. FULLER and Co. call especial attention to the present favourable opportunity of investing in British mines, being perfectly free from risk, and paying 15 to 20 per cent. Also, in a few progressive mines, upon which 250 to 500 per cent. profit may be realised in a few months. Telegraphic messages promptly attended to.

Bankers: Bank of England.

Original Correspondence.

ON THE DISEASES AND DURATION OF MINERS' LIVES

SIR,—Much having been recently said and written on the diseases and the length of the lives of Cornish miners, by which the attention of thoughtful men has been directed to the consideration of that very important subject, is my apology for begging the favour of troubling you with the following remarks for the consideration of those who wish to form a correct opinion of the average length of the lives of that interesting portion of the population of the British empire. Your readers will at once admit that it is essential to the arriving at truth in this as in any other matter that sufficient data should be obtained, in order to facilitate which I beg to suggest the propriety—indeed the necessity—of having answers to the following questions:

1. The number of persons working underground, with their ages, in any district comprising several mines.

2. The number and ages of those who did work underground and are now employed as mine agents, pitmen, timbermen, enginemen, and other engagements on the surface of the mines in the same district.

3. The number and the ages of those who formerly worked underground in that district who are now engaged in some business, keeping small shops, or cultivating small farms, &c.

4. The number and the ages of those still living who have emigrated to our colonies, or to foreign lands, during the last twenty years, and of those who have returned from fields of successful enterprise.

I doubt if any class of labourers on the earth has so large a proportion as the Cornish miners which move out of the sphere they have been trained in to occupy improved positions in civil society, and by emigrating to endeavour to benefit themselves and their families. If this important matter be fairly looked at in the light which can be had in the way indicated above, I am inclined to think the average length of the lives of miners in the Camborne district, and in some others also, would be found to be but little short of forty years, instead of thirty, as is given by some who have only taken a very partial view of the matter. C. THOMAS.

Dolcoath Mine, Camborne, Feb. 12.

MINERS' ASSOCIATION OF CORNWALL AND DEVON.

SIR,—History is an important branch of study, and to the Cornish miner it would doubtless be interesting to trace the history, so far as can be ascertained, of the rise and progress of Cornish mining, from the open cuttings on the backs of the lode through the various improvements up to the present time. It would still be more interesting could we trace the ideas that have prevailed amongst miners relative to the formation of mineral deposits: these were oral until the publication of the *Mining Journal*, through the medium of which various persons have expressed their views at sundry times, but it was not until 1859, when Capt. Charles Thomas published his lectures on the "Geology of Cornwall and Devon," that anything of a definite form which was of a real practical nature for the benefit of the miner appeared in print. These for awhile stirred up a host of oppositionists among miners professionally and miners nominally, who were so blinded by prejudice that they would not examine for themselves, and see whether or not they were true; consequently to them they were a stumbling block. To the mere literary theorist they were foolishness, because they were written in a style intelligible to the reader, unvarnished, and so condensed as to be of great service to those whose minds were eager after truth.

When the Miners' Association was formed, under such favourable auspices, I really expected the subject of mineral formations would have become a prominent part of the study to which the miner would be directed, but with two exceptions I have hitherto looked in vain for anything of the kind; these two, Mr. Simmons, as well as the author of the paper on the St. Austell mining district, really deserved the thanks that were imparted to them. Mr. Reginald Grylls has long promised to favour the mining world with his views on mineral formations, the appearance of which is eagerly looked for, but hitherto they have been withheld. We have, however, been favoured with some good practical papers from our Cornish engineers, to whom we tender our hearty thanks, but in reading some other papers, especially one or two read at the meeting held at Falmouth, I was forcibly reminded of a couplet I somewhere met with,—

'Tis pleasant to see one's name in print.
A book is a book if there's nothing in't.

To the practical miner I would say, do not let us waste our time in studiously enquiring into the chemical properties of various kind of strata, and in perplexing our minds in trying to ascertain what affinity they have for various kinds of mineral, but let us aim at the really useful part of geology, and try to increase our knowledge by showing the effect produced; and by the increase of knowledge of indications that is in store for the enquiring mind, combined with a skilful and economical appliance of machinery, let us endeavour to render some essential service, by endeavouring to make mines pay cost, and eventually to make a profit, whereas by the old system they would only work at a loss, and by so doing a lasting benefit will be conferred on the world at large. By the study of the higher branches of chemistry, and the futile imaginations of the mere theorist, we shall only bewilder our minds to no purpose. Surely it becomes all who have the real interest of the miner at heart to further the practical part of geology to the utmost, there being mines now working, and some of them managed by men of unquestionable integrity, but who, not taking heed to the laws afforded by Nature, are wasting money in that which will assuredly turn up a blank, and which ought to be applied to a better purpose.

Camborne, Feb. 8. MINE AGENT.

THE HARTLEY NEW PIT CATASTROPHE.

SIR,—I pass over the questionable taste of the introductory observations of "A Pitman;" and, as he appears desirous of having some explanation upon the following questions, I feel in duty bound to furnish it. He asks for an example of a shaft being sunk upon the principle of having two separate circular shafts formed out of one by the operation of bricking, and who advised it. My answer is, that it was sunk under the advice of a viewer from the North of England, and that the colliery is situated at Bredbury, in Cheshire; and I may now add that Mr. Jowett, the late proprietor, often regretted his weakness in consenting to the system being employed, and has often stated that it had been far more expensive than the sinking of two separate shafts would have been. With respect to my modesty in declaring that I possessed no knowledge of the cost of sinking square shafts, and bratticing others, I can only observe that I might have had a more intimate knowledge of this branch of colliery management, had I not on one occasion threatened to leave my situation rather than consent to the system of working a colliery with only one shaft: but, in justice to my employers, it is necessary to state that they never proposed such a thing; on the other hand, they are the most uncompromising advocates of working all collieries with two or more shafts. With respect to the sinking of two circular shafts, each 11 feet diameter, at the cost of 7*l.* 10s. per lineal yard, permit me to say that if I have not been explicit enough for your correspondent to understand what is meant by "everything included," I beg to inform him that it includes the whole expense incurred in the operations of sinking and bricking the shafts, winding the water, sharpening the tools, wear and tear of ropes, machinery, &c., and the cost of fuel. What I mean by useless expenditure is the money that is too often expended in a lavish manner in erecting machinery, &c., of a more expensive character than is required, and in doing everything rather to please the eye than to serve a more substantial purpose. In one case that has recently come under my notice, a shaft was sunk to a considerable depth, of 10 ft. diameter, and the walls set in cement; but from some cause it was thought that the shaft was too small, and, prior to raising a single ton of coal, operations were recommenced at the surface, and the shaft is in course of being sunk of greater diameter. If space would permit, many other instances of a like character might be given.

If your correspondent had read the letter he professes to criticise with ordinary care, he would have found that my estimate of 12*l.* per yard was not intended to cover the expense of tubbing, and that the quantity of water named by me was 1000 gallons per hour, and not 100 gallons. If we had been favoured with an outline of the system of raising the 800 tons of coal per day by one shaft at Cramlington Colliery, and the depth and size of the shaft, it would, perhaps, have been necessary to have entered into this part of the subject. In the absence of such information, I shall pass it over, by simply observing that if my remarks had been carefully read it would have been seen that I advocate having two ropes in one shaft. The explosions referred to occurred within 11 months of each other, at one colliery, under the same viewer, he being from the North. With this information, and a very slight effort on his own part, I hope your correspondent will be enabled to satisfy himself as to the whereabouts of the colliery in question.

I candidly admit my ignorance upon the subject of changing buckets and doing any repairs that may be required to the pumps, rods, &c., by means of "apparatus for ascending and descending the pump end when necessary;" and also of what is meant by the "pump end." If we take into consideration the fact that Hartley Pit was only 12 feet diameter before being brattieed, it will at once be seen what space will be left to do any repairs in the shaft whilst the operation of winding coal is going on.

I neither said or wished it to be understood that the liability is greater for the guide-rods or machinery connected with raising coal to be deranged in one shaft than in two, but providing two separate engines are employed, and each shaft rendered independent of the other. I think that even "A Pitman" must admit that the risk of having a colliery temporally suspended is much greater where only one shaft is employed than when two shafts are used.

In my communication of the first inst. I did not profess to raise all the objections that might have been raised against the system of working a colliery upon such a principle as the one at Hartley, or I should have shown the impossibility of allowing each workman a sufficiency of pure air to maintain them in health for any lengthy period, in consequence of the limited area of the upcast and downcast; but as one solitary and nameless individual only appears to dispute anything I have said against the system, and he even partially admits the necessity of dispensing with such a rude system, I shall not trespass upon your space by offering any further remarks, beyond suggesting that every mining locality should lose no time in petitioning Parliament to take measures to prevent any colliery being worked in future with only one shaft. JOS. GOODWIN.

Feb. 10.

THE HARTLEY NEW PIT CATASTROPHE.

SIR,—This fearful sacrifice of human life having struck the attention of a whole people, from our beloved Queen to the humblest peasant, the nation's sympathies are at once awakened, and all the widows and orphans are immediately provided for. This is as it should be, but while lavishing our bounty upon the dependents on the sufferers in the present instance, let us not forget that by the time the present year has completed its course *six times the number that perished there will have suffered violent deaths in our collieries and metallic mines*, leaving a proportionate number of distressed widows and fatherless children to lament their loss, without even the consolation, small as it may be, of national sympathy or material support. Is it not possible that a nation's sympathies, once awakened to the sufferings of those engaged in winning their every-day comforts from the dark caverns of the earth, might be kept active? Is it only when hetacombs fall by the grim monster that sympathy can be awakened, and the many dropping in ones, twos, threes, &c., awaken no feeling, and gain for their bereaved no support? The same power brought into operation in the present instance might, I think, be used to establish a permanent institution, properly directing those charitable streams ever ready to flow forth at the cry of bereavement and distress into one efficient channel, by which much suffering and want might be alleviated. Every day of the miner's life, as he goes forth from his family and his scanty morning meal, he understands full well that he takes his life in his hand, and may never more return. There must be men to fill our dangerous as well as other occupations. We call for soldiers to fight our battles, and they go forth to victory and to death. We call for seamen to carry on our commerce on the deep, and they go forth, doing our bidding amid all the dangers there. We must have coals to supply our thousands of engines and millions of hearths; iron to build our ships and locomotives with; copper, tin, and lead for a thousand and one purposes; and the miner comes forth, by his continuous labour giving us all these necessaries and comforts, regardless of the dangers surrounding him.

Mid fearful dangers round of fire and flood
He carves his way; nor spares his own life blood
To win his children's bread. When huge rocks fall,
And their reverberating thunders roll
Along the caverned sides of that dark cave.
Or pent up in the mine, no power to save
Him from that sure insinuating flood
That creeps upon his narrowing abode.
Or sometimes stealing on its treacherous way
The noxious gas will overpow'r and lay
That strong man low. Or when the hidden spark
Will steal upon the blast, and leave a dark,
An eyeless, shattered mass: quick death to whom,
God willing, would indeed become a boon.
When thus in the dark mine he falls alone,
Or when his fellows share his fate, his own
So lov'd, so rude bereft, his latest thought
Obtains. With dying hand that miner wrote
(With scarcely strength its fastening to unclamp)
To her he lov'd, his farewell on his lamp.

Well knowing that many of those brave sons of toil must every day perish, might we not do something by which when the last agonising moment comes, the greatest agony of all—a consciousness of the coming distress of their widows and orphans—might be somewhat mitigated? For the sufferers in the Hartley Colliery it has been announced that further subscriptions are unnecessary. Instead of shutting up that flood of human kindness thus overflowing, might not its streams be directed into a proper channel for the relief of those whose bread-winners, although living today, will assuredly suddenly perish to-morrow? England enjoys many blessings. Many of her people are rich, and in full enjoyment of everything this world can give them. But amongst all the blessings of this great country nothing conduces so much to enrich her people as her abundance of mineral wealth, which wealth might as well never have existed were there not an industrial population, in some degree reckless of danger, to win it from the dark depths where it is found. The miner passes the greater part of his time under the earth, enduring the most intense severity of labour, well knowing that, as a general rule, all he can expect in return will be just sufficient to keep him and his family in existence, and that when he dies he leaves all dependent on him entirely unprovided for. Ought not something to be done by a country so powerful and so blessed for those who thus give life and limb for the emolument of the more favoured of her people? In the case of the painful accident at Hartley New Pit, our beloved Queen having set the example, it was speedily and effectively followed by all the great and noble, and by every class in the land. The same influence would as easily afford relief to the sufferers whose interests we are now advocating. Oh! for the eloquence of a Demosthenes to advocate this cause in that thrilling language which should ensure a continuance of sympathy with the miner in his toil, in his hours of danger, of mutilation, and of Death. W. TREGAY.

Redruth, Feb. 10.

THE HARTLEY COLLIERY ACCIDENT.

SIR,—I am not amongst those when serious accidents occur who attribute everything to divine Providence: we all know that but for the intervention of that Providence serious calamities would often befall us in various shapes. In the Hartley Colliery calamity, as well as in nearly all the serious explosions which occur from time to time in the North (which explosions, by-the-bye, never occur but in mines worked on the plans of the northern collieries), arise from a barbarous infraction of every law of nature, so far as mining is concerned—the one shaft, the defective system of brattices. The stall and pillar method of working 3 ft. and 5 ft. veins of coal, which admits of the worst class or system of ventilation, where the men have to work in the oven-like stalls, to say nothing of the great waste of coal, all call for an immediate change. In 1856 I had occasion to go over a Shropshire colliery with a Welsh mining engineer; he was astounded at the simplicity and efficient manner in which these mines are worked—the absence of expensive driftways for air, the perfection of the ventilation, and at the comfort with which the colliers and miners pursued their labours. He found no goafs, no coal left to support the superstratum, and, more than all, he was astounded at the cheap rate the coals were wrought. All the collieries in Shropshire are worked on what is known as the long wall system, with an "up and down shaft" for ventilation, with a current of air continually sweeping through the whole of the works from end to end, carrying off all impurities as they are generated in the workings, renders the mines for the colliers as safe as any other branch of industry in England. The northern colliery owners object to sinking two shafts on the *plea of expense*, and consequently sink one shaft, which costs infinitely more than a pair of shafts sunk in a proper manner. This shaft they divide and re-divide at an enormous expense, to make it available for ventilation. They case it with timber, which is always falling to pieces and getting rotten; then the eternal expense of repairing the brattices, whereas, if they were to sink two shafts, and case them with good brickwork, all this expense and labour would be obviated. We frequently hear of the Newcastle colliers, and of the splendid system of working their mines; but, to tell the truth, their system is the most barbarous in existence, the most slovenly that can be devised; there is neither comfort for the workmen or economy in the system of working. It appears that these shafts cost from 15*l.* to 20*l.* per yard in sinking, inclusive of timbering and bratticing. The time it must take to sink one of these shafts must be enormous; but if they sunk two circular shafts, 9 ft. in the clear, they would be run down in infinitely less time, and at a cost of about 6*l.* to 7*l.* per yard each; then, with a steam-engine between the two, they have two good winding-shafts, out of which they can draw any amount of coal. If they have water in their works they can use one for the pumping-engine, as well as for drawing coal. But in the present system the whole affair is crowded into one small space, adding danger to danger, and confusion to confusion, while, should an explosion occur, nothing but death awaits the unfortunate workmen—young and old, and their widows and orphans thrown destitute on the world; and if it were not for the exertions and generosity of their countrymen nothing but the workhouse is open to them.

The northern coalowners say, if you ask them why they have not sunk a second shaft—Oh, but look at the expense! Well, they must see that the doctrine is now exploded, and that it is cheaper to sink two shafts than to sink one, if they go to work like other sensible people, and get rid of their stupid northern prejudices and supposed superiority. But by what rule of rationcination was a large cast-iron beam placed over a shaft which men had to descend and ascend? Where were the cross heads and catches which should have caught the beam, and so prevented it falling even a single foot after it broke? There could have been no protection of any kind for this purpose—when the beam broke it slipped into the shaft. A more slovenly affair cannot possibly be imagined. Again, it appears to me the beam broke in its downward stroke, when it had nothing but the weight of the pump-rods on it. If it had broke in the up stroke the other end would have knocked out the bottom of the cylinder, and have almost shaken the engine-house down; but at the inquest the engine-driver stated, "as soon as the *beam broke I ran and stopped the engine*," clearly proving, I think, that the beam broke in the downward stroke. If the beam had broke in the up stroke the engine would have stopped itself with a vengeance. But this so-called economy has now done its work; the outraged laws of nature have been vindicated, and its retribution has fallen on the 204 innocent victims, their families, and the nation. Parliament must interfere, and it is to be hoped the public will second the efforts of the colliers in the district to obtain redress for their *terrible grievances*. G. SHEPHERD, M.E.

26, *Throgmorton-street, London, E.C.*

P.S.—Where a pumping-engine is in operation over a winding-shaft the engine ought to be stopped while the men both descend and ascend the shaft; this rule ought to be rigidly enforced.

THE NEW HARTLEY CATASTROPHE.

SIR,—In the experimental illustrations during my lecture on Friday evening last, at St. James's Hall, I showed certain results with carbonic acid gas different from what might, *prima facie*, be expected. As the better acquaintance with this deadly enemy of the miners may be useful in any subsequent difficulty, you may, perhaps, not deem it unworthy an insertion in your Journal. My apparatus, a glass vessel, represented the level of a mine with two vertical shafts; on dropping a candle to the bottom of one of the shafts I illustrated the operation of a furnace driving the air into the upcast shaft; after withdrawing my candle I charged the level of the mine with carbonic acid gas, which from its superior gravity retained its position at the bottom of the shafts, where it extinguished my candle on fresh insertion. I then caused a current of ventilation, which I suddenly suspended, by stopping the top of the upcast shaft, while still containing atmospheric air, just as the accumulated debris at Hartley stopped the furnace-drift. After a short interval the carbonic acid gas, having acquired momentum, displaced the air, and took its position at the top of the shaft, while the bottom of the shaft contained pure and lighter air, as was proved by my candle now going out at the top of the shaft. I infer from this that the current of ventilation, although suddenly suspended by the debris, caused the carbonic acid gas to ascend till arrested as in a *cul-de-sac*, in the Yard seam and furnace drift; and that, therefore, the miners sought of all others the most dangerous locality—running into the gas, in short, while endeavouring to escape from it; whereas had they avoided it a few hours longer it would probably have found its natural level again. In the position they took they would also unquestionably encounter the carbonic oxide from the furnace. Might not our miners be taught as well as drilled as our volunteers are, that they might know how to contend with their enemies when occasion arises?

I also illustrated clearly by my diagrams that instead of the fearful delay consequent on removing the debris, each shattered portion having to be drawn up, and the consequent risk to the sinkers from the unsafe state of the shaft, two of Peto's or Brassey's navvies would have made their way to the men in a few hours, by cutting a passage at right angles with the shaft, and thence sinking a fresh aperture to the furnace drift beneath them, they being perfectly sheltered all the time, what they dug out being heaped on to the debris, and the accumulating water, if necessary, drawn up in buckets.

In the first of these cases the men could not have done anything for their own release, as they would be rendered powerless by the gas.

Oakley-st., Chelsea. JOHN S. PHENÉ.

COLLIERY VENTILATION—MR. COLWELL'S SYSTEM.

SIR,—According to promise, conveyed in my letter of the 5th inst., I will now endeavour to simplify, and explain, my humble views of what I believe to be *fallacious* in the system of "furnace ventilation," now so predominantly in use, as well as all other means of *traction*, and consequent "expansion," of the atmosphere in coal mines, as compared with *propulsion* and *compression*, not only as regards the question of *explosions*, but the important consideration of the great deficiency of pure air for the respiration of the miner underground, which, according to recent statistics, has reduced the average age of such operatives to 27, compared to 44 as that of the agricultural labourer.

The limited space to which I must necessarily confine my arguments in your columns precludes the possibility of my quoting acknowledged authorities to confirm my statements in detail, as to existing evils and abuses, which alike require to be remedied, but for the sake of brevity I will take the following propositions as admitted:—

1. That more air is needed, as a general rule, if it can be obtained without increasing the *speed* of the current.—2. That in every colliery in the kingdom the air is more or less pregnant in some parts than in others, less filled in places remote from the main drift, where explosive and deleterious gases are mostly given off, or accumulate, and where it is most difficult to obtain the counteraction of the natural pressure of the atmosphere.—3. That in many mines the coal is worked to a considerably greater height than the average dimensions of the ventilating current. That undulations of the roof, from falls, occasion immense "swilleys," in which light and dangerous gases abound, in the absence of artificial means to sweep them occasionally into the passing stream of expanded air. That sundry spaces exist in which these dreaded enemies may again deposit themselves, unobserved, between their former receptacles and exit,—and hence a source of great danger.—4. That if the men dare not use an unprotected light to enable them to earn their daily bread, the atmosphere of some such mines is unfit for human respiration, particularly as the labour of such operatives entails the necessity of double the quantity of air for breathing purposes, than is required by men in a quiescent state.—5. That atmospheric changes upon the surface quickly operate upon the air below. Even with a fall in the barometer, and, consequently, lightened internal pressure of the atmosphere, gas is acknowledged to be discharged abundantly from goaves, blowers, and other places, and the more so when, with such a fall in the barometer, a rise in the thermometer occurs. And it is further admitted that upon a contrary change, when the internal pressure of the air is increased, the gas *recedes* from the *superior* force, which then penetrates the very holes which a few minutes before were discharging volumes of deadly *vapour*.

In such a paper as the *Mining Journal* it would be needless for me to describe the weight, pressure, and elasticity of the air, or the relative specific gravity of the various gases with which the miner has to contend; but as *expansion* is the inevitable result of *heat*, and heat being at present inseparable from the ordinary working of deep and extensive collieries, the first question appears to me to be whether this can be lessened, or not prevented? In the next place, can a colliery be *filled* to compression? and if so, can the air be circulated as well, or better, than under the present means adopted? Would the entire atmosphere of the mine be better suited to the health and comfort of the miner? Would the risk of sudden death or mutilation be reduced? Would the necessity for more shafts be greatly obviated? And lastly, would the continual drain on the poor pitmen's wives and families be removed? And to all these interrogatories I confidently and fearlessly answer in the affirmative! How, then, it will be asked, are all these blessings be accomplished? And it now becomes my privileged duty to lay before the public the result of my common-sense interpretation of the laws of natural philosophy bearing upon this all-important subject, coupled with, not only minor experiments in models, but by actual demonstration, on a limited scale, at the Montague Main Colliery, Scotswood.

As collieries differ in depth and extent—some fiery and others not; some ventilated by means of a single shaft, others with more than one—the difficulty I experience in defining the adaptation of my plans may be easily imagined, and to attempt a fixed rule for all would be simply absurd. I entreat, therefore, of all interested in the subject, not only to listen to reason, but to reflect before they reject or condemn, which many are too apt to do in all cases of suggested improvements upon what they vainly consider *perfection*. In the first place, however, it must be determined what degree of compression will render the escape of gas harmless; but, in ascertaining this, due regard must be had to the health and comfort of the miner. Some say you cannot have too much air, but there is a maximum, beyond which it would be unnecessary to go. If the desired degree of compression can be obtained by the common fan, as I believe it can, then there would be no need of expensive machinery for propulsion; if not, there are other well-known means of obtaining an unlimited supply. For instance, by simply reversing the valves of Struvé's patent air-pump; but bearing in mind that it will no longer be a question of great speed through the main air-ways only, the additional quantity to its *equal spread throughout the entire ramifications of the whole*, is, to my mind, the principal consideration; and as none will be permitted to pass away, except into the fissures, cracks, chinks, blowers, goaves, &c. (from which the gas had previously exuded) until every part is filled to the desired extent of air, I apprehend no extensive power will be needed.

Assuming, then, that so far I have made myself understood, I next propose to our

air from the fan or pump to a chamber near the pit bottom by means of a bitumen-d, or malleable iron-pipe, of some such dimensions as that used at the "Hartley New ellery" for pumping water; a valve to be placed within such chamber, to prevent the cape of air, in case of the cessation of supply by the breakage or other stoppage of the ma-inery. The air to be coursed from such chamber, in the first instance, by a passage nning parallel with the main roadway, now traversed by man and horse, a sufficient stance to admit of three doors of equal space from each other, according to the require-nts of the ordinary work, and beyond the inner one of which the air should be ad-itted from its first receptacle.

By this arrangement it will be obvious that the natural tendency of the current will from such inner door towards its place of exit, when the valve at the upcast is per-itted to act, and that upon each passing train of trucks, &c., no more air will be lost an the difference between the ordinary pressure of the atmosphere, in its relative space tween the second and third doors, as compared with the degree of compression beyond e inner door; but no two of such doors to be opened at one time, and which would ed but little precaution, as some *power* would be necessary to open such door in the sence of an appliance for easy regulation, to be hereafter described in detail. The air en taken from the interior might be conducted through the "thill," or floor of the sta-es, to the working shaft, and more, if necessary, by means of very small apertures m the first receiver or "air-chamber." Another chamber should be formed near the cast, and as the air must necessarily penetrate the grooves, distinct return air-ways m these should be made, remote from any passage to be traversed by men or boys, d, if necessary, I believe that in some mines the face of the goaf may be made the *last* int to receive the atmospheric pressure, and thus to conduct the whole of the passing rrent through the goaf to the upcast, through passages *sealed* from intrusion by the eratives, and into which no light need ever enter.

It is now necessary to speak of the proposed upcast; and instead of more space being quired for the *exit* than the *entrance* of the air, as is now absolutely necessary, and some cases to the extent of two-thirds of an enormous shaft, I believe that a metallic pe, of a few inches diameter, will be ample for the liberation of the atmosphere when der *compression;* and hence not only an immense saving of space, but a correspond-g saving of future expense in the sinking of shafts in general. The valve in this case be upon the surface, beyond the reach of idle curiosity or possibility of being tam-red with, and which may be varied in form to suit the tastes of owners or viewers, t to be regulated to the degree of the required internal and upward pressure. From at moment I presume the discharge of air would be in the exact ratio of the supply; t every inch of the *whole interior* of the mine would then be subject alike to what-er resistance may be found necessary to apply for the *prevention* of the *emission* of explosive and deleterious gases, and so continue from day to day.

As I have already alluded to the necessity of more shafts being *obviated*, if "explo-ions" can be prevented, it would be well to maintain the present party wall of coal tween every colliery working the same seam, but if this be limited (in the centre) to yards by 3 feet *in some known spot, free from goaf*, so as to form a passage if ne-essary, and the difference of space filled with small coal and closed on each side with door, there would be but little obstruction to the escape of all who might be acci-ntally imprisoned within one mine, as they could thus be quickly released by access m the adjoining colliery.

I have unavoidably omitted some minor details, together with the evidence on hich I rely to remove all scruples as to the *fallacy of present practices*, still my mble views are submitted for mature consideration and optional adoption, if found on al to be correct in principle; and if not sufficiently defined, I shall be happy to supply y additional information which may be sought in the same spirit with which I have itherto been actuated, in my humble efforts to protect the lives, and to ameliorate the ndition, of all employed in the coal and ironstone mines of this country.

Belvedere-place, Southwark, Feb. 12. C. COLWELL, author of *Money versus Life*.

N.B. I last week inadvertently included the *five* who were killed in the shaft with ose destroyed by foul air; I, therefore, intended to have said 199, instead of 204.

SIMPLE TACKLE FOR DRAWING FROM MINES.

SIR,—Your correspondent "X.," in the Journal of Feb. 1, writing on his subject, asks whether some such means as he suggests could not be adopted so as to draw stuff from mines on a more economical principle than by steam-power, water-wheel, or horse labour? Undoubtedly it can be done. Some such plan as pointed out I have had in contemplation for some time, and have the diagrams, and part of a model, which I hope very shortly to bring to perfection. It is on the incline-plane principle, and will draw either kibbles or skips. I beg to inform "X," that in his plan, as laid down by him, there is one great difficulty which he has not overcome—the sending down the kibble, or skip, after it is drawn to surface and discharged of its load. He has filled his box with water, the wagon (which of necessity must be had to fix the box on), box, and water have gone down the incline, and the kibble drawn to surface; but then his kibble must be sent down again for another load. But how is this to be done, seeing that the wagon, water-box, and probably 100 fathoms of rope or chain, which will weigh, perhaps, twice the weight of the empty kibble, must be drawn up the incline again? Now, the little machine—a model of which I am in course of making—will overcome all those difficulties, and which, I calculate, will draw the same weight of stuff in eight hours, with one-third the quantity of water that it would take to draw it with a powerful water-wheel. My object has been to find out some plan to do the same amount of work, with less water, than by the ordinary means of water-wheels. Suppose there was a small stream of water that could be brought on the top of an incline plane that did not discharge more than 5 cwts. of water per minute, and the shaft to be drawn from was 50 fms. deep, the weight of the kibble to be 4 cwts., 50 fathoms of chain 9 cwts., and the kibble of stuff 10 cwts.—total weight to be lifted 23 cwts. Supposing the weight of the incline wagon and water-tub to be 7 cwts., this would leave 16 cwts. to be started from the bottom of the shaft. Then, suppose your water-box to contain 25 cwts. of water, you would have 2 cwts. of water to make up for friction, &c. Then place a large cistern at the top of your incline, right over where your water-tub comes up; this cistern would be reserving the water while the water-box was going down and up again; and supposing it took the 25 cwts. of water to draw the kibble up; by having 5 cwts. of water per minute coming in the cistern, you could by that means draw a kibble every five minutes, or 144 kibbles, or 72 tons of stuffs, in twelve hours, by a small supply of water that would not lift the kibble from the bottom by a machine attached to a wheel of even 40-feet diameter; and where there would not be large quantities of stuff to draw, a reservoir might be made so as to pool this water by night. Suppose, again, your supply of water should abate one-half, you could still draw six kibbles per hour, &c.; but if dependent on drawing with a wheel his quantity of water would be useless. The only two things necessary for a foundation, or main-spring of power, is a moderately steep incline plane as deep as your shaft, and a small stream of water brought on the top of it; every other difficulty, such as sending the kibble down, &c., is very easily overcome.—*Newcastle-Emlyn, Feb.* 6. R. SANDERS.

BASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN PUMP.

(*Translation*) SIR,—As some of your correspondents seem to entertain the opinion that my pump has not yet had a sufficient trial to enable a conclusion as to its merits being arrived at, will you permit me to offer a few remarks which will, I think, effectually remove that impression? There are at present four pumps upon this system working continually in this country. The first, at Cricklewood, has already been nearly four years in operation, and not a single repair has been requisite during that period; with this pump two men raise 40 gallons of water per minute with the greatest east. The second pump is at Wheal Concord, Devonshire, where it commenced working March 21, 1861, in the presence of more than fifty engineers and mining captains, as will be seen by reference to the local papers, or to the *Mining Journal* of the following Saturday. Although the diameter of the tube of this pump is but 4¼ in., it was found that 300 gallons of water per minute could be raised from the depth of 78 yards. The motive power was a water-wheel of about 15 or 16-horse power, but afterwards, owing to the supply of water decreasing, this wheel was replaced by a portable steam-engine of 24-horse power, and with this machine the pump raised from 250 to 300 gallons of water per minute from the bottom of the shaft—a depth of 115 yards. At the time my *mecanicien* commenced to drop the pump the depth of the water was 100 yards, and there were four levels which also had to be drained, these levels in turn communicating with two other shafts; yet such is the power of the pump that in five days this quantity of water could be drained with the application of 24-horse power. With a pump upon my system, with a tube of only 5 in. in diameter, a greater quantity of water can be raised than by an ordinary pump with a tube 15 in. in diameter; comparing my chain-pump with the drawing or plunger-pump, the same motive-power is found to give double the water when applied to the chain-pump. This will be readily conceived if we reflect that the simple ascent of the chain produces a continuous current of water, and that during each minute the chain-pump is effective for 60 seconds, whilst with the ordinary pump 30 seconds in every minute are lost for the return stroke, during which no water is raised.

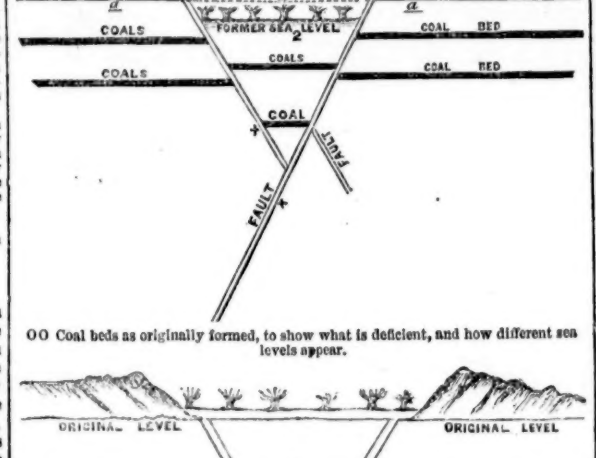
Two other chain pumps upon my principle are at work in Birkenhead Docks—one being employed for the draining of the dock itself, and the other as a marine pump—and give every satisfaction. The result of the working of each of the four pumps shows that 90 per cent. of the motive-power applied is utilised; a percentage which cannot be shown by any other pump. Before the pump was sent from Birkenhead to Wheal Concord it was tried for five days with the greatest success, and in the presence of more than 200 of the most influential gentlemen of Liverpool and Birkenhead, including a Member of Parliament, engineers, contractors, and others. It was admitted that the pump left nothing to be desired, whether considered for simplicity, lightness, or for the extremely small space which it occupies. Notwithstanding these advantages, the price is less than half that of ordinary pumps, and the chain-pump can easily be applied for drawing from any depth, and in any quantity up to 1000 gallons per minute. The principal thing to observe is to employ first quality iron for the chain; when this point is attended to the pulley over which it passes can be worked at any speed from 10 to 100 revolutions per minute, the great advantage of the pump being that the quantity of water raised increases exactly with the speed, though the difference in wear and tear is inappreciable. I only hope that at the forthcoming International Exhibition the numerous advantages which my pump offers will be judged of and appreciated according to its intrinsic merits, and am convinced that it will then be applied not only for mining and drainage purposes generally, but also as a marine pump. J. U. BASTIER.

19, *Manchester-buildings, Westminster.*

THE GEOLOGICAL FORMATION OF THE EARTH—No. XVII.

SIR,—In the Journal of Feb. 1 are sections illustrating the coal beds in Durham—one being a copy of that taken by Prof. Ansted, the other representing the beds in their supposed original positions; and to explain satisfactorily how the hills that are found above got up from below without injuring the lodes or the coals must certainly be a puzzle to adherents of the Plutonic theory. In this week's Journal are sections representing different sea levels, and parties conversant with the illustrations of last week will easily understand that the different sea levels occurred under precisely similar circumstances. Referring to the section, the part lettered O O represents two coal beds; X X two lodes or faults; 1, 2, and 3 former sea levels; A A A the present sea level. Piece No. 1 is passed up 10 ft.: No. 2 is sunk 10 ft.; No. 3 raised 15 ft. The coals are moved correspondingly with the sea levels, and in accordance with the professor's section of last week. In fact, sections from Nature, correctly laid down, will be found the same, whoever may have taken them. I shall enter more into details when my sections are all published. N. ENNOR.

No. 2.—Coal beds, with faults, three sea levels, and a marine forest, as now found.



OO Coal beds as originally formed, to show what is deficient, and how different sea levels appear.

NEW VIEWS ON THE CAUSES OF THROWS, SHIFTS, AND OTHER IMPORTANT PHENOMENA OF METALLIFEROUS VEINS IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

SIR,—Having been enabled, after a lengthened course of practical experience and research among the metalliferous vein phenomena in the North of England, to arrive at certain conclusions which lead me to entertain some new and peculiar views regarding the causes of throws, shifts, bent forms of strata, &c., in connection with veins, I, therefore, beg that you will kindly allow me to bring before your readers a few of their most general characteristics. These views are based on the assumption that the fissures in the granitic nuclei, and the fissure-like built structures in the superincumbent systems of stratified deposits, have been the principal channels whereby the internal heat has been transmitted through the solid crust into the ocean, and that the heat so transmitted has occasioned numerous complex marine currents, which, by acting on the sediments on the bed of the ocean during the contemporaneous building of the veins and strata, have, with few exceptions, produced the throws, shifts, bent forms of strata, &c., in connection with veins.

That a general pervading high temperature has prevailed in past epochs, and that there is ample evidence of its increasing intensity as we look back into the earth's physical history, geologists in general will, I think, admit. The great pervading heat in the earth's early stages of development, and its diminution through subsequent periods to the present time, imply that the quantitative proportions of the gases, fluids, and solids constituting the earth's mass, have been successively varying, and that the two former have existed in very much larger ratios in by-past eras than at present. By taking a retrospect of that era when the generality of granitic peaks and ridges were being formed, I can conceive of a vast voluminous mass of ponderable matter, exterior to and enveloping the solid crust, and in a state of mobility, probably not so constituted as yet to form a distinct ocean of water and an atmosphere, but of a mixed aerial and aqueous character. The granites, which are the nuclei of the dry land parts of the earth's crust, and which appear in the form of ridges, cones, &c., along the axes of mountain chains, were, doubtless, in a state of molten activity for a very considerable period. There is much probability that such ridges, cones, &c., were incrusted from their bases upwards, and that they had attained a high degree of stability in their elevatory forms when denudation commenced at their summits and deposits began to be laid on their sides. During the incrustation of the granites into the above forms the upper exposed areas comprised within the several solidifying crusts would be large at first, but would afterwards diminish in advancing upwards, till they would ultimately arrive at a point where the converging solidifying crusts would meet and complete perfect envelopes. In those periods of granitic incrustation these areas would contain matter in a high state of activity, probably molten matter in a condition of ebullition; consequently, the continuous superincumbent materials of a mixed aerial and aqueous character would be caused to rise with considerable velocity, and, therefore, occasion a rushing in from the sides to supply the deficiency. This rushing in of the cold surrounding medium undoubtedly accelerated the solidification of the granitic shells. It is in the deep and primary strata where a true fissuring might naturally be expected to occur, and at no crisis was it more likely to occur than when the generality of granitic ridges, cones, &c., had completed their solid coverings, because the crusts were then thin and the internal expansive forces energetic. While the granites were being developed into the forms already described, that vast voluminous matter, of a mixed aerial and aqueous character, had been regularly undergoing condensation, and at the close of the period had assumed the forms of a distinct ocean of water and an atmosphere. Although the granitic ridges, cones, &c., might not be simultaneous in their formation and completion, yet, at the same time, when the generality of them were so finished it is probable that the oceanic water had attained its maximum quantity on the surface of the globe, and was standing with majestic grandeur around some of the highest peaks, while other peaks and ridges were still submerged. From this era forward, through cycles of untold ages, the granitic nuclei would be giving off their heat into the ocean, principally through the fissures and fissure-like structures built up into later formations, and also by frequent outpourings of molten matter. The ocean, in the immense interval of time during its decrease from its maximum to its present magnitude, by its retirement and fluctuations, would be ceaseless in its work of denudation and in the preparation of materials for alternating deposits on its bed; thus keeping up a continued work of erasing and building—the former principally executed on the changing shore lines, and the latter at the bottom of the ocean.

It may be observed, respecting the *modus operandi* of the strata into their elevated positions and dislocated and contorted states, that there is a marked difference between the views now generally held and those about to be advocated. In accordance with the former, the sedimentary strata have been laid down in horizontal positions on the bottom of the ocean, and afterwards broken up from their aggregated solid state into dislocated masses, and heaved into their elevated positions by a powerful expansive internal force—and during such upheavals the land has made many oscillations. In agreement with the latter, the sedimentary strata were fashioned into the dislocated and contorted forms, on the sloping, stationary, submerged flanks of the granitic nuclei, by numerous complex marine currents, and then left, by a receding ocean, to become dry land; and that the ocean has made numerous periodic risings and fallings during its diminution from its maximum to its present volume.

By adopting the latter views, and allowing for variation of altitude of granitic eminences, it is quite reasonable to suppose that the peaks of the Grampians were standing above the face of the waters when the Cumbrian group was probably submerged, and receiving deposits of sediments around its summits. Thus has each elevation had its peculiar condition, each its horizon of stratified rock, and each its horizon of terrestrial and marine Flora and Fauna. On the areas of these elevations, in zones of varying altitudes, organic beings in most varied forms have found suitable conditions of sustenance, through immeasurable periods of past time, as is testified by the entombed remains in the stratified rocks which flank the primary strata. As organic beings at the present day are restricted to their respective provinces with regard to altitude in the atmosphere and depth in the ocean, so it was in times long gone by. The ocean, that great regulator and modifier of the provinces of life, by its retirement from the protuberant parts of the earth's crust, must necessarily have changed the altitudinal range of these provinces. However, it is neither the successions of life nor the changing horizons of life's provinces that form the present special subject of enquiry, but the causes of the throws, shifts, &c., of veins, as explicable by marine currents acting on the depositing sediments in the bed of the ocean during the contemperaneous building of the veins and strata.—*Boltsburn, Eastgate.* JOHN CURRY.

(*To be continued in next week's Mining Journal.*)

CAST-STEEL FOR BORERS.

SIR,—Having had much to do during the last three years with Cornish mines, and many opportunities for observing what takes place amongst them, I venture to address a few lines to you for insertion in the Journal, not for the sake of bringing my name into public notice, but with a desire that my remarks may be instrumental to some extent in reducing the labour cost and wear and tear of plant in the mine.

The quality of cast-steel for borers is a matter of great importance to all mining proprietors, especially to those whose workings are carried on in very hard ground. This may be judged of by the fact that there is, according to my calculations, derived from information from the best quarters, about 300 tons of cast-steel used in Cornwall yearly for borers, worth on an average 45*l.* per ton, or in all about 14,000*l.* worth. The present method of sharpening and tempering borers in Cornwall is, I venture to say, a very bad one. I fully expect many persons will doubt this statement, and even very much question my knowledge perhaps, but to those who are likely to prejudge the matter I would ask a quiet perusal of those lines, and also, if possible, a fair trial of the method hereafter advocated. The blunt borers are sharpened and tempered at one heat by the Cornish smiths (I speak generally, there are a few, but very few exceptions); this I must denounce as a very bad plan. In the first place the borer must be made "white hot," in order to get through the work in a given time—that is, they must sharpen the borer before it gets too cold to harden, when dipped in the water, or it would again require being heated, so as to be tempered. This heating to a white heat is the greatest evil connected with it, because it seriously injures cast-steel of the proper quality, as when it is put to work it generally keeps breaking at the point, or as the miners call it "cribbing" Secondly, when the borer is heated about 2 to 3 inches in length is red, or white hot, and as soon as it is sharpened it is plunged into the trough, and there remains till cold. As a consequence, that length of steel is intensely hard, and often whilst in work a piece 2 in. long breaks off in the hole, causing a great loss to the miner, he having in most cases to bore a fresh hole. In several mines they have a little pool of water about 1 in. deep, and when the borers are sharpened the smith places the end of the borer in the water, and lets it stand perpendicular till cold, and thereby only has 1 in. of the end hard; this is an improvement, but still I think the method advised below is very much better, for reasons which will be given.

To meet these difficulties, and I may truthfully say these blunders of the smiths, the steel manufacturers have to supply a softer description of steel, in order that it may stand the great heat it is subjected to without serious injury; and here is a loss to the mining proprietor, because the heads of the borers wear away fast under the heavy blow of the sledge or mallet. And not only so, but the borer will not do the amount of duty, not being sufficiently hard at the cutting edge, which entails more work upon the smiths, they having an increased number of borers to sharpen, and an extra cost upon the miners, as they pay so much per "sharp" for all their borers. Some captains will, and do say, we pay our smith so much per quarter to do all the work required for the mine; therefore, the cost of a few extra sharpenings does not injure us, but if anything benefits us, as we charge the miner for all he has sharpened. This is not correct, for what affects the miners affects the proprietors. If a set of miners who are driving a level are charged—say for sake of reasoning—4*l.* per month for smith's work, or as Cornishmen term it "smith's cost," it is evident they must do enough work to pay the 4*l.*, and also their wages after so doing; but if their smith's cost was only 2*l.*, it is obvious the amount paid per fathom could be reduced, and the miners notwithstanding get the same amount of wages. Again, a lesser number of smiths would do the work, and thus effect a further saving.

As an epitome of my remarks, I would say the *steel used for borers in Cornish mines is not the best quality for the purpose*, because the manner in which it is at present treated by the smiths prevents the proper quality being used. I have heard many captains of mines say "The steel we get now is not half so good as what it used to be when cast-steel was first introduced for borers," and this is true, but it is not the fault of the steel manufacturers. When first cast-steel was used much care was taken of it, and it was properly treated; but when the novelty was gone, the smiths got back to the old method of sharpening and tempering, and treated it as they did the borers of iron with steel points, and this necessitated an alteration in the quality. I would strongly recommend managers and captains of mines to adopt the following method of tempering borers:—

1.—Strictly prevent the steel being heated beyond a red heat.

2.—When the borer is properly hammered and sharpened let it be thrown on the ground, which in smiths' shops is generally ashes, until cold, or nearly so.

3.—When a convenient number of borers are sharpened, the smith to pick them up, and place the *extreme points* of the borers in the fire, and when the points are what is called "blood hot," or "cherry red," plunge them in the trough; they are then fit for use for any description of rock.

It will be seen in this method two heats are requisite, and the advantage are—first, it makes the smith take more time, and he, consequently, does it better; secondly, in heating the borers the second time, in order to temper or "season" them, the extremity only is hardened, and all the steel behind it is tough, which effectually prevents its breaking. I must again insist, as of the greatest consequence, that the steel is not heated beyond a red heat. I know this will be a point of great difficulty, and one in which all the endurance and determination of the manager will be fully tried. In fact, the smiths themselves have told me, when talking to them about over heating steel, "that steel which would not stand a *good heat* (which in their idea is a white heat) was no use to them." And when I desired them to try the plan just proposed, they said "if we did it as you say we should have to work all night to get our work done." Even admitting that it would take all that night to properly sharpen the borers, on the morrow they would find probably not one-half the quantity to be sharpened, and then a different quality of steel could be introduced, much more suitable for the purpose. But, generally speaking, my words have taken about as much effect "as water on a duck's back;" they do not see it, and on they go in their own way, and if steel will not stand the ill usage it is subjected to it is at once condemned. One great reason of their so doing is that when you compel them to hammer out the borer at a *red* heat it gives them a little more *shoulder work*, as the steel is not nearly so plastic as it would be at a white heat. As I have before said, to enforce this the manager must be prepared to encounter much opposition and stubborn self-will, but I should think it would after a short trial prove the method to be so superior that further supervision would be unnecessary.

It may be some persons will much doubt these statements, and my object in making them; to such I would say, give the plan a trial. As a shareholder in several mines, and as agent for a firm who through my agency supply upwards of 200 mines with steel, I have the welfare of the mines at heart. I do not claim the method as mine, I simply advocate its adoption. And should these remarks prove the means—even to a limited extent—of reducing the cost of exploring hard-ground mines, I shall feel myself amply rewarded.—*Clifton, Bristol.* HENRY K. JORDAN.

GOLD—(*Continued*).

ORIGINAL MEANING OF TROY WEIGHT, ETC.

"I will make a man more precious than fine gold, even a man, than the golden *wedge* of Ophir."

SIR,—Here is proof positive there hath been a very superior nugget of gold exhibited ages ago; but whether Isaiah intended to class some forthcoming mortal as of more intrinsic value than the above particularised auriform pepite of a cuneated shape, or that the translated term *wedge* is merely a paraphrastical expression to denote a well-known mass of rich metal, are questions that can only be truly decided by referring to an original text. There will be seen certain characters absolutely signifying V-*edge*, because it was a tapering lump, and yet ignorant scribes write such things as show a > *edge* (wedge), thereby completely annulling its primitive and true sense; whereas, had mankind never confounded the simple divine figures DEsigned by gods with the complex characters designed by worldly men, human wisdom would not have retrograded to its present imagine-*airy* superiority, where the generality of mankind daily discard almost every fact pertaining to natural possibilities to accept plausible theories, to be refuted in their turn, thereby preventing truth and perfection again predominating. Such will always be the case till people have sense enow to define the real difference 'twixt inspired effusions and ideal emanations; for, while narrow minds prefer to ridicule congrous assertions rather than attempt to *sc*ientifically disprove or confirm them, this world must remain in hopeless ignorance of past and future revelations. For, even were a living soul to be endowed with the divine knowledge to show the exact spot the prophetic Vedge of metal was extracted from, that mortal would no more be believed by worldly folks than if he or she declared the said golden solid weighs just as many ounces as must pass years since it was *first* removed from its native womb to the day it will be again re-discovered where last buried through the intervention of the same over-ruling power that caused certain wicked cities to be DEO-stroyed—a fate similar evil places may be doomed to in their turn. In the meanwhile, as some folks might wish to know the *exact spots* where the said divine nugget was procured and last deposited, they had better work it out themselves by assuming for *absolute* data, the latitude of both places the same, 'twixt which draw a base line, representing in figures exactly *one-third* of this globe's circumference; then, at the extreme ends, erect parallel perpendiculars, each equal to *half* the base. Thus, after three sides of any parallelogram is given, to find the other only requires a little sci*ence*. To assist those who have *faith* in the problem, the base or distance must *only* be computed in figures representing GEographical miles; then one-half these figures will show the number of solar years intervening, consequently, the other half, which is equal to one-sixth of the earth's circumference, will indicate the true *weit* of the royal metal in TROI OUNZ, which differs from any modern *scale* in many respects. In the first place, the T was intended to represent to the eye equal libration, as well as *lib* or *lye*, from *lib*, signifying unequal, and *lye* equality, and ROI to mean royal, which regal LIBRE, or *re-lib*, gave rise to the common expression "right to a T;" even the present Welsh say *troy*, to indicate the preponderancy of one scale over the other, and yet they write the letters F.W.Y.S. to *express pois*, or pound. Besides, what the British now describe weight was primarily noted *weeI*, or *weeT*, to signify a wee T, or small weight, but from pronouncing the sign "weet," subsequent ignorant scribes translated it to imply *wheat*, or a grain of corn—hence 24 grains = 1 pennyweight, 20 pennyweights = 1 ounce, and 12 ounces one pound. Thus in a few lines are so many errors that it is the most convincing proof those authors who last translated Holy Writ into English were not in the least imbued with Divine inspiration; else why did they displace the primitive E for the Greek H in such a natural as *we-eat* to the senseless term wheat? For when the gods formed the land-guages of this earth, their Divine characters DEomite the principle G-*rain* WE *eat* was VE-EAT, thereby conveying to the simpliest mind the proper sense of the chief food for *earthy* mortals to live upon; not only in the modern English word wheat, but in most of the ancient names, as *Noah, Shem, Ham*, JapetA, *Christ*, &c., have since they were first penned had the hell-is-H put into them to confound mankind. The word pennyweight is not much out of the way, as original works style it pe-nI-we-it, from it being the weit of certain silver coin DEnominated *pence*—hence originated the term recompe*nce*, or re-compt*pence;* that is, to re-count *pence* to those entitled to it. *Peni*-tence meant to satisfy certain illegal acts by paying *pence; peni*'ry, lack of pence (penury); *pence*ve, thinking about *pence:* eSpence (expense), estimate of pence, &c. Then, again, although modern folks daily use the first and last letters in OunZ as oz., yet the same fo'l's write such a sensible term *ounce* and *Troi we-its*, Troy weights, thereby abandoning simple expressive terms for some arbitrary vernacu*liar* idiom of ideal construction.

G. F. GOBLE.

MINING SUCCESS—COMPETENT AGENCY.

SIR,—I find by the report issued by the directors of the Scottish Australian Mining Company that they have now opened one of the most extraordinary copper lodes that has ever been discovered, being 70 ft. wide. In describing this mass of ore, I find that Capt. Dalley's name is mentioned by the superintendent as having repeatedly called his attention to this now remarkable place. I believe that Capt. Dalley was not the real discoverer; but, having seen the ore in the possession of a gentleman in Sydney, who would not tell him where it was obtained, but informed him that it was impossible that he could find it out, and also said that if he had been placed on the spot he would not be able to find his way out, the superintendent gave him liberty to see if he could find it out; not knowing to a few hundred miles the exact place where he had to direct his search, by dint of sheer perseverance, however, he succeeded in finding the riches, by discovering a place on the back great iron range, on which a great fire had

been made, in order to conceal the marks of the discovery. Capt. Dalley opened this place, and found the rich lode mentioned in the report of the directors alluded to. It will be very singular if this should prove the greatest copper ore lode ever discovered, as Capt. Dalley would then have the honour of being the man who brought to the notice of his employers first the greatest bunch of silver ore ever discovered at the time in Mexico—the Gallega Mine, at Zacatecas, where the company, under his superintendence, was fortunate enough to find, in 1828, such a mass of silver ore as to give a million sterling profit; this fact is known to Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, Queen-street-place, London. Capt. Dalley was afterwards, in 1830, employed by the present St. John del Rey Company; in that year he reported on the Morro Velho property, stating his belief that Morro Velho would be a rich mine when all the other rich mines then at work would cease to be—or, in other words, all of them would have been worked out and exhausted. Documents to this effect are recorded in the St. John del Rey office by Mr. John Diston Powles, one of the directors, who is personally acquainted with all the facts—as it was, by Capt. Dalley's recommendation, in 1834, the St. John del Rey Company purchased this property. There are but few public servants who have had the good fortune to direct their employers so successfully:—the richest silver mine in the world, for the time, in Zacatecas (Gallega):—the richest gold mine (Morro Velho), St. John del Rey Company;—and now the richest copper mine in the world, the Scottish Australian Mining Company, New South Wales.—*London.* NUGGET.

EAST CARN BREA.

SIR,—I ask permission to confirm a statement I made in a letter to you on a former occasion, that agents of mines were more competent to give an opinion as to the price of ground, value of lodes, &c., in their own particular concern than a stranger, however competent, hurrying through hundreds of fathoms of ground, for the first time, in an hour or two. On a recent occasion, one agent valued the lode in the 26 east, at East Carn Brea, as worth 5*l.* per fm., another 20*l.* per fm., while the agent valued it at 30*l.* per fm. At that time the controversy was waxing warm, and the captain determined to take down the 10 feet of the lode at that time deaued and to be seen, to set it apart, and ascertain its exact commercial value. The result was—8 tons, worth 7*l.* per ton, or a money value of 56*l.* for the 10 feet, or about 35*l.* per fm. Thus, one agent values at 5*l.*, another at 20*l.*, the agent at 30*l.*, while the actual value is 35*l.* The value of inspections has now been well ventilated, and shareholders will now only have themselves to blame if they are frightened out of shares like Cook's Kitchen, South Caradon, East Caradon, Marke Valley, East Carn Brea, &c., by sinister reports. It is gratifying to note the gradual improvement taking place in East Carn Brea.

To use the words of Capt. Jewell, one of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons' agents, who last week inspected the mine, "The lode in the 50 west is 3 ft. wide; a beautiful lode, yielding 4 tons of ore per fathom, worth from 7*l.* to 8*l.* per ton; driving by six men, at 4*l.* per fathom." "According to the agent's report on Thursday, the lode in the 40 fm. level east is worth 4 tons per fathom: the 26 east 3 tons per fathom; the 30 west 3 tons per fathom; the 50 west 4 tons per fathom. The winze below the 40 is worth 4 tons per fathom. The winze below the 26 is worth 2 tons per fm." There are few mines in Cornwall that can show such productive ends. The attention of the shareholders may be directed to the fact that the shaft will be down to the 60 in about another month, when a rise may be looked for in the price of shares. East Carn Brea may now be safely pronounced in a position to take care of itself. Sales of ore, dividends, and discoveries already made will beat all mere assertions, and outlive market fluctuations.

5, Cowper-court, Cornhill. GEORGE BATTERS.

WEST KAME MINE.

SIR,—Having heard a great deal of this property, I have taken a stroll over it, for the purpose of ascertaining the realities of the pretensions set forth in the prospectus. I saw the lode, as described, and broke copper ore at the surface, which yielded 4½ to 5 per cent. copper as broken. From this place scores of tons of ore may be broken without sinking. I found the 25 tons of dressed ore weighed off, as well as the ore broken at the surface, which may be dressed so as to ship off 50 tons forthwith. The buildings are complete, as described. The new engine-shaft is sunk and complete to 6 fathoms, well timbered, and secured; in doing this work a part of the rock was met with on the north, or lode side, of the shaft, containing spots of copper ore, but as this shaft is not expected to take the lode at less than 30 fms. from surface, a level is to be driven about 12 fms. as soon as 10 fms. are reached. It appears quite evident to me that an engine for working and crushing is all that is required to make this a dividend property in 12 months, and, accordingly, I have become a subscriber for a considerable number of shares.

X. Y. Z.

NORTH WREY MINE.

SIR,—In explanation of the notice which appeared in last week's Journal, I beg to say that the old working shaft of this mine is in a narrow valley between two hills, sunk 41 fathoms on the dip of a north and south lode, the last three being part of a bargain to put the shaft 50 fms. from surface. A 38 fathom level has been extended north about 33 fathoms under the rising ground on the course of the lode, and is yielding very good silver-lead ore, certified by assay to contain 71 per cent. of lead, and 31 ozs. of silver to the ton of ore. Previous to the formation of the present company and the resumption of the workings, the mine had for some three years been standing full of water; the decay of the timber consequent therefrom, coupled with the drainage from the still older workings to the south in Bicton Wood (the component parts of the lode being chiefly flookan and white prian), the old shaft was very difficult to keep about, short lengths of stout timber snapping almost without notice, so that the workings in the bottom were attended with great danger. At the best, although proving its value as it goes down, a shaft sunk on the angle of a fast-dipping lode is very inconvenient, requiring a great outlay for timber, besides being an expensive one to work in the wear and tear of gearing. In consequence of this, the company acting under good advice, wisely determined to sink a new shaft perpendicular in the country, about 23 fathoms to the east of the old one, to intersect the same lode on its dip, about 50 fathoms from surface. This shaft was commenced on March 21, 1861, and in your last Journal you did us the credit to notice the fact of its being holed on the 3d inst. Considering all things, the recent bad weather, and the very fluctuating character of our motive-power (water), I think I may take some credit to myself and the company for dispatch in carrying this work out. We have, in a splendid position, sunk a good shaft, 10 ft. by 6 ft., cased and divided it, and put in footway, leaving only a few more fathoms to square down to be an equal depth of our 38 fm. level, from the commencement of this shaft, until it will be completed to the 38, will be about 11 months, at a total cost of 350*l.* We put the first 23 fathoms down in 19 weeks, at a cost of 163*l.*, and, had the hindrances I have referred to (drought and frost), not intervened, we should have got it through in 8 months. At about 24 fathoms from surface we came upon an east and west lode crossing the shaft, about 18 in. wide; we had the same lode again in the cross-cut from the 38, and here, I am happy to say, it was fully 3 feet wide, composed of a beautiful gossan, with spots of malleable copper and grey ore, white prian, iron, and strong mundic. This lode runs 30° south of east and north of west, and if you take the trouble to compare that run with the position of the mine (see maps herewith), you will not only see that the copper lode is traversing in a line with our rich neighbours—the Caradons—but that the surface plan of the sett will evidence, by the lodes already proved, that we have no less than three crossings, or junctions of these lodes, closely around the shaft, and I am satisfied such important trials cannot be over-estimated. I should be very happy to show any practical man over this mine, to judge for himself, for the more it is known the better the estimation it will attain. Perhaps I ought to add that we have a 40-ft. water-wheel in fine condition, and a 24-in. horizontal engine, made by Messrs. Nicholls and Co., on the mine; the latter about to be erected at once. So the shareholders may really begin to feel satisfied the ground will now have an energetic trial, and if they will take my advice they will not allow any new blood to come in at a low price to reap the benefit of their persevering outlay.—*Callington, Feb.* 12. THOMAS KEMP.

OXYGEN A PREVENTATIVE FOR EXPLOSIONS OF FIRE-DAMP.

SIR,—I find that muriatic acid gas stifles the workmen in coal mines, and does not properly combine with the fire-damp in a gas as it did in a liquid. The affinities want arousing. To accomplish this object, send a jet of steam with the jet of oxygen gas through the mine, and let the oxygen gas be as pure as possible—say, by heating super-oxide of manganese or any other oxide.—PROOF: The water which comes from coal mines is extraordinarily deficient in oxygen, plainly showing that the fire-damp is willing to absorb more oxygen if there were any more (free) in the water. JOSEPH JONES.

Little Bolton, Feb. 12.

MINERS' HAVENS OF REFUGE;

OR, ANOTHER SAFETY-VALVE FOR MINERS.

SIR,—Colliery proprietors are doubtlessly now contemplating the desirability of universally having two shafts to each pit, also a communication or staple, between different seams of coal, the wanting of which caused the fatality during the late casualty. Besides the foregoing, there is another safety-valve that might save the lives of miners if the brattice should be destroyed by fire or otherwise, and as it is not yet, to my knowledge, been noticed before, permit me to describe my idea. The bisection of a shaft by a brattice generally produces sufficient ventilation in the whole of a colliery to enable miners to do their work in any part, but so soon as a brattice is disarranged the upward current of gas and downward passage of air ceases, and what may have disturbed the brattice has probably interfered with the arrangements made for miners leaving the pit. Inexpressible relief would be conferred to the minds of all engaged in underground workings to be aware that in such fearful emergencies they could all resort for safety, and wait for relief, to some particular and selected part in each seam set aside for that purpose, and which could be easily ventilated, perfectly distinct and independent of the mode adopted for the remainder of the colliery—the same as is done daily in ventilating particular rooms in buildings. The cost of these "havens of refuge to miners" would be inconsiderable, as by embedding under the brick or wooden casings of shafts a diaphram, or concentrical pipe, laid from the outer air to the selected spots in each seam, it would be accomplished (a mere extension of the brattice principle). At each place appointed for the miners to congregate it may be desirable to have the power to close the pipes where the miners in other seams have not been working. G. WALCOTT, C.E.

24, Abchurch-lane, E.C., Feb. 10.

WHEAL GUSKUS—JEFFREE *v.* WOODLAND.—This case was set down for trial yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas, Guildhall, before Mr. Justice Byles. It was an action by Mr. Alfred Jeffree, late of Cannon House, Queen-street, to recover of the defendant, a shareholder in this mine, 58*l.* 10*s.*, balance of an account alleged to be due to him (plaintiff) for services as secretary of the Wheal Guskus Company. Mr. Hudd'eston, Q.C., was specially retained as counsel for the defendant. Mr. Marshall, Deputy Registrar of the Stannary Court; Mr. Berry, the solicitor of the company; and other witnesses, were in attendance with a mass of evidence to rebut the plaintiff's claim; but at the last moment he withdrew the record (as it is called), and the case, therefore, was not tried, and the costs fall on the plaintiff. We are informed that a special meeting of the Wheal Guskus Company will shortly be convened for the purpose of adopting measures to protect the shareholders against a repetition of such proceedings.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

DRAKE WALLS MINING COMPANY.

An ordinary general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Winchester-street, on Tuesday,—Mr. DUNSFORD in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the minutes of the last were read and confirmed. The accounts for the three months ending Dec. showed—

Balance last audit	£1248	4	2		
Tin ore sold, Oct., Nov., and Dec.	4289	7	10		
Arsenic sold	137	10	10		
Account overcharged by Duchy of Cornwall	1	1	0	= £5676	3 10
Mine cost, dues, &c., Oct., Nov., and Dec.	£3874	10	8		
Extra disbursements	70	3	11	= 3944	14 7
Leaving credit balance				£1731	9 3

The balance of assets over liabilities (including the value of stores on hand) was 1831*l.* 14. 7d. The report of the agents was read, as follows:—

Feb. 8.—Matthew's Shaft: The 102 fm. level, east of shaft, has been extended 3 fms. 1 ft. 6 in., the ground being hard for driving; present price, 14*l.* per fm., the branches being 2 ft. wide, producing tin and copper to the value of 6*l.* per fathom. At the present time the end shows a better appearance; this we have been expecting for some time past. There are four stopes working in back of this level, by 20 men, in tin ground, worth 7*l.* per fm. In the 92, east of Matthews's shaft, the branches in the end are unproductive, and we intend to place the men to cross-cut north and south, with a view of making some discovery. In Tye level, east of Matthews's shaft, the branches in the end continue worth 8*l.* per fm. We are laying open much more tin ground than we shall stope away for some long time at and above the 40. There are 16 men stoping in this level, in tin ground worth 8*l.* per fm. We have eight men stoping below the 92, west of Matthews's shaft, in tin ground worth 5*l.* per fathom.—Betteley's Shaft: The branches in the 102, west of this shaft, are producing stones of tin and copper, but not to value. Some 3 or 4 fms. west of present end we have a cross-course, which will cause a more favourable change in the branches. In the 80, west of Betteley's shaft, the branches in the end have been worth 10*l.* per fm. In the present end, however, they are cut off by a cross-course, and we are now driving south to intersect the same, and we think by driving a few feet further the main branch will be reached. We have eight men stoping in back of this level, in tin ground worth 8*l.* per fm. In the 70, west of Brenton's shaft, the branches in the end are worth 5*l.* per fm. We have taken the men from this end, and put them to assist in putting in new stulls in the 40, west of Brenton's shaft, in order to set more stopes. In the 60 fathom level, west of Brenton's, the branches have been disordered with a hard capel, which we have passed through, and find more favourable ground to the west of it; these branches have lately improved, and are worth 9*l.* per fm., with a promising appearance. This is the most western end in the mine, and the prospects have of late much improved. There are eight men stoping below this level, in tin ground worth 9*l.* per fm. In the 50, west of Brenton's, the branches continue worth 10*l.* per fm.; this end is also going into new ground. We have eight men stoping below this level, in tin ground worth 8*l.* per fathom. The 40, west of Brenton's shaft, has been extended west and south 4 fms. 1 ft. 6 in., in tin ground worth 9*l.* per fathom, and very promising. We have three stopes working in back of the 40, by 20 men, in tin ground worth 10*l.* per fm. on an average, and we have all whole ground from this point to surface. We are also putting up a rise from No. 1 stope in back of the 40, to communicate with the workings above, and we expect to effect a communication therewith within a fortnight or three weeks, provided the ground continues favourable; the branches in the rise are worth 9*l.* per fm. By putting in new stulls in the 40 fm. level, and communicating the rise with the 30, we shall be in a position to let more stopes. We are now breaking more tinstuff than we can take away, consequently it must accumulate on the stulls, until we reach the 30 fm. level, when it will be available to come away as required.—North Lode: The 70 fm. level west, on middle lode, is unproductive, and we have put the men to cross-cut from No. 2 to No. 3 lode, which we calculate will be intersected by driving 5 fathoms further—ground favourable for progress. We are preparing pulley stands and other materials for making Brenton's a drawing-shaft, and as soon as the surface water abates we shall commence to fix a double skip-road in this shaft. At the present time we can do but very little towards working in the shaft, but when the water subsides we shall be able to do more work for 1*l.* than can now be done for 2*l.* The late very wet weather and short days have prevented our dressing the full quantities of tinstuff brought to surface, and our whims have been occupied pretty much in sending down timber, &c., for the western mine, consequently our quantity of broken tinstuff is increasing underground. The price of tin having receded will effect our credits for the past quarter, a circumstance over which we have no control. The western levels of the mine continue to open up satisfactorily, and we are laying open more tin ground than we are taking away, which is the best evidence of the state of the mine. Tinstuff drawn for the quarter ending Dec. 1861, 15,419 wagons and kibbles. There are 375 persons employed in and throughout the mine.—T. GREGORY, J. HOSKIN.

The CHAIRMAN, having moved the adoption of the report and accounts, stated that the results of the past three months' operations could not but be considered as satisfactory, for, in the face of an average drop of 5*l.* per ton, there had been a profit upon the quarter of 583, in addition to which there evidently was a reserve of tinstuff on the stulls, which, in a mine like Drake Walls, was always a good sign; therefore, if the price of tin during the past quarter had been equal to the corresponding preceding period, there would have been realised a profit of about 800*l.*—so that the returns had increased.

Mr. WILLIAM BETTELEY had much pleasure in seconding the proposition for the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. BALSTER drew attention to an item in the accounts of 10 guineas, a charge made for an inspection of the mine.

The CHAIRMAN said the inspection referred to was made in accordance with a resolution passed at a committee meeting, in consequence of some difference of opinion having arisen as to the manner in which the mine should be worked. The views taken by Capt. Skewis were not endorsed by some members of the committee, but his recommendations having been modified a compromise was come to as to the best course to be pursued. He was upon the mine some short time since, and he did not see that any important suggestion had been made as to the working of the mine that had not been already recommended by their own agent, Capt. Gregory.

Mr. GOATLEY, in answer to a question, stated that during the past quarter there had been drawn 17,189 kibbies, against 15,418 during the preceding quarter.

The CHAIRMAN, in answer to a remark from Mr. Balster, said that the carrying out of the recommendations of Capt. Skewis would have incurred an expenditure of about 4000*l.*, which some of the members of the committee did not think at all necessary. He could not, however, see that any possible objection could be raised to an independent agent being called upon to inspect the mine, and to give his opinion as to the best course to be adopted in developing the property.

At the request of the Chairman, the minute of the committee above referred to was read, to the effect that the local committee should meet on the mine to consider the clauses of the draft of the lease, and should have the power of calling in and obtaining the opinion of such agent as they might think proper, and that the result should be forwarded to the offices, and the expenses defrayed by the company.

Mr. GOATLEY, in answer to a question, stated that the lease was going on in a very satisfactory manner.

Mr. HARRIS enquired if the committee proposed to declare a dividend upon the present occasion, having a balance of nearly 2000*l.* standing to the credit of the company's account?—The CHAIRMAN said, as far as he was himself concerned, he should certainly oppose the declaration of a dividend upon the present occasion; for a mine like Drake Walls was worked with the greatest benefit to the shareholders when there was a good balance on the right side of the account. If a fair profit was made during the current quarter, they might be in a position at the next meeting to declare a small dividend.

Mr. WILLIAM BETTELEY said, as soon as the new skip-road was finished they would be able to increase their returns very considerably.

Mr. M'CALLAM was opposed to the declaration of a dividend, for he was strongly of opinion that a sound financial position was of far more importance to them than any dividend. Considering the state of the metal market, he was only glad to find that no call was required. He considered the mine was looking better than for some time past.

The report and accounts were then received and adopted, and the committee of management were re-elected.

The CHAIRMAN, on behalf of the committee, acknowledged the continued confidence of the shareholders. He thought that, all the circumstances considered, the mine during the past quarter had done much better than could have been anticipated. The company's financial position was becoming sound and satisfactory, and they were accumulating tinstuff on the stulls, which would soon be sold at, he believed, a better price.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

WHEAL TRELAWNY MINING COMPANY.

An ordinary general meeting of proprietors was held on the mine, on Saturday last,

Mr. W. PAGE in the chair.

Mr. DUNSFORD (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed.

The following statement of accounts for the three months ending Nov., showing a profit of 1265*l.* 6s. 6d. (or 24s. per share), was submitted:—

Silver lead ore sold				£6271	3 3
Mine cost	£3243	7	8		
Merchants' bills	1288	16	10		
Royalty	306	0	9		
Interest	39	0	2		
Income tax	128	8	10		
Incidental expenses	0	2	6	= 5005	16 9
Leaving credit balance				£1265	6 6

The assets exceeded the liabilities by 2106*l.* 18s. 2d.

Mr. FRANCIS PRYOR (the manager) then read the following report:—

Feb. 8.—Smith's shaft is now completed to the 184; that is, cased down and divided, plat cut, and all other work, so as to enable us at once to commence a cross-cut to intersect the lode at this point. We need scarcely add the importance of seeing the lode with all speed in this level. The 172 is driven north 20 fathoms over lead ground for all this distance; the present end is presenting better appearances, and, in our opinion, will shortly be of more value. The 172 is extended south 20 fathoms; this lode has also produced lead for all the distance—present end worth 6*l.* per fathom. The 162, south of Smith's, is extended 68 fathoms; lode worth full 12*l.* per fathom. The 162, north of Chippindale's, is extended 5 fathoms; lode worth 6*l.* per fathom. In the winze sinking below the 162, south of the shaft, the lode is worth 5*l.* per fathom. In the 152, north of Chippindale's, the lode is producing good stones of ore, but not to value. The 152, south of Smith's, is extended 97 fathoms; lode worth full 10*l.* per fathom. The lode in the rise in the back of this level is worth 5*l.* per fathom. Chippindale's shaft is in all respects completed to the 162 fm. level. In the 152, north of Trelawny's, it has been our practice to drive in the country, in consequence of the hardness of the lode; we are now cutting into it, and are glad to say it is producing fine stones of lead. We have communicated the north with the south mine, and laid open some good ground. The 142, north of Trelawny's, is worth 20*l.* per fathom; this end has been driven over a valuable piece of ground for 45 fathoms in length; we have about 17 fathoms more to communicate with the 162, at Smith's, which is also worth 12*l.* per fathom. The rise in the back of the 142 is worth 5*l.* per fathom. The pitches are much the same as for some time past. From this report you will observe we are losing no time in sinking our shafts, so as to open up ground as fast as possible, believing the only chance of success in this mine is to cut open the ground with all speed, having due regard to economy; as a proof of this, the number of persons we have employed in all is 365.—FRANCIS PRYOR, RICHARD PRYOR, THOMAS GRENFELL.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said that the report just read by their manager entered so fully into the various points connected with the property that little, if anything, remained for him to say upon the subject. It would be seen that the mine was improving in depth, and that it was being worked with vigour and activity, which was the great secret of success in mining undertakings. The profit during the past quarter amounted to 1265*l.* 6s. 6d., which could not but be considered as exceedingly satisfactory.

Mr. E. COOKE having seconded the adoption of the report and accounts, put questions to the manager with regard to the future prospects of the mine, which were satisfactorily replied to.

Several further enquiries having been made by different shareholders as to the action and prospects of the mine, the report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

The CHAIRMAN said it now became his agreeable duty to ask shareholders to declare the profits realised during the quarter ending November. As they were aware, the profit realised during that period amounted to 1265*l.*, or 24s. per share. The committee had fully considered the question of dividend, and, considering the position and prospects of the mine, were unanimous in recommending the declaration of a dividend of 1*l.* per share. By the adoption of that recommendation, 780*l.* would be absorbed, leaving a balance of 485*l.*, or 4s. per share to be added to the profit and loss account, which would then amount to 1320*l.* He considered that a prudent course, and, judging from the reports before them, he certainly saw no reason whatever to doubt that at the next meeting the committee would be in a position to declare a similar dividend, and, at the same time, still further increase the amount in reserve. They must all concur with him that a large mine like Trelawny required a good balance in hand to ensure an economical development. The committee were actuated with that view when they recommended the declaration of the present dividend, and, so long as he continued a member of that committee, he should strongly advocate a persistency in that course.

Mr. E. COOKE fully endorsed the remarks of the Chairman, although he had heard some gentlemen around him express an opinion that a dividend of 10s. per share would be a more prudent course. He had been induced to form that opinion from a perusal of Mr. Pryor's report, *i.e.*, even supposing that the profit upon the current quarter's operations was not quite equal to that of the past three months—which, however, he saw no reason to apprehended—but if they only made a profit of 1000*l.*, the company at the next meeting would be able to declare another dividend of 15s. per share, and add to the reserve.—A dividend of 15s. per share was then unanimously declared.

Mr. W. WEST reminded the meeting that Mr. Pryor, previous to his appointment as manager, was called in to inspect the mine, and had otherwise devoted considerable time and trouble to the property, for which he had not received any remuneration. He (Mr. West) felt sure the meeting would cordially agree with the motion he was about to propose, which was that the sum of 25*l.* be paid to Mr. Pryor in acknowledgment of services rendered previous to his appointment as manager.

The CHAIRMAN said Mr. Pryor was undoubtedly entitled to some remuneration for the trouble he had taken prior to his official connection with the company. He agreed with Mr. West as to the sum proposed, but at the same time he was strongly of opinion that it ought to have been paid by the previous management. He concluded by seconding the proposition, which, being put, was carried unanimously.

Mr. F. PRYOR, in acknowledging the vote, thanked the proprietors for thus having recognised his service. He assured them that the Trelawny Mine would continue to have his best attention; and, aided by the present excellent agents, he looked forward with confidence to a long career of prosperity.

Votes of thanks to the Chairman, committee of management, and secretary having been accorded, the proceedings terminated

KELLY BRAY MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Austin-friars, on Thursday, Mr. J. FIELD in the chair.

Mr. E. KING (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed.

A statement of accounts for the three months ending December was then submitted, from which the following is condensed:—

Balance last audit	£107	4	1		
Call received	486	0	6		
Copper ore sold	753	3	5	= £1346	8 0
October, mine cost, merchants' bills, &c.	£429	17	1		
November, ditto	419	4	2		
December, ditto	425	15	5		
Expenses and loss upon forged shares	24	3	1	= 1298	19 9
Leaving credit balance				£47	8 3

The report of the agent was read, as follows:—

Feb. 11.—We have one pitch working in back of the 125 west, by four men, at 1*l.*, and one ditto in back of the 95, by two men and one boy, at 13s. 4d. in 1*l.* This has been driven east of shaft about 47 fathoms, in which the lode is 7 feet wide, strong lode, producing from 3 to 4 tons of ore per fm., worth 4*l.* per ton. The same back of the same level produce 3½ tons of ore per fm., worth 4*l.* per ton; here the whole ground standing from 18 to 20 fms. in length, which will pay well to work. lode continue as productive as in sight; but we expect an improvement here by and stoping, as good bunches of ore were found to the west of the shaft, above the point of operation eastward. The 35 east has been driven in the past three 7 fms. 3 ft. 11 in., and is now about 43 fms. east of shaft, in which the lode has derably improved in the last 3 fms. driven; it will now produce 2 tons of good ore per fm., and there is every reason to expect a further improvement, looking character of the ground in which the lode is embedded; the ground is whole to and for a considerable length on the course of the lode; I have not seen the prospects this mine looking so promising, going east from the western mine, for the last months past.—Eastern Mine: The 70 has been driven east in the past three 13 fms. 2 ft. 3 in., and is now east of cross-cut about 30 fms., in which the lode wide, composed of quartz, capel, fluor-spar, mundic, and occasionally stones of very strong lode, much more so than was found in the upper levels; in the last which has been driven the lode will average in size from 2½ to 3 feet wide. The been driven east of cross-cut about 75 fms., and is suspended for a time, the air bad, and the men are put to sink the winze in bottom of the same level, in which lode is producing 2 tons of good ore per fm., a promising lode; the above-named will ventilate both the 60 and 70, and also lay open some good tribute ground. have set a pitch in the 60, east of the winze, and there is a good branch of ore dis- if this holds the men will do well, the ore being of a better quality than it is western mine, and fully shows that merely driving a single level into unc ground is no proof of a mine; unless the ground is opened by rising and sinking can form an idea of future prospects. I would recommend the following tutwe rations to be prosecuted most vigorously in the coming quarter—to drive the 75 four or six men, and to drive the 35 east, by two men and two boys, in the wester In the eastern mine, to sink Watson's engine-shaft below the 70, by nine men, to prove the large lode in the above level. To drive the 70 east, by four men, the winze in bottom of the 60, by four men and two boys; by so doing, if the spects hold good as at present, there will be a quantity of valuable ground la To carry out these operations properly, I estimate the cost will be 450*l.* per mon the returns from 150 to 160 tons of ore bi-monthly. The last three months' co rather more than was calculated on, owing partly to there being a large cargo of which was charged in December cost, and is not done yet. We have employed mine, underground and at surface, about 90 persons. Every economy shall be sistent with the proper development of the mine.—S. JAMES.

The CHAIRMAN having moved the adoption of the report and accounts,

Mr. THOMAS KING said he should strongly object to the sinking of the engine-shaft eastern mine until some discovery of importance had been made in the 60 and levels, driving east. By pushing on those levels and sinking winzes some im result might be realised.

The CHAIRMAN said his views were quite in accordance with those of Mr. T. K considering that nothing of importance had yet been discovered either in the 40, or the 70 fm. levels, it would be premature to resume sinking the shaft to a deepe

The SECRETARY thought the prospects of the western mine much better than time past. The 75 had passed through a very good run of ore ground, and the still productive. Over this point, in the 35, the end was coming into another run ground. It appeared by the section that most of the bunches dipped west, and the large run of unexplored ground between this point and the eastern mine, sidered the pushing on of those levels to be of the greatest importance. He was opinion that the driving of the 60 and 70 fathom levels, at the eastern mine, pursued with energy, as those ends were approaching the granite hill, and were mirable depth to prove the eastern part of the mine.

Mr. T. KING enquired if any steps had been taken with regard to the sale of the subject, but it was thought better not to advertise it for sale until the spring.

The SECRETARY replied that the committee had conferred with the agent so

Mr. T. KING was of opinion it should be advertised in the *Mining Journal* for so that persons wanting an engine would know where there was one for sale.

The CHAIRMAN, in answer to a question, replied that at the last meeting pro were directed to be taken against shareholders in arrears of calls, by putting upon them, but the committee thought it better to adopt the less objectionable of forfeiting such shares, and selling them by public auction. He reminded if that course were adopted they did not lose their remedy against the defaulters.

The SECRETARY had no doubt if that course were pursued the company would siderable gainers.

Mr. T. KING said he was supported in his opinion that it would not at present dent to resume the sinking of the engine by a report from Capt. Rich.

Mr. MUNDAY said he fully endorsed the views of Mr. T. King, basing his opinion the result of an inspection of the mine made by Capt. Nancarrow some months

The report and accounts having been unanimously received and adopted,

The CHAIRMAN said the next question was with regard to the forfeited shares. Mr. RICHARDS moved, and Mr. MUNDAY seconded, a proposition to the effect that cial general meeting be held on Feb. 28, for the purpose of declaring absolutely all shares in respect of which any calls shall then remain unpaid, and to decide at time, and in what manner, they shall be sold, or otherwise disposed of, for the benefit of the company.

Mr. E. COOKE, after looking over the list of the parties in arrear, said there doubt before that meeting was held the greater part of the arrears would be paid.

The resolution was then put, and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN said the next question to consider was as to the amount of letter had been received from Mr. Peter Watson, who had been at the mine, recom ing a call of 6s. per share. If it were thought desirable to sink the engine-shaft it was not—then there might probably be a necessity for making a call of 6s.; committee were of opinion, after fully investigating the matter, that a call of 2s. share would be ample to meet all present requirements.

Mr. MUNDAY said, during the past three months he had written a letter to the mittee, and he should like to know if it had been taken into consideration?

The SECRETARY said the letter had been received, and entered on the minutes.

The CHAIRMAN said no steps had been taken in connection with the recommen contained in the letter, because the committee regarded the question of salaries as ject which shareholders alone could regulate.

Mr. MUNDAY said he should be very sorry to underpay anyone, but he thought sidering the present position of the mine, that some reduction of salaries should take

The SECRETARY said, as far as he was concerned, he was quite willing to sub any reduction of his salary which shareholders might think desirable.

Mr. MUNDAY was glad to see their secretary accept the suggestion in such a manner, and he hoped it would be received in the same spirit in other quarters.

The CHAIRMAN, on behalf of the committee, fully agreed in the recommendation posed. As an individual, being one of the largest shareholders, he could not oppose any reasonable reduction of expenses.—A resolution was then unanimously reducing the salaries of the several officers of the company.

The meeting was then made special, when a resolution was passed reducing the ber of the committee to three, two to be a quorum. It was also agreed that the general meetings of the company should be held four-monthly instead of

Upon the proposition of Mr. T. KING, seconded by Mr. R. WALKER, it was that Mr. J. Field, Mr. Richards, and Mr. Munday be the committee of manage the ensuing four months.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the committee for past services.

The usual compliment to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

TH'S ECHOES: OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

average amount of business has been transacted in the Mining Share Market the week. Although it does not appear that shares dealt in have been of that character as noticed for some weeks previous, considerable fluctuations have place, which generally precede the bi-monthly settlement, or "account-day." account was held yesterday (Friday), which proved one of the most unsatisfactory some time.

RON CONSOLS have been in fair request, but continue rather scarce.——WHEAL BASSET EAST BASSET, and NORTH BASSET have been dealt in and freely enquired for.—— URROW, SOUTH TOLGUS, and TINCROFT have found buyers, and transactions in each ported.——COOK'S KITCHENS have been in good request, and at firmer prices.—— H ROSKEARS continue in demand, at improved rates.——EAST CARN BREAS have, al, seen some little fluctuations, but have, generally, regained their former posi- shares left off firm.——SOUTH CARN BREAS have also been in request.——NORTH KERBY and NORTH DOWNS have had a decline, and a large number of the latter were cted at much lower rates, but have since been firmer.——TRELEIGHS have been t at very low rates.——NEW SETONS have been in good demand, at advanced ——SOUTH CARADONS have been sought for, and are still in request, at present ——EAST CARADONS have been largely dealt in, and during the early part of the dvanced; some fluctuations followed, but they left off firmer.——MARKE VAL- d WEST ROSE DOWNS have been in good request, at present rates.——TRELAW- ontinue firm, and several shares have changed hands.——MARY ANN and WEST ow have receded, and show a declining tendency.——HERODSFOOTS are in fair re- ——TAMAR CONSOLS have been done at lower rates.——WHEAL ARTHURS are in quest, at present prices.——SORTRIDGES have had a slight movement.——LADY AS continue heavy, at present prices.——NORTH ROBERTS have been in good de- and prices have advanced.——EAST RUSSELLS found buyers at nominal prices. REAT FORTUNE and WENDRON CONSOLS continue in request, and a little advance e followed.——PROVIDENCE, MARGARET, and ROSEWALL HILL still find buyers, at um quotations.——SPEARNE CONSOLS and CARNTORTH are in request, at former ——UNITYS have been actively dealt in, arising from a reported improvement. HEAL UNYS have changed hands at present quotations.——WHEAL GRENVILLES een in good demand, in consequence of an improvement.——GREAT RETALLACKS hanged hands at nominal prices.——NORTH MINERAS were in good request last nd prices improved, but they have since been freely offered at buyers' quotations. ILLINS have changed hands at lower rates.

T CARADON: The caunter lode maintains its character and value, the 50 east being t 85*l.* per fathom, and the same level west 55*l.* Fawcett's lode, at the 60 east, th 12*l.* per fathom. The new lode in the 60 cast has slightly fallen off, the end disordered by a small cross-course, which being considered of a temporary cha- will shortly resume its former value. The 60 west has improved, and is worth r fathom. The sale next week will be 375 tons for the month.——At CALSTOCK s the prospects are improving. The shaft is now down 110 fathoms from sur- in sinking the same under the 48 the lode has improved, and now yielding some ones of ore and fluor-spar, very similar in character to the rich courses of ore they the upper levels. A discovery of great importance is fully expected here.—— AR continues to look remarkably well and augmenting their samplings; the sale of 132 tons for the month will give a large profit.

NORTH KIT HILL they have intersected a promising lode, full 3½ ft. wide, which, s general character and position, is likely to become highly productive.

NORTH TRESKERBY, the lode in the shaft is reported to have fallen off in value, but es of a very promising character for early improvement. The mine generally is well, there being a good lode in the 47 and 57 fm. levels. The 67 end is not yet the ore ground above, but there has been an excellent orey lode gone through for in length in the 47, and a winze now sinking on a productive lode, which in a ht will be reached by the 67.——NORTH DOWNS is reported to be looking very o change having taken place in any of the productive parts.

WHEAL GRENVILLE an improvement has been reported in the 80 cross-cut, where ave intersected the lode, and so far as seen is found rich for tin. A few days lapse before the whole of the lode will be cut through, when a more positive can be placed upon it.

CARN BREA is looking remarkably well, and bidding fair to come up to the cal- ns of the most sanguine estimates. The 26, 40, and 50 fm. levels are represented ood courses of ore; from these places alone the monthly reserves are given at and as it is stated that they are taking away no ore but from the ends, the reserves end of the year will be very great.

WHEAL UNITY is reported to have very much improved in the 50 west. The lode en taken down, and found a good course of copper ore; the upper end is not so rich portion holding down; 3 feet from the bottom is valued at from 20*l.* to 25*l.* per . The lode has been more opened, and is expected to show greater improvements. AL PROSPER (Breage) is reported to have very considerably improved in the se- places in operation. The bottom level end is now worth 35*l.* to 40*l.* per fm., and rich backs and bottoms. The cross-cut driving to intersect the Trewarves main lode is progressing satisfactorily, and is expected to cut it daily. The mine is to be in a self-supporting position, and likely to be an early dividend-paying one.

VES WHEAL ALLEN is looking very encouraging, and several places have very improved since last noticed. The workings in the different productive places are courses of ore, and in driving the ends they are leaving excellent tribute ground, can be taken away at low rates.——PROVIDENCE MINES have very much improved and the operations are being carried on in good courses of tin. The future returns ely to be very much augmented, and improved dividends fully anticipated.—— R UNITED is looking highly promising for what it is anticipated it will ultimately —a permanent and paying mine. They have a fine lode in Hill's shaft, estimated from 45*l.* to 50*l.* per fm. for tin and copper. The 20, west of this shaft, is worth r fm. for tin; other places are looking very satisfactory for an early improvement. RNE CONSOLS is reported to have improved in the 92 and 116 fm. levels, east of gine-shaft, where they have a very good lode for tin. The mine throughout is better.——At CARNTORTH they have a very general improvement, but especially 0, west of the flat-rod shaft. They have a good tinny lode in the north part of e in the 14, 24, and 33 fm. levels, on Button White's lode. The 14 end is now riven by four men, at 4*l.* per fathom, and 5*s.* in 1*l.* for saving the tin; the last driven has produced 150*l.* worth of tin, equal to 30*l.* per fm.——AT BRYN GWIOG the most distressing and melancholy accidents connected with metallic mining s occurred since the catastrophe at East Wheal Rose Mine took place on Wed- last. The men employed in the 66 fm. level west were so overpowered by the water from the forebreast that, before any assistance could be rendered, sixteen were drowned. There appears to have been twenty-eight persons underground, of whom escaped. The water rose to the 40, but is now in course of being forked. e is stated to be looking remarkably well, and bidding fair to greatly augment rns. They sold to-day (Friday) 45 tons of lead and 40 tons of blende.——DYLIFFE s looking remarkably well, and yielding large profits. The shaft is down to the level, and the end is approaching the course of ore gone down from the level above. 65, 75, and 85 fm. levels are all reported to be in courses of lead, varying from t. wide.

JAMES LANE.

URIOUS ACTION OF LEAD PIPES ON WATER.—In last week's Jour- e published an abstract of the results obtained by Dr. Crace-Calvert, ., upon investigating the action of the water supplied by the Man- r Corporation upon lead, in which the extent to which the water is gnated with the poisonous salts of lead was clearly pointed out. To y this evil, Mr. John Holt, of the Shude Hill Leadworks, has intro- an improved coated lead pipe, patented by Mr. M'Dougall, by the which the action of the water upon the metal is effectually prevented. oating is apparently a bituminous substance, and after a careful exa- ion of it, Dr. Angus Smith, F.R.S., pronounces it to be a perfect tion, so far as chemical action is concerned. A lead pipe so coated, tinues, may even have acids passed through it without allowing a f lead to be taken into solution. The coating clings to the pipe reat tenacity, and is, in his opinion, sufficiently hard. The patent pipe is supplied at a very small increase upon the price of common ipe, and it may be used to convey water for which lead would be her inapplicable.

TESIAN WELLS.—The artesian well which has been for some time n progress at the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens, at South ngton, is now completed, the work having been undertaken by Messrs. , Amos, and Sons, on the condition that unless they procured the supply of water they should receive no remuneration. The well is now bored, decision of the council, as well as the confidence of the engineers, has been jus- the result. Not only has the well been sunk at the estimated cost, and water and at the expected depth, but it has been found of the purest and softest quality, uch abundance that, instead of supplying merely from 100,000 to 110,000 gallons 4 hours (the quantity stipulated for), it can readily supply a million gallons in e, if larger pumps and more powerful engines were employed. The total depth d bored is 401 ft.—a well having been sunk to the depth of 226 ft., and a bore er carried down 175 feet further. The London clay was found to be of unusual he thickness of the stratum passed through being 198 ft. The two wells (that lgar-square and that of the society), correspond in one point, which is of exces- are occurrence, wholly beyond provision, and a pure matter of chance: out of us wells bored by Messrs. Easton, Amos, and Sons, for instance, these two are instances in which it has occurred. Whilst boring through the chalk, in both e instrument came upon a fissure, and dropped down a space of several feet. To and the significance of this, it is necessary to remember that the way in which er in the chalk finds its way to the surface, or into the ocean, is through such An example of its finding its way to the surface from them may be seen in er Wandle, which takes its rise at Carshalton, near Croydon, pouring out of its through such fissures a river ready made. An instance of its falling into the sea uch fissures may be seen at low water near Brighton, where a succession of ver- ures, from the narrowest chink to 6 inches wide, occurring at varying distances ch other, pours out an immense quantity of fresh water. Such fissures act as the annels by which the water in the chalk finds its way into the sea. When a well o the chalk does not fall upon one of these, it is dependent for water on what may e through the surrounding chalk into the well; but, if it hits upon a fissure, it supply from a stream itself, and it will, of course, depend upon its size how far e exhaustible. The quantity of water percolating through the chalk, however, at that, for all ordinary purposes, any well sunk for some depth in it is sufficient. If a very large supply is not wanted, the only drawback on such a well is that e lowered by unusual or continuous pumping, so as to require some time to be allow it to refill, and that in course of time the standing point of the water y sinks. A well which has dropped upon a fissure, on the other hand, may appa- e pumped for ever without lowering its standing point. It draws its supplies running stream, as it were, and as fast as it is pumped out in flows in. This re- owever, only applies to the standing-point when it has once been found, for, e well is opened and first tried, there is always a falling, from the effects of , until the proper level is reached. In the Trafalgar-square well the standing which was found after the first 48 hours' pumping, during which the surface of er was lowered 4 feet) has been constantly maintained since 1844; and, as the mount of pumping at South Kensington has lowered the surface of the water only es, it is reckoned that the supply of the society's well will be much larger than lgar-square. The standing level of the society's well is higher than at Trafalgar- a circumstance which may perhaps be accounted for by the greater number of rtesian wells sunk to the eastward of the latter, and possibly, also, by its being to the outlet of the water.

MES TUNNEL COMPANY.—Receipts for the week ending February 8, 9*l.*; number of passengers, 17,685.

DON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the ding February 9 was 10,510*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

CORNUBIA MINE.—The first sale of tin, this week, realised 67*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*, and it is expected to reach 200*l.* next month.

At WHEAL DAMSEL they have discovered a fine bunch of copper ore in the bottom of the deep adit level, on Tremayne's lode; this is very important, as in the old mine large profits were made from this lode further west. They are now raising rocks of ore weighing from 50 to 60 lbs., which will make a produce of 30 per cent. for copper ore. Anyone living in the neighbourhood, if they walk over to the mine, can see for themselves.

At WEST DAMSEL the stopes and ends are greatly improving, particularly on Tremayne's lode, where they have a fine bunch of ore. At the last meeting they had a balance of 500*l.* in favour of the mine, and it is expected that dividends will be shortly resumed. There are only 256 shares in this adventure, and they are likely to reach much higher prices.

At NORTH TRESKERBY they have cut a new lode in the 14 fm. level cross-cut producing ore, but have not seen sufficient to estimate its value. The ground in the 67 east has had a great change, and has let down the water; now producing stones of ore; it is expected in a short time they will meet with the course of ore gone down in the level above, between 40 and 50 fms. long, and in about three weeks Tressider's shaft will be sinking on a good lode of ore. This mine is opening up well, and bids fair to become one of the prizes of the district.

KELLY BRAY is improving in several points, and at the general meeting, on Thursday last, a great reduction was made in the expenditure. This is a step in the right direction, and we hope that ere long this mine will again be in the Dividend List.

ST. JUST UNITED MINES.—The energy and steady determination being displayed in laying out this property is deserving of every encouragement and success. Whilst congratulating the proprietors in possessing such a valuable property, it is with a great degree of satisfaction we find the management in such able hands as those of Capt. Carthew, whose preparatory arrangements here show that he has lost none of that energy and perseverance which he has before so successfully displayed in opening up mining properties. Worked in an economical, but yet on an extensive scale, there can be little doubt (from the large number and known productiveness of the lodes) of this becoming one of the leading dividend mines of the neighbourhood.

WEST CONDURROW continues to improve daily: the rise in the 12 continues worth 30*l.* per fm, and the winze under it is down 9 ft., worth 15*l.* per fm. The 24 end is getting forward under this ore ground. A winze going down behind the 24 end is producing good tinstuff, and the 36 end, 20 fms. behind the winze in the 24, is now getting into good ore ground. A great mine is confidently anticipated here,—now paying its own costs.

SOUTH BULLER (Gwennap).—I find that Captain Hunt has secured a very influential company for working this mine, including the Messrs. Williams, of Scorrier, the richest gentlemen in the West of England. Mr. H. Sims, the cashier of several mining companies (including Clifford Amalgamated), has consented to act as purser—than whom a better man for the office does not exist. Of the millions sterling which have passed through his hands he never erred to the extent of one penny. Capt. Hunt, hitherto, has always given the setts to the companies formed by him, but in the present case he is to have 100*l.* for licenses, and all expenses and attendances up to the first meeting of the company: a very moderate sum, certainly, when contrasted with that claimed by some promoters who might be named. The situation of the sett is first-rate, having Wheal Buller at the north (adjoining), with Penstruthal, Tresavean, Treviskey, Wheal Basset, and South Frances near. Capt. Hunt is a good miner, and in this sett I think he will make a little fortune, as he holds an interest in the concern. It is expected that the shares will reach 200*l.* each before very much has been expended. The prosecution of the Tresavean adit (already in the sett) will give 70 fms. of backs for tributers in dry ground, without the aid of any machinery.

NORTH HAFOD.—The prospects at this mine are exceeding favourable, and from the general character of the lode now being worked upon, and the great similarity between this and the adjoining rich property, it is fully expected that a valuable course of lead ore will soon be opened upon. The course adopted by the management of the company is worthy of special notice, the whole of the claims being paid monthly, and no debts being allowed to accrue. If this system were generally adopted much litigation would be avoided, and many mines saved from ruin.

ST. JUST UNITED MINES.—A fine lode of tin has been discovered in these mines, south-east from the engine-shaft, from 4 to 5 feet wide, and only 27 feet from surface. Some splendid stones of tin from the lode have been forwarded to the office, 5, Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street, London, where they may be seen at any time.

WORVAS DOWNS (Lelant).—It is said an important discovery has been made in this mine.

NEW WHEAL VADDON.—Business having called me to Marazion, I made enquiries into the state of the mines in that locality, and amongst the rest I included New Wheal Vaddon, in Perranuthnoe. I find that, for want of adequate funds, the operations are conducted on a very limited scale. The number of men and boys employed is 18, of whom 12 are tutwork-men—the rest tributers, working in four pitches, at tributes varying from 6*s.* 8*d.* to 13*s.* 4*d.* in 1*l.* Four men are sinking Mildrum's shaft under the 20 fm. level (from surface); when this shaft reaches the adit, which will be in about four months hence, many more pitches will be to let, by which the returns will be much increased. The tin sold in stone last month realised about 40*l.*; in December, 35*l.*; in November, 72*l.*; for this month a larger amount is anticipated. The monthly expenditure is about 80*l.* There are six known lodes in the sett, two of which are Wheal Grylls lodes (the adjoining sett), another is Wheal Neptune lode, and the rest are Trebarvah and Wheal Charlotte copper lodes, the whole of which ought to be explored with energy. The adit has been cleared from the sea into the mine 500 fms., thus giving 45 fms. of dry ground for tributers, affording a fine opportunity for the company to make large profits at no distant period.

TOLVADDEN.—A good lode has recently been cut in the 60 east.

NORTH ROBERT.—After the great struggle in bringing this mine to what it is, Messrs. Collier should be asked to knock the dues off until dividends are declared; and knowing their liberality, no doubt if asked by the committee it will be granted.

LOCHWINNOCH CONSOLS.—The engine-shaft is now sunk about 5 fms. from surface; the ground is very kindly for copper ore. The stone for the ballast of the engine is being raised, and the masons are preparing for the erections; no part of the engine or boiler is yet on the mine, though it was promised to be at work next week: 10 to 12 tons or more of good copper ore are on the mine dressed; underground there are about 20 tons broken by the men when not otherwise employed, and at surface are large heaps ready for the crusher. The raising ore in quantities has been suspended until the crusher is erected. The building a captain's residence, at a cost of 250*l.*, being for the present suspended, has given great satisfaction to the shareholders, who doubted the wisdom or expediency of such a proceeding. Many others express themselves as anxious that more ore was being raised, that returns may be more extensive as soon as the crusher is at work; they are are also desirous of witnessing economy, not parsimony or extravagance, predominate.

EAST PROVIDENCE looks well, and is considered one of the most promising mines in the Lelant parish. The workings being near those of the Providence Mines, and upon the same lodes, satisfactory results are expected.

ST. IVES WHEAL ALLEN.—The account meeting on Wednesday was very satisfactory. The balance against the mine was only 389*l.* 15*s.*, and a call of 7*s.* 6*d.* per share was made. About 6½ tons of tin have been sold, and in future regular sales will be made, and the costs be lighter. The 30, east of Geisler's shaft, is worth 18*l.* to 20*l.* per fm., and the 10, east of Roderick's shaft, 20*l.* per fm. The agents say that the mine is improving, and they believe will continue to do so.

TRENCROM.—This mine continues to improve. The lode in the shaft sinking below the 100 fm. level is worth 8*l.* per fm.; the 100 east, 3*l.* per fathom; the 90 east, 5*l.* per fm.; in Hollow's shaft, below the 30, 5*l.* per fm.; the 30 east, 2*l.* 10*s.* per fm.; the 30, west of flat-rod shaft, 6*l.* per fm.; and the 60 east, 2*l.* 10*s.* per fm.

EAST BROOKWOOD.—We are still cross-cutting the lode south, which is now 7 to 8 ft. wide, and no south wall yet seen; it is letting out a great quantity of water, and producing good stones of copper ore.

TRENCROM MINE is now opening well. They have a good discovery in the 30, at Michell's shaft. It adjoins Kitty (recently so much advanced in price), on the same lodes, is now paying costs, and must shortly give good profits. It is in the best locality in Lelant parish, and is the cheapest mine to purchase into at present.

MINING IN THE CARDIGANSHIRE DISTRICT is progressing very favourably. The DYLIFFE MINES are making splendid returns. DYFNGWM is said to have some fine courses of ore, and the miners say that it is a fine mine. CARFARTHAL is expected to make a good mine by-and-bye: they have good copper and lead ore interspersed throughout the lode at a shallow depth. At CWMBERE they are opening up some good tribute ground, only 10 fms. below the adit level: this will certainly make a first-rate mine. At RHOSWYDDOL they are working apparently on a very limited scale, but still the reports from the miners and others are favourable. TYSAFF is a first-rate lead mine, and if worked on a more extended scale would make extraordinary returns. CAYLAN lies in the centre of these good mines, west of Tysaff, and east of Bryn-y-Fedwen and the Rhoswyddol Mines, and north of the Dyliffe Mines, on parallel lodes: 260 tons of lead ore was sent down from Derwentlass to Aberdovey in the boats, from the Dyliffe Mines, in the month of January. The fine favourable weather was taken advantage of by those who had large quantities; but it happened very unfortunate to some parties, their storehouses being on the wrong side of the river. Dyfngwm, Rhoswyddol, and Tysaff storehouses should be removed to the opposite side, at the expense of the proprietors. This is the opinion expressed by the well-wishers of lead mines and by the boatmen at Derwentlass.——The Machynlleth district promises to be the first in Wales for lead mining, and it is attracting particular attention amongst the London, Manchester, and Birmingham gentlemen.

GREAT DAREN MINE.—The operations at this mine are progressing most satisfactorily. The water is drained to the 10 fathom level in the eastern part of the sett, and the engine-shaft will be sunk upon the course of the lode with all possible speed. Francis's level has been cleared for upwards of 500 fathoms in length, and the tramroad along the whole of the level has been put into thorough repair. The men are engaged in stoping away the bottom of the 20 fathom level in the old mine for about 70 fathoms in length, which, when complete, will lay open the whole of the ore ground above that point for upwards of 400 fathoms in length. There are already nine bargains being worked upon a tribute of 10*l.* per ton, the value of the ore being 20*l.* per ton. The estimated value of the ore already raised is 300*l.*, the cost of raising which has not exceeded 160*l.*, which augurs well for the future returns from this old and rich mine. Confident expectations are expressed that this mine, when perfectly opened, will rank among the best of the Cardiganshire mines.

The CATHEDRAL MINE is about to be again introduced to the notice of the public. It comprises about 400 fms. from north to south, and 400 fms. from east to west, and is bounded on the north by Grambler and St. Aubyn Mine, on the south by Pennance and Ting Tang, on the west by Wheal Trefusis, and on the east by West Wheal Damsel and West Wheal Jewell. Capt. Joseph Jennings (of Tresavean), who managed the Cathedral Mine from 1820 till operations were suspended, considered it one of the best pieces of unwrought mineral ground in the neighbourhood, and strongly recommended it to the mining world. According to the reports of several experienced mining agents, the celebrated Old Wheal Damsel lode traverses the whole length of the sett. Capt. F. Pryor, after an inspection of the property, stated that he saw nothing to induce him to think but that the mine when cleared up and fairly worked would amply reward the adventurers for their trouble and expense. A joint report, signed by Capts. Jas. Pope (of Wheal Basset), John Daw (of Carn Brea), Thomas Glanville (of North Basset), and J. Michell (of Grambler), states that the sett comprises a very important piece of mineral ground, which is well worthy of a vigorous prosecution. This mine, it appears, was first worked about the year 1820, when two engine-shafts were sunk to about 60 fms. under the adit, which averages from 20 to 30 fathoms from the surface, but from the want of capital the mine was suspended. In 1853 the operations were again commenced. This party cleared up the adit, cleared and secured the north engine-shaft from the surface to the bottom, and built an engine-house, and other suitable buildings for working the mine. But before anything was done towards opening the ground on the lodes the mine was suspended. The whole of these expensive erections and underground operations will, therefore, be to the advantage of the company which is now in course of formation.

FOREIGN MINES.

COPIAPO.—Checo: Estimated produce to December 31:—

	Quantity.	Ley.	Price.	Value.
First class dark ore .....Qtls.	736	 40	..... $38¾	....$3565·00
Second class ditto	672	 18	 13	.... 1092·00
Second class yellow	128	 15	 11	.... 176·00
Total ..... Qtls.	1536			$4833·00

In the 20, north lode, the lode in the new chiffon is now 1 ft. wide, 6 in. of which is 15 per cent. ore. In the 40, at Price's shaft, the rise we are obliged to stope for is so bad that the men cannot work in it until it is ventilated, and that we shall see about after awhile. The bottom in the chiffon sinking under the 40 is still a good lode of ore. The 40 end, driving west, is much the same as when last reported. In the 20, lon main south lode, the lode in the stope is 1½ ft. wide—a good lode of ore. The lode in the new chiffon is still poor.—Western Sett: We have commenced to sink nothing new as yet. The 50, east of Price's shaft, is in the cross-cut. We have intersected a branch—you shall know more about it in our next. We have commenced a cross-cut in the 40, east of Price's shaft, to cut the lode that we have the ore in.—G. MATTHEWS.

CLARENDON CONSOLS.—Josiah Martin, Jan. 21: Stamford Hill Mine: We have commenced the sinking below the 94, but the air being so bad we were obliged to stop. I have now put six natives, with three English miners, to drive in the 94 fm. level, to get under the winze. We have also put a full pare of men in the winze to push on the sinking at the same time. I hope to get a communication to the 94 fathom level, and the sinking recommenced some time in next month, when there shall be no time lost in pushing on the sinking, so as to be deep enough for the 106 fm level. The lode in the winze is about 3 ft. wide, composed of oxide of iron, flookan, and mundic, with veins of ore. The ground in the cross-cut north of the north lode in the 82 is without any alteration to notice since I last wrote. The lode in the 70, south-west of shaft, is 4 ft. wide, and composed of prian and gossan, with patches of porphyry, and letting out a large stream of water. The lode in the 46 south-west, on the new lode, is 5 ft. wide, composed of gossan and prian, with green carbonate, a very pretty looking lode; the end at this time is very dry, being drained to the 70. The new 6-inch plunger appears to be working well. All other parts of the mine going on satisfactorily.

FORTUNA.—Feb. 1: Canada Incosa—West of Taylor's Engine-shaft: The 7th level, west of Gomez winze, is worth 1 ton per fm.; the lode is composed of soft spar and lead ore, and looking very promising. The lode in the 6th level, west of O'Shea's shaft, is greatly disarranged. The lode in the 5th level, west of Henty's shaft, has fallen off in value, but is still of an open and kindly appearance. The lode in the 4th level, west of Rendon's winze, is split into two small unproductive branches. The lode in the 3d level, west of Judd's shaft, is small and poor.—East of Taylor's Engine-shaft: The lode in the 4th level, east of Canton's winze, is improving; it now contains good stones of lead. The same level, west of Donaigre's winze, is worth 3 tons per fm., and lode opening splendid tribute ground; it is somewhat harder for driving. The 3d level, east of Carro's shaft, has passed through the first part of the large cross-course. There is nothing new in the 2d level, east of Bartolomo's winze.—Shafts and Winzes: The ground in O'Shea's shaft is very hard for sinking, and the lode unproductive. Judd's shaft is worth 1½ ton per fathom; the lode is small at present, and the ground hard for sinking. El Clavel sump-winze is going down in a splendid lode, consisting of quartz, carbonate of lime, and lead ore, worth 3½ tons per fm. Suez's winze is worth 1¼ ton per fm.; the lode is small, compact, and regular. Lerida's winze is worth 1½ ton per fathom; the lode is split into several small branches.—Los Salidos Mine: The 5th level, east of San Gabriel shaft, is worth 2 tons per fathom; the lode is getting a little more settled, and we hope will further improve as it gets removed from the cross-course. The lode in the same level, west of Fernandez winze, is worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in the 4th level, west of Salvador's winze, is very bunchy; a few days ago it was very wide and rich, at present it is worth 1½ ton per fathom. The lode in the same level, east of Olalla's winze, contains good stones of lead. The branches in the 4th level, west of San Pablo's shaft, are very small, and the ground hard for opening. The same level east is passing through a small cross-course; the lode is worth ½ ton per fm. The lode in the 3d level, east of Muno's winze, is small and poor. The 3d level, west of Buenos Amigos shaft, is worth 3 tons per fm.; the lode is very compact, and opening a splendid piece tribute ground. There is nothing new to notice in the 1st level, east of San Miguel shaft.—Shafts and Winzes: Morris's engine-shaft is worth 4 tons per fm.; the lode is still very large and productive, and the men are getting on well with sinking. In San Miguel shaft the plat is cut, and penthouse being fixed preparatory to sinking for the 3d level. Gea's winze is worth 1 ton per fathom. Lopez winze is worth 1½ ton per fm., and lode variable. Oribe's winze is worth 3 tons per fm.; lode much improved since last report. Juan's winze is worth 1½ ton per fathom.—General Remarks: The tribute department is yielding the average quantity of minerals. We estimate the raisings for February month at 300 tons. The weather is fine for surface work, which is going on with its wonted regularity.

LINARES.—Feb. 1: West of Engine-shaft—South Lode: The 95, west of Seguro's winze, is worth ½ ton per fathom; this end is still in a run of disordered ground, evidently a part of the main slide. The branches in the 85, west of Seville winze, are still very small. The ground in the 61, east of Warne's engine-shaft, is comparatively easy for driving; the same level, west of ditto, is worth 4 tons per fm.; the lode much improved, opening splendid tribute ground. The 51, west of Toberneta's winze, is worth 1½ ton per fm.; this level is of a very productive character. The 41, west of Crosby's shaft, is worth 1 ton per fm., the lode still looking kindly.—East of Engine-shaft: The 95, east of La Suerte winze, is worth ½ ton per fm.; lode large, and spotted with lead. The 85, east of San Eduardo winze, is worth 2 tons per fm.; lode improving, and opening valuable ground. The 75, east of Taylor's cross-cut, is worth 1½ ton per fathom; lode very large, chiefly composed of carbonate of lime and lead ore. The cross-cut driving south in the 85 is being driven with a view to intersect at the south part of the lode.—North Lode: The 75, east of Ordonez winze, is worth ½ ton per fm.; the lode has fallen off very much lately. The 65, east of Damoso's winze, is worth 1½ ton per fm.; lode large, and of a most promising appearance. Lupino's cross-cut is holed to Seron's winze, consequently the driving east and west on the lode intersected and reported on a month ago will be commenced at once. Dea's cross-cut is commenced 6 varas east of Visa's winze, to intersect the small lode at a point where, judging from the appearance of the lode in the 55, over the said cross-cut, we expect to find it productive.—Shafts and Winzes: The ground in the engine-shaft below the 95 is hard for sinking, and the water very difficult to keep out. Ochoa's winze is worth 1½ ton per fm.; this winze will reach the 45 shortly. Nicolas' winze is worth 2½ tons per fathom; lode very wide and powerful, composed of carbonate of lime and lead ore. Casa's winze is worth ½ ton per fm.; this winze is holed to the 75. Marin's winze is worth ½ ton per fm.; the branches in this winze are rather small.—General Remarks: The stopes generally are looking very well, yielding large quantities of lead. We estimate the raisings for February at 400 tons; the bargains for February were all taken at the setting at moderate rates.

LUSITANIAN.—February 5: Palhal Mine—Basto's Lode: The lode in Taylor's diagonal engine-shaft, below the 60, is worth 4½ tons per fathom. In the 60, east of Taylor's shaft, the lode is worth 3 tons per fathom. In the same level west the lode is worth 2½ tons per fathom. In the 50, west of Taylor's shaft, the lode is composed of quartz. In the 38, west of Taylor's shaft, the lode is worth 2 tons per fm. In the 28, west of the Slide lode, the lode is yielding small stones of ore. In the 8, west of Perez shaft, the lode is 1 foot wide, producing stones of ore. At Perez shaft we are cutting a plat in the 8, preparatory to sinking below that level. In the adit, west of Perez shaft, the lode has not been taken down since our last. In Joaquim's winze, below the 50, the lode is worth 2½ tons per fathom. In Valente's winze, below the 38, the lode is worth 1 ton per fm. In Ball's winze, below the 50, east of Taylor's shaft, the lode is 3½ feet wide, composed of quartz and stones of ore. In the stopes No. 1, above the 50, west of Ernesto's winze, the lode is worth 2 tons per fathom. In the stope No. 2, above the 38, west of Clondino's winze, the lode is worth 1½ ton per fm. In the stopes No. 3, above the adit level, west of Perez shaft, the lode is worth 1 ton per fathom. In the stopes No. 4, above the 38, west of stopes No. 2. the lode is worth 2 tons per fathom. In the stopes No. 6, above the 50, east of Jackson's winze, the lode is worth 1½ ton per fathom. In the stopes No. 9, above the adit level, west of Perez shaft, the lode is worth ¾ ton per fathom.—Mill Lode: In the 50, west of River shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of flookan. In the 38, east of Taylor's shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, composed of flookan and a branch of ore, worth ½ ton per fathom. In the 38, east from Basto's and Slide lodes, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, of quartz. In the same level, west of the caunter lode, the lode is worth ¼ ton per fathom. In the stopes No. 10, above the 18, east of Den's winze, the lode is worth 1 ton per fathom. In the stopes No. 11, above the 38, west of the caunter lode, the lode is worth 1½ ton per fathom. In the stopes No. 15, above the 38, east of Roderigue's winze, the lode is worth 1½ ton per fathom. In the stopes No. 14, above the 50, west of River shaft, the lode is worth 1 ton per fathom.—Caunter Lode: In the 50, west of Taylor's shaft, the lode is small and poor. In the 18, west of the Mill lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, of quartz, flookan, and stones of ore. In the stopes No. 5, below the 38, west of Luiz winze, the lode is worth 1 ton per fathom. In the stopes No. 7, below the 18, east of Jono's winze, the lode is worth 1 ton per fathom.—Great Caunter Lode: In the 40, west of Oak shaft, the lode has not been taken down since our last. In the stopes No. 13, above the 10 fathom level, west of the Slide lode, the lode is worth 1½ ton per fm. In the stopes No. 12, above the 20, west of Oak shaft, the lode is worth ½ ton per fm.—House Lode: In the 30, west of Oak shaft, the lode is beginning to show a better appearance, it now contains a little lead, and is letting out a small stream of water.—Slide Lode: In the 28, west of the Mill lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of quartz.—Carvalhal Mine: The lode in the incline shaft, below the 10, is 2 feet wide, of quartz and lead, worth ½ ton per fathom. The surface work is progressing fairly.

VICTOR EMANUEL.—Miggiandone, Feb. 5: We have made a most important discovery in Erba's level, the deepest of our workings on the northern side of the Bietti stream. We commenced the driving of this level lately, and it has been very promising for some time; we have cut in it now a most splendid-looking lode of copper ore, of rich quality. As far as seen it is worth about 3 tons of ore per fm., and best in the bottom of the level. It is our opinion that we are on the top of a great bunch of copper ore, and we think it altogether the most important discovery made in the mine, and one which may increase its value very much. The lode is full of vughs, from which we have taken to-day superb specimens of crystallised copper pyrites, some of the crystals being very large, and accompanied by crystals of quartz, calcite, and pyrrhotine. Some of the pyrrhotine crystals are finer than any ever found before of this mineral.

ENGLISH AND CANADIAN.—H. Williams, F. Bennetts, jun., Harvey Hill, Leeds, Meganta, Canada East, Jan. 7: Morrison's Adit: Resumed the drivage towards the intersection of the bed coming down from Fremont's shaft; it is advanced 1 fathom 5 ft. 6 in.; re-set to six men, at $48 per fm.—same price as before. In the adit level south, on the west branch of Fremont's lode, we have advanced 1 fm. 2 ft. 8 in.; the lode has increased in size, re-set at $54 per fm.—same price as before. In Sewell's level north we have broken in a stope from the winze under the adit level 4 fms. 2 ft. 9 in., and obtained about 1½ ton of 30 per cent. ore when dressed, and are now cutting on the west branch, which is large, but apparently poor, which will be suspended if it does not improve. In Sewell's level south, in the stope from the back of the level, we have broken 2 fms. 1 ft. 1 in., and obtained 1 ton of 30 per cent. ore when dressed: the branch is now exhausted. On Hall's lode we have broken, in stoping in the back of it, 6 fms. 3 ft., and obtained about 3 tons of 30 per cent. ore when dressed. Two other small branches cannot be taken out on account of snow. At Kent's shaft we have continued the drivage in the 20 fm. level 1 fm. 2 ft. 3 in.; not meeting with the north wall of ore-bearing slates, we set to sink in them at $66 per fathom. The slates still continue to carry ore. The 30 cross-cut west has advanced 1 fm. 1 ft. 4 in., passing into a small branch, which dropped into the Fanny Eliza lode. In the 30 south, on Fanny Eliza lode, the end has advanced during the month 3 fms. 2 ft. 10 in., the lode continuing about 3 ft. wide, and at first yielding the same average as last month, but the latter part less productive: total yield about 4 tons of 35 to 40 per cent. ore when dressed; re-set at $78 per fm., being $2 per fm. increase of price. The 30 fm. level north, on the same lode, has advanced 1 fm. 1 ft., the lode being much disturbed, apparently turning to the west into ore-bearing slates; we obtained about 1 ton of 35 to 40 per cent. ore when dressed; re-set at $66, being a diminution of $2 per fm.: total earnings, 5½ tons of 30 per cent. ore, and 5 tons of 35 to 40 per cent. ore.—Dressing: We sampled a pile of ore, estimated about 15 to 16 tons, which will probably yield 36 to 38 per cent.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERDOVEY.—A. Eds: The lode in the 42 is much as last reported, but the ground is very favourable for driving. I do not expect much alteration will take place before we get through the cross-course, which is now not far distant. The new stope in back of the 32, near the engine-shaft, is producing 7 cwts. of ore per fm.; and that north of winze is producing 1 ton per fm. There is no change in the winze sinking under the 32. The stope in the 22 is producing 1 ton per fm.; and all surface operations are progressing.

ABERNANT.—M. Francis, Feb. 11: I have examined the works in progress for opening this mine, and they appear to me to be judicious, and leading to prosperous results. The engine-shaft is in a good and improving course of ore, worth from 20l. to 30l. per fathom. The stope west of the shaft is equally valuable, and the whole length of ore ground is of the character to warrant good silver-lead work. The machinery to be erected will consist of a 30-ft. water-wheel, driving a pair of 30-in. rollers for crushing, and a machine for raising the ore to the surface; the whole will be convenient for the operations of the mine. I noticed the expenditure of money in preparing surface shelter; it is laid out efficiently and with care, and there is a quarry of good stone near the principal buildings. I am firmly convinced that this lode will yield a quantity of rich ore, and be an excellent mine to the proprietors, justifying all the outlay upon it.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—T. Thomas, T. Hosking, Feb. 12: The main lode in the 160, driving east of Davey's engine-shaft, is just as last reported. In the said level, west of shaft, we have not as yet cut through the main lode; it is composed of spar and killas, with spots of ore. The 150, east of Davey's engine-shaft, is worth 12l. per fm. The rise in the back of said level is worth 8l. per fm. Taylor's stope, in the bottom of the 140, in the north part of the main lode, is worth 10l. per fm. Roberts's stope, in the back of same level, is worth 10l. per fm. Richards's stope, in the back of said level, is worth 9l. per fm. The lode in the 140, east of cross-cut, on the north lode, is worth 8l. per fm. The rise in the back of the 140 east, on the main lode, is producing a small quantity of ore. The 130, driving east on the north lode, is worth 3l. per fm. The 130 east, on the main lode, is occasionally producing stones of ore. The two stopes in the back of the 120 are set on tribute. The lode in the 100, west of the flookan, is composed of killas, with branches of spar throughout. We set, on Saturday last, 17 pitches to fifty-four men, at tributes varying from 6s. 8d. to 12s. in 1l.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Mitchell, Feb. 13: In the middle adit level the north lode is about 20 in. wide, with a leader on the footwall about 8 in. wide, consisting of strong mundic and copper ore, but not enough of the latter to value. In the cross-cut north, east of the air shaft, we have just intersected the lode, but have not cut into it sufficient to be able to say anything as to its appearance. In the cross-cut south we have intersected a small branch underlying south, containing mundic and spots of copper ore; the water is issuing strong from the end, and judging from the general appearance, I hope we shall soon meet with the main lode.

BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, Feb. 11: The lode in the 115 west is 3 ft. wide, and worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 103 west is 2 ft. wide, and worth 3 tons per fathom. Yandell's and Manuel's stopes, in the back of this level, are worth respectively 3 tons per fm. Bodenner's stopes, in back of the 103 east, are worth 1¼ ton per fm. The lode in the 90 west is 18 in. wide, composed of spar, mundic, and stones of ore. Woolcock's stopes, in back of this level, are worth 2 tons per fathom. Harvey's stopes, in back of the 80 west, are worth 1¼ ton per fathom. The lode in the 58 east is 18 in. wide, producing stones of ore. Parker's stopes, in this level, are worth 2 tons; and Rule's stopes, in back of the 35 east, 2 tons per fm.

BORRODALE.—February 13: The working on Walton's stage, where we are rising, continues favourable for black lead; the rock is intermixed with small bunches of black lead, but not so extensive as we have had. We fully expect in a short time to prove the course of the lead at Walton's stage; and if the appearances continue promising at this point, to make a short trial from Taylor's, or Banks' stage above, which is 14 fms. from Walton's stage, so that there will be only 2 or 3 fms. to drive, as the inclination of the wadd may alter in that distance, which will make it more or less to drive. We have obtained 1 cwt. of inferior wadd from West's pipe this week.

BRONFLOYD UNITED.—Jas. Lester, Feb. 11: The winze is now down 18 fathoms below the 17; the part of the lode sinking upon has much improved, yielding some very fine solid pieces of silver-lead ore, and worth from 7 to 8 cwts. per fm. I regret to say that for the last day or two the air is so bad in bottom of the winze that it is with difficulty we can keep a candle lighted, and I fear nothing more can be done until we get in air-pipes, which I shall proceed at once to do. In the 40, driving west, the lode continues much as usual; the air here is also very bad, otherwise I would have put the men to rise as soon as they get under where the winze will come down, which is about 5 feet further.

BRYNFORD HALL.—Feb. 13: Page's Shaft: We are still cutting more ribs of spar in the cross-cut of this shaft, also small spots of lead ore and jack; we look daily for an improvement. The north cross-cut from the 100 yard level is without alteration since my last report. Bostock's pipes appear the same, yielding some ore daily, but not quite enough to pay the expense of raising it. The cross-cut south from Simon's vein is without the least alteration since my last; I have let two new pitches in this level this month on tribute.—Grainger's Shaft: We have commenced driving north-east from the bottom of the sump, 20 yards below the 86 yard level; the width of the vein is 18 in., composed of spar and good lumps of lead ore. The 70 yard level west from shaft is in very promising ground, yielding nice stuff to wash. I shall be able to let more pitches on these veins in this month. All the other parts are the same as usual.

BRYNTAIL.—James Roach: The lode in the 25, west of cross-cut, is 1 ft. wide, and spotted with lead ore; the forebreast is in hard gritstone, and is spare for driving, but as the lode in this stratum is subject to sudden changes, I look forward to the discovery of bunches of ore, particularly as we have got a long distance to drive under ground that was profitably productive in the 10. The lode in the 25, east of cross-cut, is very small, and consists of clay and carbonate of lime. The lode in the 10 east is also small, composed of clay, a little oxide of iron, and occasionally a little ore. In the winze sinking under the 25 the lode is in gritstone, and in places producing cubes of lead ore, 2 or 3 in. square each; from present indications I should suppose that an alteration for the better would soon ensue. We shall send off all the ore on Monday next.

CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Rich, Feb. 11: We have met with another part of the cross-course in driving east on the lode in the 68, and which is still in unsettled ground. We are, however, forcing on the end by six men as fast as possible; the ground continues favourable for driving north and south on the cross-course. The Menadue lode, east and west in the 54, shows good indications, and carries kindly stones of ore. There is no other change in the mine worthy of notice.

CARN CAMBORNE.—Wm. Bishop, jun., Feb. 11: In the 13 fm. level end, east of cross-cut, on Clarke's lode, no lode taken down since last report; the same remark will apply to the rise behind this end. Nothing new in the east adit cross-cut. The adit end, east of cross-cut, on the new south lode, is in a very unsettled state; lode disordered by a horse of granite. The rise behind this end is composed chiefly of gossan; now up 8¼ fms. The stopes west of cross-cut are worth 8l. per fm. Other places without change.

CEFN CILCEN.—John Williams, Feb. 12: The 73 yard level, driving east of whim-shaft, is looking much better than I have ever seen it, and encouraging for ore, and the lode still increases in size; there is no other alteration in this part of the mine since my last report thereon. The Gwysanney shaft is progressing in a first-rate manner. The cross-cut south in the 35 yard level is looking well, with small leaders of lead ore, therefore we expect that we are not far from the lode seen in the 45 yard level. The lode in the 45 yard level, west of this shaft, continues to produce good ore, and will yield at present 1 ton per fm.: two men are engaged in putting this shaft in order, to dispatch the stuff to surface by horse-power. The pulley-shaft is progressing satisfactorily. Ten men are engaged in drawing, wheeling, and clearing out the 82 yard level west of shaft, and are getting on well. The new drawing-machine is working well, and by the large kibbles we have to the said machine 100 will be equal to 200 of the common whim-kibbles, and worked by one horse. The tribute pitch in back of the 82 yard level, west of shaft, continues to produce good ore, and will yield at present 15 cwts. per fm. The whole prospects at this point are highly satisfactory.

CENTRAL MINERA.—Wm. Davies, Feb. 12: The sinking of the Red vein shaft is completed to the level of the great north cross. We have also completed the lodge. The driving of the great north cross is going on as fast as possible; the ground continues hard for driving. The north lode is without alteration since last report. The tribute pitch is looking a little better than last week.

CLARA UNITED.—James Lester, Feb. 12: There is no alteration in the character of the lode in the 32, driving east, since my last. The lode in the 20, driving towards the boundary shaft, is this morning looking better for lead ore, and letting out a large quantity of water, but as yet the water does not lower in this shaft. The stopes in back of the 32, east and west of winze, are much as usual, yielding from 10 to 12 cwts. of ore per fm. We yesterday attached the line of rods to the Ponterwyd large wheel from the quarry shaft, and expect to have the water in fork in about a fortnight, when we shall put some men to extend the cross-cut north, to cut the Quarry lode; estimated length to rise about 10 fms. Our dressing has been much retarded during the past week by frost. We have this morning a favourable change in the weather, and I hope shortly to have a parcel of ore ready for sampling.

DALE.—R. Niness, Feb. 12: The Pipe vein is much the same as when I last wrote, yielding well. The new shaft is now down from surface 45 fms., and the sinking is going on very favourable at this time.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—T. Neill, Feb. 11: The engine-shaft is sunk below the deep adit between 8 and 9 fathoms; lode therein having a very fast underlie, and at present hard and poor. In the deep adit level east we are cross-cutting north to ascertain whether or not more lode is standing in that direction.—William and Mary: In the engine-shaft, sinking before the 10, the lode is improved, being 3 ft. wide, producing 3 tons of ore per fm. In the 10 east the lode is between 5 and 6 ft. wide; worth 5 tons of ore per fathom. In the 12, west of water-wheel shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide; worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. The ground in the adit level cross-cut south is more favourable for driving and very congenial for copper ore. This part of the mine has much improved, and looking very favourable.

DEVON NEW COPPER.—P. Hawke, Feb. 12: The cross-cut to the west of shaft, into the great north lode in the 88, assumes a different appearance; it becomes more hollow, quartz, prian, and peach are more plentiful, and the water issues freely from the extreme point of the drivage; we are evidently nearing the north leaders that were driven through in the 78. We have a change also in the cross-cut to the east of the shaft; the ground becomes easier for driving and highly mineralised, and the water issues from the breast of the end with great force. The progress made with the work requisite for fixing the 30 fms. of new pitwork is very satisfactory. Messrs. Nicholls and Co. have promised to forward the castings by the latter end of this week.

DOLCOATH.—C. Thomas, W. Provis, J. Tonkin, J. Thomas, Feb. 10: South Part of Main Lode: The engine-shaft is sunk 5 fms. under the 266; the lode is unproductive. In driving the 230 south, near Dunkin's Garden shaft, to intersect the south lode, we have cut an intermediate part, worth 10l. per fm. We have set Dunkin's Garden shaft to sink below the 220; lode worth 15l. per fm. The 220 is driven 36 fms. west of Dunkin's Garden shaft, and is worth 30l. per fm. The 210 is driven west to within 10 fms. of Harriett's shaft, and is worth 20l. per fm. The 210 is driven 60 fms. east of new east shaft, to a cross head, on which we are now driving north to cut the north part of the lode. Harriett's shaft is sunk 11 fms. below the 190, and is worth 25l. per fm. We shall shortly commence to drive the 200 west of this shaft. At the 190 east we are now driving north towards Valley shaft, and expect to cut the Valley lode in about six or eight months. The 160, west of Wheal Killas, is about 27 fms. short of the western boundary, and is unproductive.—North Part of Main Lode: The 266 is driven 10 fms. west of engine-shaft, and is worth 35l. per fm. The 266 is driven 14 fms. east of engine-shaft, and is worth 85l. per fm. At 24 fms. east of engine-shaft, and 10 fms. before the 266 fm. level end, we have set a winze to sink below the 254, in a lode worth upwards of 100l. per fm. The 254 is driven 28 fms. west of engine-shaft; lode worth 30l. per fathom. New east shaft is holed to the 254, and that level driven 1 fm. east; lode worth 20l. per fm. The 242 is driven 28 fms. west of old sump-shaft, and is worth 20l. per fm. The 242 is driven 32 fms. east of new east, and is worth 10l. per fm. The 230 is driven 36 fms. east of new east, and is worth 15l. per fm.—North Entral Lode: The 20, west of cross-cut, north of Rule's shaft, is still unproductive. The average price of tin sold in these two months is 2l. per ton less than for the preceding two months, and 7l. 6s. per ton less than the average of the five years from 1856 to 1860 inclusive. We have ascertained from the cost-book that the cost of drawing ores, &c., for 1861, including coals, grease, oils, chains, kibbles, enginemen's wages, and repairing shafts—every cost, excepting filling and landing—is 180l. per month on an average. The quantity of stuff drawn per month is 3600 tons, showing a cost of 1s. per ton for an average depth of 260 fms. The cost of drawing water for the same year is 176l. per month, exclusive of wear and tear.

DURLO.—R. James, R. Blight, B. Martin, Feb. 12: The lode in the 140, east of Magey's shaft, is 12 inches wide—tinny. In the 140 west the lode is 12 inches wide—tinny. In the 130 east the lode is 18 inches wide; worth 7l. per fathom. In the 120 west the lode is 6 inches wide—poor. In the 110 east the lode is 6 inches wide; worth 4l. per fathom. In the 100 east the lode is 6 inches wide—poor. In the 90 east the lode is 9 inches wide; worth 6l. per fathom. At Western Durlo we are clearing and securing the engine-shaft to the adit level. We have 37 men working on tribute, at an average of 11s. in 1l.

DYFNGWM.—E. Davies, Feb. 12: A further improvement has occurred in the 32 east, justifying a special communication; the lode is fully 2 ft. wide, and nearly solid ore, yielding between 3 or 4 tons of ore per fm.

EAST CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, J. Scholar, Feb. 12: In the 50 west the lode is yielding from 3 to 4 tons of ore per fm. In the 40 east the lode is yielding 4 tons of ore per fm. In the 26 east the lode is yielding 3 tons of ore per fm. In the 30 west the lode is yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom. In the winze below the 40 the lode is yielding 4 tons of ore per fm. In the winze below the 26 the lode is yielding 2 tons of ore per fm.

EAST DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—Thos. Richards, Feb. 11: The ground in the engine-shaft continues good for sinking, and which is progressing favourably. The lode in the 52 west continues large, and of a promising character. In the 40 south we have this day broken some beautiful spar, and which also carries some good copper ore.

EAST GUNNIS LAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD.—James Phillips, Feb. 13: The 16, east of Gard's shaft, is worth 15l. per fm., and the 36 and 46 continues to look well.

EAST JANE.—J. Vercoe, Feb. 12: Western Lode: There has been nothing done in the adit end on this lode since my last report. We have completed the stripping down and securing the side of the level, and the men are now employed repairing tramroad and putting in siding, to enable us to put on a second wagon and more men, which we hope to do in about another week.—Middle Lode: We have now driven about 9 fathoms on the course of this lode at the adit; it is about 4 ft. wide in the end, of the same highly promising appearance as heretofore. We have several tons of lead in course of dressing towards another sampling. Nearly the whole of the engine is delivered at the Bodmin-road station, and will be brought on the mine as soon as the new bridge is finished, which will be in about a week from this time.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—J. James, Feb. 8: In the 55 east the lode towards the bottom of the level is worth 8l. per fm., but poor at the back. In the rise over said level, against Hallett's shaft, the lode is disordered, but producing good stones of ore. In the 55 west the lode is 15 in. wide, orey throughout. We are still in hard elvans, but making better progress, and I think closely approaching the killas. In the 43 fm. level stope the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 25l. per fm. The 43 fm. level cross-cut is without change to notice. The tribute department is much as usual.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, Wm. Bennetts, Feb. 12: The shaftmen have nearly completed the barrow-road and plat at the 45, and in a day or two they will resume the sinking. The lode in the 35, west of the shaft, is 3¼ to 4 feet wide, producing good work for tin and copper, worth full 10l. per fm., and presenting a strong and masterly appearance. The lode in the 35, east of the shaft, is also large, composed of gossan, quartz, and peach, with mundic, copper ore, and tin; it is not yet out of the cross-course, therefore unsettled. All the other bargains are looking much the same as we have before advised you.

EAST WHEAL TOLGUS.—Feb. 12: Redruth Consols: At John's shaft, sinking below the 70 fathom level, the lode is 20 in. wide, composed of spar, killas, mundic, and good stones of ore—a kindly lode. The lode in the 70 fathom level west is 14 inches wide, composed of spar, peach, and good stones of copper and tin ore; we are saving the whole of the lode; this level is improving. In the 70 fathom level east the lode is 15 inches wide, composed principally of spar, with spots of ore. The lode in the 57 fm. level east is 10 in. wide, composed of spar and peach. In the 34 fm. level east the lode is 20 in. wide, composed of spar, peach, and killas. The stope in back of the 22 east is worth for tin and copper about 6l. per fathom. The ground in the adit cross-cut, south from the new shaft, is moderately easy.

EAST WHEAL MARTHA.—J. Richards, Feb. 13: We are making preparations for driving the adit level on the north lode, and I am glad to say the lode is a very fine looking one indeed, it is undoubtedly the one on which full operations must be commenced and which will, I believe, lead to very good results.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Goldsworthy, Feb. 12: At Homersham's shaft the skip-road has been completed to the 120 fm. level. The casing and dividing of the shaft to the 120 will be completed in a day or two, when we shall commence cutting trip-plat and extending on the lode. In Frewin's cross-cut, in the 110 north, the ground is favourable for progress, and the branches cut to-day in the end contain spots of yellow copper ore. In the 110 east the lode is composed of capel, quartz, gossan, and prian, intermixed with black oxide of copper ore—a kindly lode. In the rise in the back of the 100, east of Oats's No. 2 winze, the lode is poor. The rise in the back of the 100, on the north part of the lode, east of Davis's cross-cut, is suspended. The men are placed to rise in the back of the 100 to the north point of Davis's cross-cut; the part of the lode opened upon before commencing the rise contains rich stones of red oxide and green carbonate of copper ore—tribute ground. The stope in the back of the 100, west of Oats's No. 2 winze, is worth 10l. per fathom. In the 88 east the lode is 3 feet wide, containing rich stones of yellow copper ore, and looking promising to improve. In the 66 east the end has been suspended for the present, six men being placed to rise in the back to the 45, east of the tunnel; when this rise is communicated it will give good ventilation, also make the ground available in the 45, and above. The clearing of the 45 has been completed to the end of the ground, which is 30 fms. 3 ft. east of the tunnel, the lode in the end having a kindly appearance. In the 88, west of Hitchins's shaft, there is no change in the lode to notice since last reported on.

FURZE HILL WOOD.—T. Gregory, J. Pomroy, Feb. 13: The sinking of the engine-shaft below the 20 is set to six men, at 7l. 10s. per fathom: the ground is very favourable. The 20 to drive east of engine-shaft by four men, at 3l. per fathom. The 20 fm. level to drive west of engine-shaft by four men, at 3l. 10s. per fathom. The lode in each end will be taken down next week. The cross-cut north, in the 20, to drive by four men, at 2l. 10s. per fathom; there are about 6 fms. to drive this cross-cut to cut No. 2 north lode below the old workings. The cross-cut south, in the 20 fathom level, will be set in a day or two in favourable ground, and we calculate by driving 7 fathoms we shall intersect No. 1 south lode, on which the ancients have made very extensive workings, and from which we have broken good work for tin. The drawing-machine, shaft tackle, &c., were completed and put to work on the 8th inst. We are now erecting the 12-head stamps with all speed, and expect to be able to state in our dext report when they will be set to work. There has been no delay at the mine since the engine was delivered on the 28th ult.

GARREG.—W. Sandoe, Feb. 12: In the 20, going west from new shaft, the lode is getting larger and more kindly for lead ore, and from present appearances I expect a favourable change will soon take place here. In the stope No. 1, in back of this level, the lode has improved during the past week; it is now 2 ft. wide, with a mixture of lead ore and calamine throughout, and producing good dressing work. The stope No. 2, also in back of this level, is producing a good mixture of lead ore, and is looking promising. During the past few days we have been searching the old workings west from the whim-shaft, on the old or north lode, and where we find, at about 30 fms. below surface, a level driven west of the shaft, on the course of the lode, about 20 yards, in the back of which there is now standing for several yards in length a branch of solid ore nearly 3 in. wide, with also a little ore in the end, and a kindly and promising appearance. There is, however, stuff in the level which will take us two or three days to clear out, when we shall be able to examine the bottom also, and then open the ground at the most desirable point, &c.

GAWTON COPPER.—Geo. Rowe, Feb. 8: We have nearly got the water in fork in the 50 this morning, but are now sorry to say that the Tavistock parties (last night) again turned out the water from the course, which has cut off our supplies, and turned the engine-wheel idle. We are informed the water will be put on again to-night. This is a very painful affair, as it will take so much time to fork the mine again. The cross-cut is still continued in the 36, towards the south lode. The tribute pitches are looking much as usual, and producing fair quantities of ore.

GREAT BRIGAN.—Thomas Trelase, Feb. 8: We expect to be in fork as deep as our drop-lift is put down by to-morrow morning, as our pitwork is now in excellent working order. The 12 fathom level is now being cleared both east and west of Shop shaft. We find that in the back of this level most of the ground is stoped away, but have not yet met with any ground of much value, and we have not yet made any discovery worth noticing in any of our operations carried out in clearing the old levels throughout the mine. No alteration to notice in the north lodes since our last report. Having now been drained some 5 fms. below the great North Downs, this accounts for for the water falling off in the above mine.

GREAT CARADON.—F. C. Harpur, Feb. 8: The engine-shaft is now about 9 fms. below the 40; the ground continues favourable for sinking, and the water moderately easy. The engine and pitwork are all in good condition.

GREAT DAREN.—M. Francis, Feb. 12: The machinery of this mine is being put into repair with as much speed as possible. The upper crushing-mill is nearly ready to work, but we have to make a shoot to carry the ore to it; the lower mill is also repairing, but we are awaiting the casting of one of the cog-wheels from the foundry. The whim at Spargo's engine-shaft will be repaired to-morrow, the shaft will be ready for drawing by the end of the week, and the whole is fast progressing towards completion. The ore bargains are yielding a very profitable supply of ore; we have now nine pitches at work, and have broken about 300l. worth of rich silver-lead ore for an outlay of 160l. on the tribute for raising it; these bargains are rather increasing in yield than otherwise, and this department of our work is in a very satisfactory state, very good and profitable. The tutwork of the mine is going on well. Francis's level, the under medium of opening the old mine, is holed to the 20 fm. level, which will be rapidly carried forward into the old mine, and will open a great range of good ore ground. There is nothing else of importance to notice, except that the whole progress making is equal to my calculations.—P.S. One of the tributers working in Oliver's level has just come in to say that they have discovered a course of ore on the south side of the level, about 2 to 3 fms. west of Spargo's engine-shaft, worth, if it continues, from 30l. to 40l. per fm.; this is the best discovery of ore ground we have yet met with since our commencement to re-open this old mine.

GREAT NORTH DOWNS.—T. Trelease, Feb. 8: Yesterday being our tutwork setting, I beg to hand you the particulars of the same. We set the sumpmen to fix a standing drawing-lift in the 20, put in main rods and stays, also to drop the sinking-lift, and make complete for clearing up the shaft, likewise divide and case the shaft, and put in footway from the adit to the 20, for the sum of 26l., and contract with this work, which we calculate will be done in three weeks from this time. Morcom's shaft to clear below the adit level, by two men, at 12s. per fm. Job's shaft to clear below the 10, by four men, at 14s. per fm. Lemon's engine-shaft to clear below the shallow adit level, by two men, at 20s. per fm. Lord's east shaft to clear and secure below the 10, by two men, at 12s. per fm. Pendarves' shaft, below the 10, by two men, at 12s. per fm. There are several levels which we intend clearing on the different lodes as soon as convenient, and have no doubt in so doing we shall find a great deal of ground that can be let on tribute. We are getting on fixing our steam capstan very well, and hope to have it complete by the end of next week. We find the coming water to be from six to seven strokes per minute for one 18-inch lift.

GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS.—G. Rickard, Feb. 11: There has no important change taken place in the lode in the winze below the 107 since last week. In the 122 west the lode contains more mundic, and the ground is harder than when reported on last. In the 122 east the ground is a little more favourable.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, Feb. 12: Friday last was setting-day. The lode in Lyle's shaft, sinking below the 125, is 2 ft. wide, producing good tinstuff; we shall complete the shaft to the 140 this month. The lode in the 125, east of Lyle's shaft, is 1¼ ft. wide, producing some good ore, and is of a promising appearance; driving by four men, at 3l. per fm. The lode in the 125 west is 1 ft. wide, unproductive; driving by four men, at 3l. 5s. per fm. The lode in the 112 west is 2¼ ft. wide, producing 2¼ tons of ore per fm.; driving by four men, at 4l. 10s. per fm. The lode in the 100, east of new shaft, is 1 ft. wide, unproductive; driving by six men, at 3l. per fm. The 100, on caunter branch, is producing 1 ton of good ore per fm.; driving by two men, at 2l. 10s. per fm.; the bearing of this branch is about 45° to the north of east. The lode in the 40, west of Lyle's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, producing a little ore; driving by two men and two boys, at 3l. 10s. per fm.—P.S. On Monday last we sold 187l. worth of tinstuff.

GREAT WHEAL MARTHA.—H. Rickard, Feb. 13: The following is a list of our setting, which was held on Saturday last:—Tribute: A pitch in the back of the 40, east from the engine-shaft, by four men, for two months, at 8s. in 1l. Two pitches in the back of the 10 by ten men, at an average tribute of 7s. 6d. in 1l. Two pitches in the back of the 20 by six men, at 12s. in 1l.—Tutwork: The 52 to drive east from engine-shaft by eight men, at 5l. 5s. per fm., stented 6 fms. The 40, east from Thomas's shaft, by two men, stented 2 fms., at 6l. 10s. per fathom. The 20, west from Thomas's shaft, by six men, stented the month, at 7l. per fm. A rise in the back of the 20, from Thomas's shaft, by four men, stented the month, at 2l. 10s. The adit level to drive west by four men, stented the month, at 1l. 10s. per fm. All the tramming from the 20, 40, and 52 by three men, for one month, at 9l. 15s. Filling and landing at Thomas's engine-shaft, and to attend to crushing the ore when required, by six men, for the month, at 20l. The ground by the side of the lode at the 52 is good for driving, and the men are making good progress; this is a very important point to push forward with speed; the lode is large, and letting down a quantity of water, but not sufficient to drain the 40. The lode in the 40, east from cross-course, is producing good stones of ore, with a promising appearance. The lode in the 20, west from Thomas's shaft, is a fine lode, and likely to continue home against the cross-course, which is about 5 fms. ahead of us; over this point, in the back of the 10, we had a good lode for copper; I have every opinion of this turning out a productive piece of ground. In the 20 east the lode is large and orey, but the air is very flat. I have set a rise to communicate to the 10, which will give us good ventilation. Our tribute department in the back of the 10 is much the same as for some time, but our ground is getting very limited. We are crushing and preparing for the next sampling with unbated energy. The whole of the machinery is working well.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY.—J. Delbridge, J. Bryant, R. Giles, Feb. 8: In the engine-shaft the lode is about 1¼ ft. wide, a good lode for tin. In the 120 the lode is about 1 ft. wide, worth 35l. per fm. In the 110 east there is a good tinny lode. In the 100 the lode is worth 25 tons of ore per fm. Other parts of the mine without change to notice. At Boscawen's we are progressing favourably.

GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED.—T. Gill, F. Francis, S. Harris, Feb. 12: In the 152, east of Metal shaft, the lode is about 2¼ ft. wide, and worth 130l. per fm. In the 152, driving west of Metal shaft, the lode is about 2 ft. wide, and worth 60l. per fm. In a rise in the back of the 152, west of Metal shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 70l. per fm. In the 142, driving east of Metal shaft, the lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, and worth about 80l. per fm. In the 132, driving west of Metal shaft, the lode is about 1 ft. wide, and yielding good stones of tin. We have communicated the winze to the west of Metal shaft from the 132 to the 142, and the winze to the east of Metal shaft we expect to hole, in the course of a few days, to the 142. We have sunk Edwards's shaft down about 12 fms. below the 50, and cut water, and now we have commenced to drive to explore the lode. All other parts of the mine are looking much the same as last reported.

GWYDYR PARK CONSOLS.—Capt. Smyth, Feb. 13: No lode taken down in the deep adit level this week, but expect to do so next. There are branches about 6 inches wide come out of the hanging-wall, with strings of lead in them, which, from present appearances, will soon touch the lode, when I expect an improvement. The end is oozing water.

HAWKMOOR.—J. Richards, Feb. 11: The lode in the 50, west of eastern engine-shaft, is of good size, composed of capel, quartz, mundic, and stones of ore. The rise in back of this level is producing good stones of ore. In the 30, west of Graham's shaft, the lode is forming a more settled appearance, with some water issuing therefrom. I am of opinion further improvement may be expected here shortly. The stopes in back of the 25, east of Rowe's rise, are turning out 2 tons of copper ore per fathom.—West Hawkmoor: Good progress is being made in sinking the winze here on the cross-course, and when the lode shall have been seen and driven on at a deeper point great improvement is expected.

HERWARD UNITED.—Feb. 13: At Page's shaft, on the common, we are pushing on with the sinking as fast as possible, with nine men; no alteration worth notice since my last; the ground is hard and stiff. Ward's shaft is promising well, the vein is large, but we have not yet met with a hanging side, we expect to be on this in a few yards more sinking, and by the appearance of the ground we hope the vein will open soon, and yield ore. We have commenced driving east from Ward's shaft in the 60 yard level, on the main vein; the appearance of the vein is very promising, and we look daily for an improvement. All the other parts of the mine are going on as usual.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—T. Richards, Feb. 12: The 100 west will produce 2 tons of ore per fm.; the rise in the back of this level will produce 7 tons of ore per fathom. The 85 west will produce 2 tons of ore per fm.; the rise in the back of this level is more promising, and will produce 3 tons of ore per fm.; the winze in the bottom of this level will produce 6 tons of ore per fm. No change in any other part of the mine.

LADY BERTHA.—F. C. Harpur, Feb. 13: In the 53 west we are driving by the side of the lode, the ground being pretty favourable for exploring. The lode in the 41 east is without any particular change, being from 2 to 3 ft. wide, composed of peach, mundic, quartz, and stones of ore. The winze sinking below the bottom of the 41 west is down about 12 ft.; the lode is from 6 to 7 ft. wide, consisting of ore and mundic, worth of the former 6 tons, or 18l. per fm. In the 30 east the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of quartz, mundic, and ore, worth of the latter 3 tons, or 9l. per fm. We have just commenced to stope below the bottom of this level, to the west of the winze, where the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of peach, mundic, quartz, and ore, worth 2 tons, or 6l. per fm. The lode in the stopes in back of the 10 east is about 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, mundic, and ore, worth of the latter 4 tons, or 20l. per fm. I have no change to notice in the tribute department. The ground in the new shaft continues favourable for sinking.

LADY ELIZA.—Capt. Evans, Feb. 13: The winze in the bottom of No. 1 level is looking well; we are raising solid lumps of ore weighing from 10 to 12 lbs. each. We are not more than 6 inches in the lode yet, but it is expected to be cut through in a few days. The men are going on well in No. 2 cross-cut.

LLYWERNOG.—M. Barbery, Feb. 12: Since my last we have had a very sharp frost, and our progress in building the wheel-pit has been retarded. The weather is again favourable, and the masons have to-day resumed building. We have also commenced the bank across the valley, to form a large reservoir.

LONG RAKE.—F. Evans, Feb. 2: The men have holed in the back of the 48 east to the level above, and are now clearing this level eastward; the lode shows in the rise to be productive, and can be let on tribute. Nos. 1 and 2 winzes are worth ½ ton each of lead ore, and improving. The 60 east is still productive, in easy ground, and will produce a good 15 cwts. per fathom. The 60 fm. level west is in easy ground for driving, but poor for lead.

LOWER PARK.—Wm. Davies, Feb. 12: The sinking below the 40 yard level, at Stuart's shaft, continues hard for sinking; the joint is very close at present. The rise in the back of the 40, east of Stuart's shaft, is producing good stones of lead occasionally. The Office shaft is going down satisfactorily; the ground is improved very much the last few yards.

MAUDLIN.—J. Tregay, Feb. 8: We are making good progress in sinking the engine-shaft below the 50. The lode in the 50 west is 3 ft. wide, producing on the north part good spots of black ore.

MERLLYN.—W. Sandoe, Feb. 13: The ground in the 20, east of new shaft, has eased rather during the past few days, and we are now making a little better progress in driving. No other change here to notice since my last. In the rise in the back of the 20, near the cross-course, the ground is of a most promising character, and favourable for rising; but it is, so far, unproductive for lead ore. We have started to open out the old pits, or shafts, sunk on the back of the north and south lode by the ancients, and where we find in the rubbish some excellent stones of solid lead ore; and the stuff generally, I think, may be washed by-and-bye to advantage. We are not sufficiently deep here as yet to say anything of the lode, &c., but shall push on this point with the utmost enerey, and which I hope will soon throw some light on our prospects, &c.

MOLLAND.—T. Bennetts: The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 32, is 2¼ ft. wide, with small branches of ore on the south side, producing ⅛ ton of ore per fathom for the length of the shaft, and, on the whole, I consider the lode looks promising for an improvement. We have not, however, made much progress in sinking in the past week, in consequence of the water having been in part of the time, during which the men have been engaged in repairing the footway and 32 fm. level. The stopes in back of the 42 east are producing 1¼ ton of ore per fm. The stopes in the back of the 32 east are producing 1¼ ton of good ore per fm.

NETHER HEARTH.—W. Vipond, Feb. 7: The men have been working all the week in the 10, but there is no change in it to notice. In driving the level on the Sun vein we have got a little saving work this week; there is some ore in the end at present, but not to value. We have had a hard frost here to-day; if it continues it will stop the wheel to-night.

NEW BIRCH TOR AND VITIFER CONSOLS.—J. Lean, J. Symons, Feb. 7: We have this day set Hambly's shaft to sink under the 24 fm. level. The lode in the west, so far as seen, is tinny, but in consequencee of a large part of the lode not being taken down we cannot fully report on it. In the 24 east, on north lode, the lode is tinny, laying open tribute ground; we have during the past month gone through a good piece of tin ground in this level, and are now anticipating an improvement. The winze in bottom of the 12 west has been communicated to the rise in back of the 24. In the 12 east, on north lode, the lode is tinny, also laying open good tribute ground: the pitches in this part of the mine have not varied, on the whole, since last report. At Lance's shaft, in the 12 east, the lode is large, ground easier, letting out water freely, presenting an improved appearance, and producing good stones of tin. In the 12 west the lode is large, very kindly, and producing good stones of tin. In the cross-cut north from deep adit west the ground consists of elvan, and more water issuing from the end; we are in expectation of cutting the lode here shortly; the pitches here are without any alteration since our last report. We are about to sink a winze in the bottom of the deep adit, east of Lance's, and which we expect will be down by the time the 12 fm. level gets under this place; we expect to lay open a good piece of tribute ground here. We omitted to state above that the communication of the winze west of Hambly's has laid open a good piece of tribute ground, and which we hope to set shortly. We hope for the next two months' samplings to get about 9 or 10 tons of tin per month.

NORTH BASSET.—T. Glanville, Feb. 12: Our sale of tin ore realised 132l. 19s.

NORTH BULLER.—J. B. Delbridge, Feb. 9: In the 78 fm. level cross-cut north the ground is rather spare for driving at present. In King's flat-rod shaft the ground continues favourable for sinking, and not much water. The engine and pitwork throughout the mine are working well.

NORTH DOLCOATH.—Feb. 8: The engine-shaft is now down about 4¼ fms. below the 35; sinking at 16l. per fm.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding stones of yellow copper ore, and of a very promising character. The pitwork has been completed, and put in good working order; we trust to go down 30 fms. further without hindrance. In the 35 west the lode is about 3 ft. wide, and without particular alteration; driving at 3l. per fathom. In the 35 east the lode is 2¼ feet wide, producing good stones of ore, and presenting a most kindly and splendid appearance; driving at 3l. 5s. per fathom. In the winze below the 20 the lode is about 20 in. wide, yielding good stones of yellow copper ore; sinking at 3l. 5s. per fathom.

NORTH DOWNS.—J. Brown, J. Grenfell, Feb. 12: In the 60, east of King's shaft, the lode is 2¼ ft. wide, composed of quartz, peach, mundic, and occasionally good stones of ore; this level is presenting a better appearance than for some time past, and, from present indications, is very near a course of ore. The 60, west of King's shaft, is looking more promising; lode 3¼ ft. wide, composed of quartz, peach, and mundic, with a little killas, but worth for copper ore 6l. per fm. The 50, west of shaft, is opening up good tribute ground; lode 6 in. wide, worth for copper ore 10l. per fm. The 50, east of shaft, is much the same as for some time past; there is a good branch of ore in this end, 3 ft. high, worth 7l. per fm. Here we would remark that this level is under ground which in the 40 was exceedingly poor; in fact, no lode. Were we to commence a winze in the bottom it would be valued at 10l. per fm. We have two winzes sinking in the bottom of the 50, east of shaft; the first, or No. 1 winze, is worth 25l. per fm., and the second, or No. 2, which is 10 fms. further east, is worth 10l. per fathom; these are two good winzes. The 40, east of Bennett's, is not looking quite so well, being disordered by the rise; the lode is 10 in. wide, composed of mundic, peach, and quartz, with yellow ore, worth of the latter 4l. per fm. The other parts of the mine are without alteration worthy of notice.

NORTH GREAT WORK.—J. Pope, jun., Feb. 7: I am led to believe that we are on the eve of better days. The lode in the 10, east of Thomas's shaft, is presenting a very kindly appearance, being 14 in. wide, producing good stones of copper ore, and saving work for tin.

— J. Pope, jun., Feb. 11: The lode in the 10, east of Thomas's shaft, is still maintaining its size—14 in. wide, and I am glad to say that it is improving in quality.

NORTH ROSKEAR.—J. Vivian, J. Dunkin, R. Angove, Feb. 12: Copper Department—Levels driving West on the Engine Lode: The lode in the 194 is from 1¼ to 2 ft. wide—kindly, and producing very good stones of ore. In the 184 it is about 2¼ ft. wide, and worth 20l. per fm.; this end is driving within a few fathoms of a good run of ore ground standing in the bottom of the 174. In the 174, on the south part of the lode it is about 2¼ ft. wide—a very promising looking lode, and producing very good stones

the same level, on the north part, is at present poor. In the 164, 152, and 140 e is large, and producing a small quantity of ore. In the 130 it is also large, and ing tin, worth 7l. per fm. In the 90 the lode is about 4 ft. wide, at present un-tive of metallic mineral. The tribute pitches are without alteration to notice ast reported on.—Wheal Crofty, or Eastern District—Tin Department: In the 140 he lode is very large; we are at present carrying about 8 ft. of the south part of ich is worth about 24l. per fm. The back stoping east and west of a winze re-holed from the 120, and about 12 fms. behind this end, is just of the same value, have reason to expect large quantities of tin from this part of the mine. The in backs of the levels above are much the same as last reported on, and it should e in mind that we have an immense amount of ground laid open for stoping. pper department consists of a few pitches working on the different backs at a high . We have recently met with a serious accident, by the breaking in of the work at our main engine-shaft, which stopped the engine for some considerable and the water has risen in the western part of the workings, so as to cover our al tribute ground: however, we have pleasure in stating that no damage has one to the machinery, and the engine, with the pitwork, &c., are now working in te order, and the water is being pumped out just as fast as could be expected; re, we expect in the course of a few weeks to be working again on the ore ground, if nothing had happened.

RTH NANT-Y-MWYN.—J. Evans, Feb. 13: The shaft has been sunk 2 fathoms the deep adit level by the old miners. The lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of spar y-slate, mixed throughout with lead ore. We propose to suspend the new shaft w days, as we require the men in the winze.

RTH WHEAL ROBERT.—J. Richards, Feb. 13: Murchison's Shaft: In Elliott's cut south, at the 52 fm. level west, some branches have been intersected, contain-little ore and mundic, to the south of which the ground is not so easy for progress. 42 fm. level west, east of Crowle's winze, the lode is 2 feet wide, and contains tones of ore, and looks promising. In the 30 fm. level, east of Edwards's cross-No. 2 south lode, the lode is 2 feet wide, consisting of quartz, peach, mundic, and d is more promising than it has hitherto been seen to look. In the 30 fm. level nd west of Edwards's cross-cut, on No. 2 south lode, the lode is 18 inches wide, pears to be opening out, and is altogether more kindly, being composed of quartz, mundic, and a small proportion of copper ore. In the 20 fm. level west, east of 's cross-cut, on the north part of the lode, the lode is 18 inches wide, and worth of ore per fm. In the 20 fm. level west, and west of Crowle's cross-cut, on the part of the lode, the lode is disordered, and the drivage is suspended to admit of a ing put up in the back thereof. In the back of this level (the 20), in Rich's stope, north part of the lode, the lode is worth 1 ton of ore per fm. In Davis's stope, in tom of the 20 fm. level, east of Toll's cross-cut, on the south part of the lode, the worth 1 ton of ore per fm. In Nicholls's stope, in the bottom of the 20 fm. level, f Toll's cross-cut, on the south part of the lode, the lode is worth 1⅙ ton of ore . In Toll's rise and stope, in the back of the 20 fm. level, on the south part of the he lode is worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. In Stancombe's cross-cut north, at the level west, the ground is favourable for progress.—Trial Shaft: In the 80 fathom west, the lode is more promising, it is 4 ft. wide, consisting of quartz, mundic, and l proportion of copper ore. The driving the 40 fathom level west, east of Scoble's ut, on the south part of the lode, has been resumed, but as yet no lode has been down. In the stope in the back of the 42 fm. level, west of Scoble's cross-cut, r the boundary, on the south part of the lode, the lode is worth on an average for long full 30l. per fathom. In this level (the 42) the driving of Rowe's cross-cut has been resumed for intersection of No. 1 tin lode, in which the ground is fa-le for progress. The 30 end, west of Bolt's cross-cut, on the south part of the stopped, as the lode will come away by stoping from the back of the 42 fm. level. nett's rise, in the back of the 30 fm. level, on the tin lode, the lode is becoming and is again showing a little tin ore.

RTH WREY.—T. Kemp, Feb. 13: I have set the shaft to six men to cut down, 5s. per fathom. The men are making fair progress; we shall push on with this with all possible speed.

N-AN-DREA UNITED.—W. Tregay, T. Delbridge, Feb. 8: The sumpmen are the engine-shaft without any hindrance. The lode in the 110 east is not much d from last report, worth 30l. per fm. for the breadth carried, 6 ft. The stope in k of this level is worth 25l. per fm. The 110 west end is worth 8l. per fathom. east is poor. In the 100 west there is a large lode, producing coarse tinstuff. west is poor. The 90 new rise is poor. The 80 west is worth 8l. per fm. The t, on Skimmer's lode, is worth 8l. per fm.—Street and Bragg's: In the 47 east lode is poor. In the 40 east end the lode is improving in appearance, and pro-for the production of tin. Our machinery is all in good order.

DEEN CONSOLS.—W. Eddy, J. Warren, Feb. 8: In the 130 north the lode is wide, producing stones of ore, but not to value. In the 118 north the lode has the past week very much improved, and is 3 feet wide, now worth 25l. per fm. 118 south the lode is poor. In the 106 north the lode is 2½ feet wide, worth 12l. In the 94 north the lode is small and poor. In other parts of the mine there is nge to notice.

HALLS.—R. Pryor, sen., Feb. 8: The men have been engaged during the past n changing the pitwork in the western shaft; therefore, no change worthy of notice en place in the bottom part of the mine since our last report. The lode in the is split in two parts, each containing stones of tin. The lode in the winze sinking this level is 18 in. wide, worth 7l. per fm. We have not as yet met with the lode ing the cross-cut in the 10 east; the winze below this level has been holed to in the course of this week. Our tribute department remains much the same as e time past.

ED CONSOLS.—R. Stevens, Feb. 12: The lode in the new shaft is now about wide, and about the same quality tinstuff. The ground in the cross-cut, in the 35 easy, but no appearance of the lode yet.

SPER UNITED.—Thos. Richards, Feb. 8: There is a fine lode in sinking Hill's elow the 30; it is now called a winze, but Hill's shaft will come down upon this The said shaft will fall into the lode in the 20, and a rise is holed from the 30 20, over the winze before mentioned. Louisa's engine-shaft is now in good course ing below the 40; the shaft is sunk 17 ft., and we have set 10 fms. more to sink, per fm., to 12 men. It is a great point to get this shaft down another sump, and ew ground. We ought to accomplish it in three months from this time, at which I think the Moor lode will be cut at the shaft.

. H. Martin, W. Millett, Feb. 13: We beg to say that Louisa's engine-shaft is ink below the 40 fm. level 10 fathoms, at 20l. per fathom. At Hosking's engine-he sumpmen are still engaged fixing the 20-inch plunger-lift, which will soon be ted, and the water drained below. The lode in the 40, east of Louisa's shaft, is wide, producing stones of tin. In the same level west the lode is 5½ feet wide, ing good work for tin. The lode in Hill's shaft, sinking below the 30, is 5 feet nd will yield 6 tons of copper ore per fathom; also producing good work for tin. 30, west of Hill's shaft, the lode is at present small. In the winze sinking below east of Hill's shaft, the lode is 2½ feet wide, producing good stones of copper ore . In the 20, west of Hill's shaft, the lode is 3⅙ ft. wide, producing good quality or tin in the gossan. There is nothing else new to notice in any of the other round bargains.

MOOR.—T. Taylor, Feb. 11: We have not taken down any lode in the 80 west ast report. In the 40 fathom level winze and 70 fathom level rise the ground is ved; we hope to hole this month. There is no change worthy of notice in the pitches.

IDOL.—Capt. Ridge, Feb. 7: Rhurruggus Engine-shaft: In the 12, driving east, still affords a good appearance for lead; the lode is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, composed s, sulphur, and spots of lead occasionally. The deep adit level, driving on the branch of the lode, is 2 ft. wide, of spar and clay-slate. Driving west the lode is to 3 ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of blende per fm.; this end has every appearance roving. In No. 2 rise the lode is from 5 to 6 ft. wide, yielding upwards of 2 tons de per fathom, and good stones of lead occasionally.

OSWYDOL AND BACHEDDON.—E. Davies, Feb. 11: The stopes in the 65 and continue as productive as before. A severe frost has again interrupted our dress-partment; to-day is milder.

DEN.—R. Niness, Feb. 13: The ore ground below the 62, west of Gilbert's shaft es to look well, and is dipping west before the bottom level; but in order to drain the stopes and ventilate them, as well as the bottom, or 70 fm. level, I have 70 fm. level end men to rise in the back of this level to communicate it with pes, which I expect will be completed by the end of the week.

EWARNE UNITED.—E. Carthew, Feb. 13: The water has been in fork at byn's shaft for some days, and we have since been clearing the bottom levels. all commence to sink the above shaft on Tuesday next. In the 70, west of d's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, impregnated with copper ore. In the 58, west of d's shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth about 8l. per fm. In the 46, east of Lane's we are driving to cut the north lode. In the 34, west of Wellington's shaft, on th lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, containing stones of copper ore. In the 34 east the 2 ft. wide, producing a little copper ore.

TH'S WOOD.—W. Hosking, Feb. 12: The wheel is working well, and the stamps ing out a large quantity of stuff for the dressing-floors. Many tons of dressed, are now ready for the calcining ovens. The building of the calcining-house will completed if the weather should be favourable, but the frost has somewhat de-t already. I have several hands employed in the further laying out of the dress-rs, which I am anxious to get completed, as otherwise I shall shortly be encum-with the tinstuff, as the stuff is now coming faster from the stamps than we can t of the way. I have recommenced working on the great tin lode, breaking tin-r the stamps. On No. 1 tin lode we are driving west, with eight men, to lay open or stoping, and we are stoping away the ground east towards Sigford sett; from hese points excellent work for the stamps is being broken. At No. 2 tin lode we ust completed the erection of a horse-whim, which will be set to work this week up the tinstuff already broken, and will enable the men to continue the work-this lode with greater speed.

FORD CONSOLS.—W. Hosking, Feb. 12: The Smith's Wood No. 1 tin lode been opened on in this sett, in the level driving east in Smith's Wood, we have nced driving a deep cross-cut level north to intersect this lode, as well as the great ode. This level will take off the surface water, and enable us to decide the exact here to sink our shaft. We are still continuing the driving west on the engine-ode, and the men are breaking fine stones of copper from this part of the mine.

TRIDGE CONSOLS.—J. Richards, Feb. 13: In the 40 west, and west of Wil-rise, on the north part of the main lode, the driving is continued by the side of e. The lode will be taken down about the end of the present month, when, from the appearance of the wall, it will yield well. In Williams's rise, in the f the 40, on the north part of the main lode, no lode has been taken down; it has, r, been cut into, and presents good indications. In the 40 west, east of Rowe's t, on the north part of the main lode, the lode is from 2 to 3 feet wide, worth f ore per fm. In Jenkins's rise, in back of the 40 east, and east of the eastern n the north part of the main lode, the lode is 18 in. wide, and yields stones of . The lode in Gribbons's stope, in back of the 50, on the south part of the main worth 1⅙ ton of ore per fm. In Stanton's stope, in back of the 40, on the south the main lode, the lode is worth 2 tons of ore per fm. In Crew's stope, in the of the 40, on the south part of the main lode, the lode is worth 1⅙ ton of ore per . In the 30 east, and east of White's cross-cut, on the south part of the main e lode is 2 ft. wide, consisting of gossan, mundic, and quartz, impregnated with . In Dunn's rise, in the back of the 30, west of the eastern shaft, and west of 's cross-cut, on the south part of the main lode, no lode has as yet been taken the wall thereof, however, is broken into at intervals, and shows that when taken t will be found productive.

TH CARADON WHEAL HOOPER.—W. C. Cock, Feb. 8: We have no change part of the mine worthy of remark since the meeting. We have not yet holed nze sinking below the 47, but appear to be just on the point of doing so, and I hope it done in the course of next week; we shall then very soon be in a position to winze below the 62 to prove the shoot of ore gone down in the bottom of that which I have every reason to believe will improve.

TH CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, Feb. 8: Tutwork Setting: The flat-rod shaft below the 88, by nine men, at 40l. per fm. The new shaft to sink below the 68, men, at 18l. per fm. The 88 to drive east of the flat-rod shaft, by two men, at per fm. The 68 fm. level cross-cut to drive south of the flat-rod shaft, by two men, r fm. The 68 to drive east, by four men, at 6l. 10s. per fm. The 68 fm. level t to drive south, by two men, at 8l. per fm. The 40 to drive west, by two men, per fm. The 40 to drive east, by two men, at 6l. per fm.

SOUTH CRENVER.—E. Chegwin, Feb. 11: In the flat-rod shaft, sinking below the 105, the lode is 1⅙ ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore, but not to value; this shaft is now down 17⅙ fathoms below the 105. In the 105, driving east of flat-rod shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, producing 1⅙ ton of copper ore per fathom.—South Mine: In the 51 east of cross-cut, the lode is 2 feet wide, producing stones of tin and mundic. In the 51, west of the cross-cut, the lode is 2½ feet wide, producing good stones of tin and a little copper ore. In the rise in the back of the 51 the lode is 3 feet wide, producing stones of tin. In the rise in back of the 32 the lode is 1⅙ ft. wide, producing good tinstuff, worth about 5l. per fathom.

SOUTH LEVANT.—John Carthew, Feb. 12: Our men have been building a house to keep materials and for changing in. We have good tin ground in the adit level, and intend continuing the deep adit with all speed, as there is a fine run of tin ground a great many fathoms in length gone down before this end. What we want is stamping-power, which if we had we could commence monthly returns of tin.

SOUTH WHEAL TOLGUS.—Feb. 12: Youren's Lode: The lode at Michell's engine-shaft, sinking below the 130, is 2 ft. wide, composed of peach, spar, mundic, jack, and spots of ore. In the 130 west the lode is 15 or 16 in. big, composed of spar, mundic, and jack. The lode in the 120 west is 1 ft. big, producing good stones of ore, and is promising for improvement. The stope in back of the above-mentioned level yields 2 tons of good ore per fm. In the 110 west the lode yields 3⅙ tons of ore per fathom—a beautiful lode. The lode in the winze sinking in bottom of the 100 west is small and poor. The lode in the 100 west is 20 in. wide, composed of spar and mundic, with spots of ore. In the rise in back of the above-named level the lode yields 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 90 west the lode is 10 in. wide, unproductive at present. The lode in the winze sinking in the bottom of the 100 west (this is the north part, the horse is too big to carry both parts of the lode) is 15 in. big, worth 1 ton of ore per fm. The south part is equally good, or rather better; this part we must leave for the present. The lode in the 78 west is 10 in. big, composed of spar and peach. In the 66 west the north part of the lode, where we are stripping down, is 8 in. big, composed of spar and stones of ore. The stope in bottom of the 78 west yields 2½ tons of ore per fm.—South Lode: In the 130 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, and stones of ore—a promising lode. The lode in the 120 east has not been taken down since setting-day. The lode in the rise in the back of the 110 east yields 1 ton of ore per fm. The stope in back of the same level yields 2½ tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 100 east yields 1⅙ ton of ore per fm.

ST. DAY UNITED.—E. Ralph, J. Cock, jun., C. Dates, Feb. 8: There is nothing done in sinking Billing's shaft for this week, the men having been engaged in cutting cistern-plat, preparatory to fixing a lift in the 164; when this is done we hope to sink the shaft more expeditiously than heretofore. In the 164 end, east of shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, and worth upwards of 100l. per fm. In the 164 end, west of shaft, the lode is 3⅙ feet wide, and worth 40l. per fm. In the stope in back of the 164, east of shaft, the lode is 2½ feet wide, and worth 35l. per fathom. The 154 end, west of shaft, is communicated with the winze sunk from the 144; we shall begin at once to drive west of winze, where the lode is 18 in. wide, and worth 10l. per fm. In the 154 end, east of shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, producing a little tin. In the winze sinking below the 154, east of shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 20l. In the 154 end, west of Bissoe Pool engine-shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, and producing good stones of ore. In the 140 end, west of shaft, the lode is 1 foot wide, and producing good stones of ore. In the winze sinking below the 140 the lode is 1 foot wide, producing a little ore, but not sufficient to value. There is nothing new in any other part of these mines.

ST. IVES WHEAL ALLEN.—Henry Taylor, Feb. 8: The lode in the 10, east of Roderick's engine-shaft, is improving; the lode is 2 ft. 6 in. wide, worth from 20l. to 25l. per fm. In the 30, east of Giesler's shaft, the lode is 14 in. wide, worth from 18l. to 20l. per fm. In the 20, west of Louisa shaft, the lode is improving in size, with a promising appearance; tinny, but not enough to value. No alteration in any other part of the mine. I hope to have 2 tons of tin to sell by Tuesday.

—H. Taylor, Feb. 8: The lode in the 10, east of Roderick's engine-shaft, is improving; the lode is 2 ft. 6 in. wide, worth from 20l. to 25l. per fm. In the 30, east of Giesler's shaft, the lode is 14 in. wide, worth from 18l. to 20l. per fm. In the 20, west of Louisa shaft, the lode is improving in size, with a promising appearance, tinny, but not enough to value. No alteration in any other part of the mine. I hope to have 2 tons of tin to sell by Tuesday next.

— T. Richards, H. Taylor, Feb. 12: Giesler's flat-rod shaft is sunk 6 fathoms below the 50; lode 12 inches wide—unproductive. The 50 has been communicated to the sump-winze, and at present we have set to stope tinstuff east and west of the boundary winze. The 40 end is driving north to intersect the engine lode, which we expect to cut in a short time. In the 30, driving east of Giesler's flat-rod shaft, the lode is worth from 18l. to 20l. per fathom. We have had a good lode in driving this end for the last 12 fathoms; and being the most easterly level in the mine below the adit it looks promising for future operations. The lode in the 20, west of Louisa's shaft, contains a little tin. The lode in the 10, east of Roderick's shaft, is 3 feet wide, and worth 20l. per fathom. We are making preparations for sinking Roderick's engine-shaft below the 10; and as the 10 end has proved so productive, we hope to find the lode good for tin in sinking this shaft. The stopes and pitches in working have rather improved. We have sold 6 tons 7 cwts. 2 qrs. 20 lbs. of black tin since the last meeting, and for the future we calculate upon regular sales of tin. We have got the steam-stamps in good working order, as well as the floors and calcining-house. The future cost will be principally for labour in developing the mine, the erections having been put in a good state for returning of tin. The mine is gradually improving, and we believe it will continue to do so.

ST. JUST UNITED.—J. Carthew, Feb. 12: We have seven men engaged repairing the engine-shaft, six men clearing out the deep adit level, which is now secured 30 fms. east from the engine-shaft, three men clearing the adit level on Wheal Owl lode, which we have secured 80 fms. in from the cliff, six men removing stones from the Old Wheal pit for building the loading for the fly-wheel, eight men and one boy clearing away ground for the stamps plat and the tin dressing-floors, five masons building blacksmith's shop and doing sundry work about the engine-house, five men clearing stones and breaking clay for the masons, two smiths working in a temporary shop, two men and one boy sawing timber, and one carpenter making barrows and doing other sundry work. We are very well supplied with materials, and are getting on very well with our work. During the past week I have had several very satisfactory and most encouraging reports from some old men who worked in these mines about sixty years since. I am anxious to get our engine to work as soon as possible, and I think the engineers are determined to lose no time; they have commenced taking out the engine, and I expect a part of the same will be brought here during this week.

TREHILL.—H. Rickard, Feb. 10: The lode in the 50, west from old sump-shaft, is increasing in size, and letting out a quantity of water; the lode is composed principally of spar, capel, mundic, and spots of copper ore. The tribute pitches are still yielding a fair supply of ore. We have about 30 tons ready now on the floors towards the next sampling, and still continue dressing with all possible dispatch.

TRELOWETH.—Thos. Richards, Feb. 13: There has been no lode taken down in the 144 fm. level, east of Cole's, since last reported. In the 144, driving north, no lode has been cut as yet. The lode in the 134, west of Cole's, is worth 12l. per fm. The lode in the 124, east of Cole's, is worth 5l. per fm. The lode in the sump-winze sinking below the 124, east of Cole's, is worth 10l. per fm. The tribute pitches are yielding about the usual quantity of copper ore.

TRELYON CONSOLS.—R. James, E. Pooley, Feb. 12: In the new shaft, sinking below the 40, the lode is worth 20l. per fm. In the 40 west the lode is worth 40l. per fathom. No other change.

TRENCROM.—R. Hollow, F. Bennetts, Feb. 13: The lode in Giesler's engine-shaft, sinking below the 100, is worth 8l. per fm. The lode in the 100, east of the engine-shaft, is worth 3l. per fm. The lode in the 100, west of the engine-shaft, is 8 in. wide, saving work. The lode in the 90, east of the engine-shaft, is worth 5l. per fm. In the winze sinking below the 80, east of the engine-shaft, there is no change to notice; opening tribute ground. The lode in Hollow's shaft, sinking below the 30, is worth 5l. per fm.; set to sink at 3l. 10s. per fm. The lode in the 30, east of Hollow's shaft, is worth 2l. 10s. per fm. The lode in the 30, east of Michell's flat-rod shaft, is not to value. The lode in the 30, west of the flat-rod shaft, is worth 6l. per fm.—New Lode: The lode in the 60, east of the cross-cut north, is worth 2l. 10s. per fm. The lode in the 60, west of the cross-cut north, is 10 in. wide—saving work. In the 100 cross-cut north there is no change to notice. In the 60 cross-cut south there is no change to notice.

TREVENEN AND TREMENHEERE.—James Webb, Feb. 12: We have drained, cleared, and secured the old engine-shaft 6 fms. 2 ft. below the 170; we are now preparing to attach pumping with a horizontal rod through the 160, from Trevenen engine-shaft. The water is being well kept off, and the bottom stopes in full course of working; the lode here during the last few days has much improved. The upper stopes are producing a good average supply of stamping stuff, and all other works going on well.

TREWEATHA.—J. Foote, J. Scoble, Feb. 10: The 30 fm. level cross-cut east has been driven 5 fms. 3 ft. during the past month, but is suspended on account of the great increase of water; this level south has been driven 1 fm. 5 ft. 6 in.; the ground, in consequence of letting down so much water, has been very troublesome; the ground which has washed out of the end proves to be very good work. The stope in the back of this level is worth 4 cwts. of lead per fathom; at this level north, which has been driven 5 fms. 2 ft., the lode is small and unproductive. We expect there is more lode standing east, and we have set the mine to drive in that direction. There is a winze sinking in the bottom of the 15 to meet the rise in the 30 for ventilation. The stope in back of the 15 south is producing 4 cwts. of lead per fathom. We sampled 9 tons of lead ore on Saturday last.

TRUMPET UNITED.—G. R. Odgers, Feb. 8: The different operations are progressing satisfactorily, but without any alteration since my last advice.

UNITED MINES (Tavistock).—John Tucker, Feb. 12: We have now three tribute pitches working by 14 men, at an average tribute of 10s. in 1l., and from appearances further and speedy improvements are expected. This piece of ground, although not near so good as was anticipated when the sinking under the 48 was resumed, will yield great quantities of tin, and not only pay the entire cost of working the mine from this date, but leave a profit to the adventurers.

VALE OF TOWY.—A. Waters, T. Harvey, Feb. 11: The 110 is extended east on the cross-course 3 fms. 3 ft., and we calculate being forth to the junction of the main lode, south of the heave, by the end of this week. In the 100, driving north of Clay's engine-shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of barytes and blende, but not to value. In the 100, driving south of said shaft, the lode is more open and promising than for some time past; this end is now about 8 fms. behind the line of Field's shaft, south of which there is a strong, kindly-looking lode. In the 90, south of Field's shaft, the lode is 8 ft. wide, composed chiefly of quartz and blende, with stones of lead in the joints. We shall soon have a parcel of first-rate quality blende for sale. In the new adit south the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of sugary spar, gossan, and decomposed elvan, of a promising character. The tribute department is as usual.

WENTNOR (Pantasa).—J. Kemp, Feb. 13: The men are making good progress in driving the 92 yard level; the lode is much the same as when last reported on, producing lumps of lead. I should very much like to dial the ground, that I might ascertain the distance we have to drive before we intersect the Lord Hill north and south lode.

WEST BEAM.—W. Hosking, Feb. 12: The engine-shaft is entirely completed, and quite in readiness to receive the engine; the building of the boiler-house has been retarded for the last few days in consequence of the severe frost, but this will not tend to any delay. The engine arrived at Totnes yesterday, and the contractors are on the spot superintending its disembarkation and carriage to the mine; the cost of delivery on the mine being included in the contract price for the engine, Mr. Gray, the company's engineer, with a staff of men are on the spot to commence immediately the erection of the engine. We are proceeding with the cutting down and securing the western shaft. We are driving the cross-cut to intersect the side lodes with all speed, and I have increased the number of men in this level from six to eight, so that the work may be expedited as much as possible; they are making good progress, and driving at 8l. 5s. per fm.

WEST BASSET.—Wm. Roberts, Feb. 11: The sinking of Grenville's engine-shaft under the 94 is progressing favourably; in it the lode continues 4 ft. wide, producing stones of good ore. In the winze sinking under the 94, about 12 fms. east of Grenville's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm. In the 84 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 2 tons per fm. The winze sinking under the 75 is opening good tribute ground; the same will apply to the rise in back of the 65. In other parts there is no alteration to notice.

WEST CONDURROW.—G. Jewell, Feb. 12: In the 36, east of engine-shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing a little tin; this level has been improving in character as it gets further east. There is a winze being sunk under the 24, which is 20 fms. before the present 36 end, and now down about 4 ft., where we have a good branch of tin standing; we have not yet taken down the lode. There is a winze being sunk under the 12, east of Purser's shaft which is now down about 9 ft., in sinking which the lode has improved both in size and quality, being at present worth 15l. per fm. for tin. The stopes in the back of the 12, east of Purser's shaft, are worth 30l. per fm. The other bargains are much the same as last reported.

WEST DEVON.—G. Rowe, Feb. 13: The lode in the rise in back of the 40 is improving in character and size, producing some good quality ore. The lode in the 40 east is opening up, and the water issuing very strong; an improvement in this point may be also expected in some short distance further driving. All the machinery is in good working order.

WEST PAR CONSOLS.—H. G. Webb, Feb. 13: Since last report the 65 fm. level end men have been cutting shaft-plat at Dauke's shaft in that level, consequently cannot report progress nor alteration in the 65 end. The stopes in the back and bottom of the 55 are yielding some good tinstuff. One of the tribute pitches in back of the 45, noticed before, having improved, is still looking well. The other pitches are yielding a good deal of low-class work. The stamps and engine are working well.

WEST SHARP TOR.—W. Richards, Feb. 10: The part of the lode being carried in the 150 east is more capely at present, and being very vughy and wet is troublesome for exploring. There is no alteration in the character of the granite in the 150 cross-cut. We have passed through two small branches, containing quartz and iron, in the past week. The part of the lode being carried in the 162 cross-cut is improved for progress and in character, containing less capel and more quartz, with some small branches of grey copper ore. The part of the lode carried in the 162 east is composed of quartz, iron, capel, and gossan, containing a little grey copper ore.

WEST WENDRON CONSOLS.—R. Kendall, Feb. 8: The engine and flat-rod shafts are being sunk as fast as possible. There is no change to notice.

WEST WHEAL TREVELYAN. J. D. Osborn, Feb. 8: In the 58, driving west from Cater's, there has been no lode taken down this week. The stope in bottom of the 48 is worth 14l. per fm. The stope in back of said level, east of cross-course, is worth 10l. per fathom. A stope further east is worth 4l. per fm. The rise in back of the 38, against Charles's shaft, is communicated to the 28. The rise above the 20, against Charles's shaft, is up 8 fms. There is no alteration in the cross-cut north from Cater's shaft since last report. The rise above the adit, against Charles's shaft, is up 6 ft. Charles's shaft has been sunk this week 6 ft., the water being quick for sinking. The cross-cut south from Park shaft is suspended according to orders.

WEST WHEAL PROVIDENCE.—J. Thomas, Feb. 8: In the several levels there is not much change to notice since last reported. In the 60 the ground is still favourable, but no lode taken down during the week. In the 120 the ground is a little improved, but the lode is not quite so large at present, producing low price tinstuff, and a little copper ore. In the 130 some delay has been caused this week by the bucket-rod having divided in the clasp-joint, preventing operations from being carried on for three days. It is now repaired, and hope to resume driving that level on Monday. The other places are without change to notice. We have been this week engaged in fixing the pump at the new engine-shaft.

WEST WHEAL TOLGUS.—Feb. 12: South Lode: The lode at Taylor's engine-shaft is 2½ ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, and good stones of ore; the lode is evidently changing for the better; the men are taking down the lode to-day, and are taking out fine stones of ore.—North Lode: In the 40, east of cross-cut, the lode is 18 or 20 inches wide, unproductive. The lode in the 50, east of cross-cut, is 3⅙ ft. wide, composed of peach, mundic, and jack. The ground in the cross-cut, driving north from the south lode, in the 50, is moderately easy.

WHEAL AGAR.—W. Roberts, Feb. 11: In Windstow engine-shaft some good stones of ore have been broken from a branch which we believe is some 2 fms. or more north of the lode. In the 90 west the lode is 2½ ft. wide, letting out a stream of water that has completely drained the level above, but so far the lode is unproductive. In the 90 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. In the 70 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, with stones of good ore. The stope in back of the 80, and the pitches in back of the 70 are turning out well.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—T. Carpenter, Feb. 13: We have a good improvement in Watson's winze, sinking below the 50, on the middle lode; this winze is down 7 fms. 1 ft. below the 50; the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, prian, mundic, and copper ore, worth of the latter 10l. per fm. I do not see any alteration in any other part of the mine to notice since last week's report.

WHEAL CREBOR.—Capt. Gifford, Feb. 13: At Cock's Shaft the lode is 2 to 3 feet wide, composed of capel, quartz, mundic, and copper ore—ground favourable for sinking. In the 60 east, in the cross-cut south, the ground is harder, being intermixed with floors of spar. In the 60 west the cross-cut north, on the cross-course, is also becoming more mixed with floors of spar, which makes our progress slower, but I think we are near the main lode. In the winze in the bottom of the 34 west the lode is large and hard, yielding some saving work for copper ore. In the pitch in the bottom of the 48 east the lode is not looking so well, but is still paying for working and yielding a profit.

WHEAL CUPID.—R. Pryor, jun., Feb. 7: Setting Report: The 40 fm. level to drive west of engine-shaft, by six men, at 7l. 10s. per fm., in a lode 3 ft. wide, composed of mundic, peach, and spar, with good stones of yellow copper ore—a kindly looking lode. The 40 cross-cut to drive south of this shaft, by six men, at 8l. 10s. per fm. A winze to sink below the 24 fm. level, west of shaft, by two men, at 5l. 10s. per fm.; this is below the tributers' bottom, which is down from the level about 3 fms., where some good ore has been raised, and was suspended in consequence of the water being too powerful for the men to keep. The 40 fm. level, now being within about 2 fathoms of it, has almost drained the same.

WHEAL EDWARD.—M. H. East, Feb. 8: South Lode: In the 92 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of capel, spar, mundic, and stones of ore; driving by six men, at 7l. per fathom. In the 81 we have fixed a 9-inch drawing-lift, for the purpose of shambelling the water up to the shamble plunger in the 71. The work is all complete, and we shall commence to cross-cut the lode in the 81 west on Monday next. There are 3 fms. 3 ft. 6 in. driven by the side of the lode, west of the cross-course, and I expect when the lode is cut through the upper level will be drained dry. The cross-cut is set to four men, at 10l. per fathom, 1 fm. stent, or cut through the lode. In the 61 west the lode is divided by a horse of killas; the north part of the lode is 20 in. wide, and the south part 2 ft. wide, both of which produce good stones of ore; driving by four men, at 7l. per fathom. The lode in Peter's stope, below the 61 west, is worth 5 tons of ore per fathom; set to six men, at 2l. 15s. per fm. The lode in Small's stope is worth 4⅙ tons of ore per fathom; set to six men, at 3l. per fathom. Forrest's winze, below the 50 west, is down 1 fm. 4 ft. 6 in., and the lode is worth fully 4 tons of ore per fm. (6 ft.), but I have thought it advisable to suspend sinking it for the time, and put the men to rise in the back of the same level, in order to get up to the 40 fm. level with all possible dispatch. The 40 fm. level is extended 7 fms. 5 in. west of Uren's rise, and a great change has taken place in the lode; it is worth at the present time fully 6 tons of good quality ore per fathom, and the ground is easy for working: set to six men, at 3l. per fathom. The new rise will be commenced in the 50 about 3 fms. in advance of the 40, and I am of opinion that great light will be thrown on those points in a short time. I do not believe the results obtained in the 50 fathom level are any criterion the value of the ground, either above or below the level. I am of opinion the level is only a hard and poor floor of ground; the rise is set to six men, at 9l. per fm., 2 fms. stent. In the 40 east the lode is 4 ft. wide, and poor; we have suspended this end for the present, and put the same men to drive the 61 east, which we consider is of much greater importance; set to two men and two boys, at 4l. per fathom. No. 4 rise, in back of the 50 east, is up about 10 fms., and we intend to drive west of the same in order to prove the ground; the lode is worth at present about 1⅙ ton of ore per fathom; set to four men, at 6l. per fathom. In Bray's cross-cut south, in the 50 east, no lode met with as yet; set to six men, at 6l. 6s. per fathom.—Boundary Cross-cut North: In the 62 fathom level west, on the new north lode, the end is set to two men and two boys, at 5l. per fathom; there is about 7 ft. more to reach the boundary; the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of ore of good quality, with a promising appearance. There are six pitches set to 14 men and boys in different parts of the mine, at an average of about 10s. in 1l. All the tramming, filling, &c., set to nine men, at 33l. per month, and the landing to one or more men, at 4l. 10s. per month. The machinery is in good working order.

WHEAL EMMA.—R. Dunstan, Feb. 13: We have a further improvement in the 46 and 34 going east, and the lode in the 70 also continues as good as when last reported. The pitches also continue to look well.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, Feb. 8: The lode in the 110, west of the shaft, is 18 in. wide, with good stones of ore, partaking very much of the same appearance the lode did in the 100 before meeting with the ore. The north part at the 100 west is 1 ft. wide, with good ore, and looking kindly. The lode in the 90 west is 10 in. wide, of mundic, with black and grey ore, embedded in peach, &c.; this is a promising lode, producing saving work. The ground in the 80 fm. level cross-cut is much easier, almost leading one to look forward for a change.

WHEAL GRYLLS.—Feb. 13: Fisher's Lode: Annie's engine-shaft is sunk 7 fms. 2 ft. 6 in. below the 20; the lode is worth 30l. per fathom. In the end driving west at the 20 the lode is 2½ feet wide; worth 4l. per fathom. In the stope in back of this level the lode is worth 8l. per fathom. In the end, east of the flat-rod shaft, the lode is worth 4l. per fathom. The 10, east of Gryll's shaft, is suspended for the present, and the men put to raise towards the winze sinking from the level above. We expect to make a communication here in a few days and open some good tribute ground. In the winze in bottom of the 10 the lode is worth 8l. per fathom.—Georgia Lode: In the adit end, driving north of the shaft, there is a little improvement; the lode is 6 in. wide, producing some rich stones of tin; in the stope in back of this level the lode is worth 25l. per fathom. In the stope in back of the 33 the lode is worth 12l. per fm. Georgia steam-stamps went to work on Monday, the 10th inst., to the satisfaction of everyone present.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, Feb. 12: We have bored into the lode in the 80 cross-cut north nearly 2 ft., the last foot was splendid work for tin; so far as we can judge, it is a very good lode, but we shall not be able to speak definitely about it for a day or two. I am going to assay some stuff directly, which will enable us to say something more as to its proper value. So far as seen it looks kindly.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—S. Williams, Feb. 8: In the bottom of the engine-shaft no change to notice. The lode in the 115 end is 3 ft. wide, producing stones of tin. The lode in the 100, east end, is 2½ ft. wide, unproductive. The deep adit west end, on the north lode, is still disordered with the cross-course.

WHEAL KITTY (Lelant).—W. Williams, Feb. 13: Gowan's Lode: The lode in Wickett's shaft, sinking below the 50, is worth 9l. per fathom. The lode in the 50 end, east of Wickett's shaft, is worth 6l. per fathom. The lode in the 50 end, west of Wickett's shaft, is worth 6l. per fathom. The lode in the 40 end, west of Wickett's shaft, is producing a little tin. The lode in the winze sinking below the 40, east of Wickett's shaft, is worth 5l. per fathom. The lode in the 40 end, east of Wickett's shaft, is worth 9l. per fathom. There is no change to notice in any other part.

WHEAL NELSON.—S. Lean, Feb. 12: Agreeably to promise, I send you a report of the lode in back of the 44 west; the south part will yield 1 ton of ore per fathom, the north part is not taken down. The indications in the south cross-cut are very favourable indeed; we are coming into a beautiful killas, mixed with capel. I hope I shall be able to report favourably here in a short time.

WHEAL NORRIS.—J. Nance, J. Andrews, Feb. 10: We have taken and assayed a sample of the No. 4 lode, in the 15, at Carter's shaft, and find the average produce of the said lode 2 cwts. 1 qr. 2 lbs. per 100 sacks, and at 60s. per cwt. gives 6l. 16s. We estimate that the tinny part of the lode will yield about 100 sacks per fm.; it can be stoped at 15s. per fm., and it will stamp very speedily indeed. Should this lode continue as at present, we shall find no difficulty in supplying the stamps; but the stamping must be delayed a little, till we get the driving-gear ready to draw by the steam-whim. We hope to get the stands, &c., ready to draw at Carter's shaft in course of 10 days. The end of the 15, on No. 4 lode, is improving, and should be glad to go on driving it (say) a month longer before we commence stoping the backs, as the drivage for the present month is likely to be 15 or 16 fms.; and when we begin to stope we shall be obliged to stop driving the end for some time, at least until we make room to lodge the stuff above the level.

WHEAL PROSPIDNICK.—R. Sincock, Feb. 8: Watson's shaft has been sunk this week 3 ft.; the lode is small, but producing good stamping work; the ground has been hard, but is again improving. The 22 east has been driven about 6 ft.; lode 9 in. wide, worth 4l. per fm. The stopes in the back of this level, east of winze, are worth 4l. 10s per fathom. The stopes west of winze are not so good as they have been; we hope the lode will improve shortly. The winze sinking below the 12 is just the same as heretofore.

WHEAL SHEPHERDS.—H. Bennetts, Feb. 12: Since last report the lode in the adit level has been disordered by a branch of mundic, which first made its appearance from the south side, going across the end, causing the lode to be very small; however, for the last 4 ft. in driving the lode is coming to its regular size, and is now 2½ wide. The lode is composed chiefly of blue flookan, with white prian, and never without mineral. The appearance of this lode is very favourable.

WHEAL SICILY.—T. Hodge, Feb. 12: In the adit level south, on the east lode, we have driven west nearly 3 fms., and intersected a lode which is 12 in. wide, composed of soft spar, prian, gossan, &c., a kindly lode; this end is just now entering the hill, and will, I think, reach the blue channel of ground in about 10 or 15 fathoms more driving, when an improvement may be expected. We have the castings for the balance-bob on the mine, and I expect to have the joints for the sweep-rods to-morrow, when no time will be lost in getting the wheel to work. The lode in East Jane is still looking well, and this being the same lode, and also so near our workings, we may reasonably expect the same results in this mine soon.

WHEAL UNION.—Thos. Glanville, Feb. 7: Tutwork Setting: The flat-rod shaft to sink below the 56 by nine men, at 36*l.* per fathom; lode 2 ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore. The 40 to drive east, on the middle lode, by six men, at 4*l.* 10s. per fm. The eastern shaft to sink below the 30 by nine men, at 16*l.* per fathom. The 18 to drive east of the eastern shaft by two men, at 6*l.* 10s. per fm.; lode 4 ft. wide, mixed through-out with copper ore. The 20 cross-cut to drive south of the old engine-shaft by four men, at 15*l.* per fathom. The 30 cross-cut to drive south of the engine-shaft by four men, at 6*l.* 10s. per fathom.

WHEAL UNITY CONSOLS.—W. H. Reynolds, Feb. 11: We have been driving by the side of the lode in the 50 west for the last 3 to 4 ft. to take advantage for taking down the lode. We have taken down the lode to-day, and have met with a good lode of ore. The bottom of the level is best, and 1 fm. of it would be worth 45*l.* or 50*l.*, but as the upper part of the level is not so rich, we value the 3 ft. taken down at the rate of from 20*l.* to 25*l.* per fathom. We hope soon to have to report a still greater improvement.

YARNER.—R. Barkell, Feb. 12: The part of the lode we are carrying in the 30 west is 3 feet wide, worth 3 tons per fm. The stope in the back of this level is producing 3 tons per fm. The stope east of shaft is yielding 4 tons per fm. The winze sinking below this level is producing saving work. The winze sinking below the 20 is worth 8*l.* per fm. for length of winze (8 feet). No alteration in the 40 east or west. We are progressing favourably with our dressing and hauling. The masons intend to commence building the engine-house on Monday next.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—In my last report I informed you that beyond a variation in the temperature there would be nothing to call for any special remark. The atmospheric disturbances I named for the 11th and 12th did not amount to gales, but only brisk wind at intervals, but very stormy in places. The weather for the next week will be somewhat similar, with perhaps strong winds on the 16th, 19th, and 21st. To all appearances another comet is approaching the sun; I will refer to this again in a future report.

Throgmorton-street, E.C., Feb. 14. G. SHEPHERD, C.E.,
Author of "The Climate of England."

DERWENT AND CONSETT IRONWORKS.—We are requested to state that these works are in full operation—being very busy, and having many large orders on hand. This statement is considered requisite, in consequence of the misquotation by the local papers of some remarks which appeared in the letter of our Northern Correspondent, and in which they state that the works are actually suspended.

GOLD IN WALES.—The question whether the gold deposits of Wales can be remuneratively worked has now been satisfactorily and practically settled. Not only has a Welsh gold company paid continous dividends for a period of twelve months, but the weekly yield of gold shows a gradual and steady increase. As we stated in the Journal of Jan. 25, the amount of dividends already distributed to the shareholders has reached 6825*l.*; after payment of which there still remained in hand a handsome balance to the company's credit. The Vigra and Clogau Mine, at which these marvellous results have been obtained, is but one of a series of highly valuable setts in the same district; and that the prospects of the surrounding properties are quite as encouraging as those of the Vigra and Clogau itself is admitted by all who are enabled to form an opinion on the subject. The produce of gold at this mine for the three weeks ending Feb. 8, was 99 ozs., 108 ozs., and 106 ozs. (five days' working), respectively, making together 313 ozs.—a result which is likely to give *éclat* to the companies which will be brought prominently before the public in the course of a few days. During the week the North Clogau and the Wellington Mines have been formally registered, and the East Clogau and other mines are likewise about to be worked by companies with adequate capital. These enterprises possess all the elements of success, and if properly managed, cannot fail to be extremely advantageous to all concerned.

SILVER IN SOUTH WALES—MWYNDY IRON ORE COMPANY.—In the Journal of Feb. 1, it was stated that the ore of this company had recently undergone a most careful analysis by two independent authorities of great eminence, and in the ore known as the "blue rock," which forms the chief portion of the deposit at Mwyndy, the assay shows in one instance 32 ozs. of silver per ton, whilst in the other the quantity was increased to 37 ozs. per ton. Replying to the enquiries of several shareholders, we may now state that information, gained from a private source, proves to be substantially correct; two different assayists, whose names are above suspicion, having produced from ore extracted from different parts of the company's property the results above enumerated. Other analyses, however, are at the present time being made, the results of which, as soon as known, will be published in these columns.

CHESTERFIELD AND MIDLAND SILKSTONE COLLIERY COMPANY.—Steps have been taken to ensure a vigorous development of this property, it having been proved to contain seams of the best descriptions of coal. Contracts have been entered into for sinking three shafts, and erecting the necessary machinery. Messrs. Suraim and Co., who are sinking within 100 yards of the above property, have just completed their shaft, and obtained coal of the best quality. Contracts have also been entered into for a large quantity of rails, for the purpose of constructing a line of railway from the pit's mouth to the junction of the Midland Railway.

RATING OF MINES.—A case of some importance was heard at the Knutsford Petty Sessions, just concluded; it was an appeal from an assessment for highway rates on a rock salt mine, &c., at Marston. The mine has not been worked since it fell out of lease, about six years ago, except that the water had been pumped for the preservation of the pit. The appellant contended that the terms of the Parochial Assessment Act did not apply to the rating of mines, which ought, he said, to be rated, not according to the probable rent they would let for, but according to the concurrent annual profit made during the period for which the rate was levied. In support of this assertion he quoted Lord Campbell, who states "that minerals, unlike land, are below the surface, and until they are worked, and so made productive, they do not become a rateable subject matter," of Chief Justice Erle, whose opinion is "that the terms of Parochial Assessment Act, which provides that property is to be rated at the amount for which it might be expected to let from year to year, clearly contemplate the surface of the soil which produces an annually recurring profit. They are inapplicable to the rating of minerals. Those who actually worked them are rateable, and for the profit actually made in the year of rating;" and of Mr. Justice Crompton, who confirmed the above opinions, and also stated "that in case of land the enjoyment is by taking the annually recurring profit of the surface, and in the case of mines by taking away the soil itself, and that the latter became rateable only when the occupier receives a profit from them." The appellant, therefore, contended that as the mine in question had not been worked there could be no profit. But as the magistrates at a previous Quarter Sessions had decided that mines were nevertheless rateable, he submitted that this mine ought only to be assessed at a nominal sum. On behalf of the township it was replied that the terms of the Parochial Assessment Act did apply to mines; that this mine had been fairly valued by a respectable surveyor; that seven years ago it had been let for a considerable sum; and the result of a single year was no criterion; and that the average of a number of years ought to be taken as the value. The magistrates, however, reduced the assessment from 20*l.* to 5*l.*

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

PARIS, FEB. 12.—Nothing new to signalise in cast and wrought irons. Business has been slack, and the prices have not varied. All the other metals have been equally calm. Copper from Lake Superior has reached 270 frs.; raw Chili, 132 frs. 50 c.; and ore from Coro Coro, 245 frs. Banca tin costs 330 frs.; French and Spanish lead, 54 frs. 50 c.; and raw zinc from Silesia, 47 frs. 50 c.

It is announced that a new sounding undertaking, towards the northern limits of the commune of Hensies, in the Mons basin, has attained coal earth at a depth of about 560 feet. The coal was reached without its being necessary to traverse beds of shifting sand, which it was apprehended would have had to be crossed.

A French company has recently undertaken to light Athens with gas, and another enterprise has received the concession of a line of railway from Athens to the Piræus, from which great things are anticipated. These movements have had the effect of directing increased attention to Greece as a field of mining speculation. A talented officer has discovered an important bearing of chromate of iron in the Isle of Tinos; and the Vicomte d'Archiac has made a report to the French Academy on the geological travels of M. Albert Gaudry, charged with the task of prosecuting at Pikermi, in Attica, researches for antediluvian bones, of which he has found a most interesting collection. M. Albert Gaudry extended his labours also to a geological study of the country, and states that tertiary soils are very much developed in Attica; some have been formed in the sea, others in lakes of sweet water, and others, again, are due to the alluvia of torrents. The secondary soils are represented by marbles, schists, and calcareous formations. They constitute the greater part of the mountains, and it is upon such soils that the Acropolis and the whole city of Athens are built.

A trial has been made at Gosselies of a new kind of chain, patented by M. Tonneau, of Jumet. M. Tonneau's chain was 0·72 in. in thickness, and was tested against an ordinary chain 1·01 in. in thickness. Both chains resisted very well a strain of 17 tons, but on the test being carried further the 1·01 in. chain broke at 26 tons. The Tonneau chain was still resisting at a pressure of 35 tons, when the fastenings to which it was attached broke, and the chain had to be withdrawn. M. Tonneau's chains are said to be very suitable for cranes, crabs, inclined planes, and cages in mines.

THE LORD WARDENSHIP OF THE STANNARIES.—Her Majesty has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed in the name and on behalf of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, appointing the Duke of Newcastle, K.G., Lord Warden of the Stannaries of Cornwall and Devon, and Rider and Master Forester of Dartmoor, in the room of his late Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

*** With next week's Journal we shall give a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, which will contain—Papers on the Relative Merits of the Different Systems of Working Metallic Mines and Collieries; on Iron Ores and Iron Manufactures, &c., in Mexico; American Coal-Oil; Application of Coal Tar to Dyeing; Review of Makins's "Science of Metallurgy;" Quarterly Sales of Lead and Black Tin; on the Impurities of Commercial Zinc; Heat-Conducting Powers of Amalgams; Mills and Forges in South Staffordshire.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, Feb. 14, 1862.

COPPER.	£ s. d.
Best selected....p. ton	105 10 0— —
Tough cake..... „	102 10 0— —
Tile ..... „	102 10 0— —
Burra Burra .... „	98 0 0— —
Copiapo ..... „	— — —
Copper wire .....p. lb.	0 1 1½— —
ditto tubes ..... „	0 1 2 — —
Sheathing & bolts .. „	0 0 11½— —
Bottoms ..... „	0 1 0½— —
Old (Exchange) .... „	0 0 10 — —

IRON.	Per Ton.
Bars, Welsh, in London..	6 5 0— —
Ditto, to arrive	5 17 6— 6 0 0
Nail rods	7 0 0— —
„ Stafford. in London	7 0 0— 7 10 0
Bars ditto	7 5 0— 8 0 0
Hoops ditto	8 10 0— 9 0 0
Sheets, single	9 0 0— 9 10 0
Pig, No. 1, in Wales ..	3 0 0— 4 0 0
Refined metal, ditto....	4 0 0— 5 0 0
Bars, common, ditto....	5 0 0— —
Ditto, merchant, in Tees	6 10 0— —
Ditto, railway, in Wales	5 0 0— 5 2 6
Ditto, Swed. in London.	11 10 0—12 0 0
To arrive	11 0 0—11 10 0
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde....	2 8 0— 2 18 0
Ditto, f.o.b. in Tees ..	— — —
Ditto, forge, f.o.b. in Tees	— — —
Staffordshire Forge Pig.	3 10 0— 3 12 6
Welsh Forge Pig	— — —

LEAD.	
English Pig	20 10 0—21 10 0
Ditto sheet	21 0 0—21 5 0
Ditto red lead	22 10 0— —
Ditto white	28 10 0—30 0 0
Ditto patent shot	22 10 0—23 0 0
Spanish	19 10 0—19 15 0

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

BRASS.	Per. lb.
Sheets	10¼d.–11d.
Wire	9¾d.–10¼d.
Tubes	11¼d.–13d.

FOREIGN STEEL.	Per Ton.
Swedish, in kegs (rolled)	— — —
„ (hammered).	16 10 0—17 0 0
Ditto, in faggots	17 10 0—18 0 0
English, Spring	18 0 0—23 0 0
Bessemer's, Engineers Teol	44 0 0— —
„ Spindle	30 0 0— —
QUICKSILVER	7 0 0 p. bottle

SPELTER.	Per Ton.
Foreign	18 2 6—18 5 0
To arrive	18 0 0—18 5 0

ZINC.	
In sheets	23 0 0— —

TIN.	
English, blocks 120	0 0— —
Ditto, Bars (in barrels)..121	0 0— —
Ditto, Refined 122	0 0— —
Banca 123	0 0— —
Straits 117	0 0— —

TIN-PLATES.*	
IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx.	1 8 0— 1 9 0
IX Ditto 1st quality „	1 14 0— 1 15 0
IC Ditto 2d quality „	1 4 6— 1 6 6
IX Ditto 2d quality „	1 11 0— 1 13 0
IC Coke ..... „	1 2 0— 1 2 6
IX Ditto..... „	1 8 0— 1 8 6
Canada plates ....p. ton	12 10 0—13 0 0
In London; 20s. less at the works.	
Yellow Metal Sheathing .... p. lb.	9¼d.
Indian Charcoal Pigs in London	6 12 6— 6 15 0

REMARKS.—Our market continues to exhibit a marked absence of animation. Metals generally are difficult to move at current rates, and in many cases second-hand parcels still hang on hand, in spite of the tempting prices at which such lots are offered. There are several American orders not yet executed, but as they are not accompanied by the cash, shippers decline taking them. Shipments to America of spelter, tin, tin-plates, and copper, are rather on the increase.

COPPER.—Since the reduction in fixed rates of English, which was announced on the 3d inst., several good orders have been given out, chiefly for shipment to India, the actual selling rates being not above 10¾d., or ¾d. per lb. under price; such, however, is the weak condition of the market, that no perceptible improvement has resulted from the large sales that have already been made, and ready sellers can still be found at these rates. Cake and tile can be purchased at 98*l.* A decline of about 3*l.* in the standard of ores has contributed to depress the market. Foreign is very slow of sale; sellers are obliged to make considerable concessions in price, in order to effect business. Burra Burra sold at 98*l.*; Kapunda, 99*l.*; Chili, 90*l.*, sellers.

YELLOW METAL in fair request, selling price not above 8¼d. per lb.

IRON.—In railway bars there is no alteration to note. Merchant bars are in fair request at quoted rates. Staffordshire descriptions are somewhat more in demand. The prices paid leave manufacturers only a very trifling profit, and while the supply is so much in excess of the demand there is but little chance of any material improvement in prices being effected. Swedish bars remain quiet at former quotations: no business of any magnitude reported. Scotch pigs have been steady during the whole week at 49s., the market closing to-day at 49s. 1d., mixed numbers.

LEAD.—There is at present only a limited demand for English pig, chiefly for America; sellers, however, are tolerably firm at 22*l.* 10s. for ordinary soft quality, and 21*l.* 7s. 6d. for superior brands. Rather more enquiry has sprung up of late for sheets and bars; quotations unchanged. Spanish pig, 19*l.* 10s. to 19*l.* 15s.

SPELTER.—This metal is quiet and tolerably steady; business reported during the week at 18*l.* 2s. 6d. for cash, which is the present quotation; holders not unduly pressing sales. ZINC firm at 23*l.*

TIN.—A limited enquiry exists for English kinds at slightly reduced rates. In foreign, Straits has changed hands as low as 116*l.*, since which 117*l.* is quoted for cash. Banca, 123*l.*, very slow of sale.

TIN-PLATES are rather firmer, in consequence of an increased enquiry for America.

NEW YORK, JAN. 24.—The rising tendency in prices has continued, but business is completely unsettled by the delayed action of Congress on the Tariff and Currency questions. It is supposed higher duties will be levied on iron, spelter, and lead; and tin taken off the free list. It is also thought that the Tariff will take effect at once; and an excise duty on the production of all domestic articles is talked of.—Tin: Under the impression that a duty of from 3 c. to 5 c. per lb. will be imposed, holders have withheld their stocks from market, and the sales are, therefore, small. Within the last week, 900 slabs Straits were sold at 33 c.; and 380 in Boston are reported at 34 c. each. Banca is entirely nominal at from 35 c. to 36 c. The importations since the 1st inst. are 1750 slabs Banca; about 400 slabs Banca are on their way from Europe and 2000 slabs Straits from Penang. We estimate the stock at 19,000 slabs Straits and 2000 slabs Banca—in all, Boston and New York, 21,000 slabs. Our prices are above the European markets; but future importations are liable, under present circumstances, to so many contingencies that we are entirely independent of foreign quotations. The shipments from the East Indies must necessarily be limited for a long time to come.—Spelter has been quiet; but prices have advanced to 6 c. for Silesian and 6¼ c., cash, for Lehigh.—Copper: Prices have stiffened, although the business done has not been heavy. We quote Lake at 28 c., with sales last week of 300,000 lbs. Minesota and Quincy. We estimate to-day's stocks here and still to arrive from Detroit at 2,200,000 lbs. in first hands and 800,000 lbs. in second hands. The Baltimore smelters ask 28 c. Some parcels of American copper are being returned from Europe; but the aggregate shipments will not be large. In Chili pig copper no transactions have taken place; the stock is unchanged, 1,100,000 lbs. The annual product of the Lake Superior Mines for the last four years has been as follows—1861, 7400 tons ingot copper, at 2000 lbs. each; 1860, 6000 ditto; 1859, 4200 ditto; 1858, 3500 ditto. The condition of the mines is represented as highly satisfactory, and the yield of the current year is likely to exceed the figures of 1861; but, before the winter's production can reach our market, the present stocks will be nearly exhausted. The Government is reported to have made a very large purchase of copper; but we do not know the quantity or price.—Lead has been dull, and, on the arrival of a number of vessels with lead from Europe, an effort was made by one or two manufacturers to affect the market by forced sales. This resulted in the sale of from 400 to 500 tons of Spanish and English, at 6⅞ c. and 7 c. from shipboard; but to-day there are no sellers, in view of the pending change in the Tariff. Galena has been sold at $7·05. Stock of foreign, 1800 tons, and of Galena, 200 tons. The importations since the 1st inst. amount to 12,000 tons. The greater portion on the way, 2860 tons, has already been disposed of.—WINTERHOFF AND CO.

The MINING SHARE MARKET has been very active this week, and a few discoveries which have been long expected in one or two mines having come off, increased animation was given to the market, and a large business done. The fortnightly settlement of the Account, which took place on Friday, was very heavy in many descriptions of stock, and went off pretty satisfactorily. East Caradon shares, after being in great demand, and reaching 31½, leave off 30½ to 30¾; the latest report values the 50 east, on caunter lode, at 85*l.* per fm.; the 60 east, 55*l.* per fm. Fawcett's lode, in the 60 east, 12*l.* per fm. The new lode, in the 60 east, 8*l.* per fm.; the 60 west, 18*l.* per fm. Marke Valley shares have been in good demand, and leave off 10 to 10¼. Devon Great Consols in continued request, at 405 to 415. East Carn Brea shares in good demand, and firmer, leaving off 10¾ to 10¾; the last report states the lode in the 50 west to be worth from 3 to 4 tons per fm.; the 40 east, 4 tons; the 26 east, 3 tons; the 30 west, 3 tons. The winze below the 40 is worth 4 tons per fm. The winze below the 26 is worth 2 tons per fathom. Bottle Hill, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; Carn Brea, 70 to 75; Camborne Vean, 2¼ to 2¼. Condurrow shares have advanced to 75, 80. Craddock Moor shares in demand, at 26 to 28. Carn Camborne, 13s. to 15s.; East Basset, 52 to 54; East Russell, 2¾ to 2¾; East Wheal Grenville, 26s. to 28s.; Wheal Basset, 97¼ to 102¼. West Seton, 280 to 285, ex div.; at the meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a profit of 3497*l.* 11s. 7d. on the two months, and a dividend of 8*l.* per share (3200*l.*) was declared, leaving 1066*l.* 19s. 4d. in hand, and ores sold to come into next account, 6357*l.* 6s. 3d., and 400*l.* in tin. The report shows that the ends are looking a little better since last meeting, and the stopes produce in the aggregate 63 tons per fathom. Great Rettallack, 10s. to 12s. 6d. Great Wheal Fortune, 14¼ to 15, and more demand. New Seton, 65 to 70; North Basset, 3¼ to 3¾; North Crofty, 2 to 2¼. North Downs shares have been fluctuating, and leave off 5¼ to 5¾. Drake Walls, 20s. to 22s. 6d.; at the meeting the accounts showed a balance in favour of the mine of 1831*l.* 14s. 7d., about 600*l.* more than at the previous meeting, though no dividend was declared. The mine is opening up well, and laying open more tin ground than is being taken away, which, as the agents say, "is the best evidence of the state of the mine."

Wheal Unity shares have been in demand, and a large business done at 15s. and 16s., ex call, and leave off ¾ to 1, with the call of 4s. per share paid. At the meeting the accounts showed liabilities over assets 921*l.* 10s., but as a large and valuable addition has been made to the sett, and an extra boiler required for the engine, which will be thus enabled to drain the new ground, a larger call than usual was made. The discovery which has been so long looked for in the western levels has been met with in the 50, where the lode has been cut between two cross-courses, now worth 20*l.* to 25*l.* per fm., and daily expected to become richer. The 75 is within 4 or 5 fathoms of reaching the elvan, against which the ore in the 50 has been met with; this is another important point soon to come off, and an intermediate level. The 65 is also being driven to get into the ore, and it is to be hoped that the mine will now shortly become a paying concern, after so many calls and disappointments. Hingston Down shares have been flat at 2 to 2¼, but leave off firmer; the rise in the 85 is worth 3 tons per fathom. Great South Tolgus, 4¼ to 4¾; the lode in the 112 west is 2¼ feet wide, worth 2½ tons per fm. North Roskear shares have been in great demand, and leave off 24 to 25; North Robert, 24s. to 26s.; North Treskerby, 23s. to 24s.; Par Consols, 8¾ to 9; Providence Mines, 42 to 43. Rosewall Hill and Ransom, 3⅜ to 3¾; we hear the 115 has been cut good north of the Traun. Wheal Grenville shares have been largely dealt in, and after advancing to 33s., 35s., leave off at 32s. to 34s.; the 80 cross-cut, to which we have often called attention as being a very important point, intersects the lode this week, and so far as cut into is worth 20*l.* per fathom for the South Caradon, 320 to 325. South Frances shares have been flat, and declined to 100, 105; St. Ives Consols, 27 to 29; Stray Park, 30 to 32; Tincroft, 8¾ to 9; Trencrom, 3¾ to 3¾; South Caradon Wheal Hooper ¾, ¾; large purchases have been made in this mine of late by parties who have been watching its progress, and tempted by the low price of shares. It will be remembered by many of our readers that at East Caradon the lodes were only "very promising" at the shallow levels, and that a local company abandoned the mine. The present company commenced with a determination, after cutting the caunter lode in the adit, to sink at once to a depth of 70 fms. (or 50 fms. below adit), without attempting to explore further at shallow levels; and during the progress of sinking the shaft the "calls" were necessarily so frequent, that the patience of many of the original holders was exhausted, the shares became a drug on the market, and were even sold as low as 1s. 6d. each. Now, we are not going to write neither do we wish our readers to infer, that South Caradon Wheal Hooper is going to be another East Caradon; but the analogous circumstances are somewhat peculiar, and as *many* shareholders who receive their periodical notices of calls are apt to get so disgusted with them that they throw the reports on one side without studying particular points, there are, on the other hand, a few who *do* study them, and profit by it when the time arrives and shares are low. South Caradon Wheal Hooper, then, is nearly surrounded by the South Caradon sett, and close to East Caradon—in fact the engines of the three mines are little more than a stone's throw or two from each other. At the shallow levels in South Caradon Wheal Hooper the lodes were promising, but nothing permanently good was found, and the company have been for a long time sinking their shaft 90 fathoms deep from surface; and at this depth a cross-cut is now being driven to intersect the lodes, which have not been seen below the 62 fathom level, and at this depth the No. 7 lode, for a short distance, produced 1 ton of copper ore per fathom, and is in the productive blue granite of the district. This 90 cross-cut, therefore, is an important point of operation; and to get to it, thus far, the company have expended 3*l.* per share, or 12,000*l.* in all. The No. 7 lode, which is of the greatest promise, is upwards of 30 fms. ahead, in rather hard ground; but there are two or three lodes between it and the cross-cut end. This No. 7, however, is the great point, and the agent informs us, even at East Caradon, until they reached their great course of ore, 70 fms. deep, they had not such rocks of ore as this lode yielded in Caradon Hooper in the 62. And, although it may take more than twelve months to make this particular lode in the 90 cross-cut, a winze will be commenced in three weeks' time, to sink on the bunch of ore from the 62; thus proving the lode in depth, while the cross-cut is being extended, and opening up, probably, a piece of ore ground 30 fms. high. Wendron Consols, 13¾ to 14, and in demand. West Basset, 13 to 13¾. West Caradon have improved to 40, 42. West Rose Down, 14 to 15¾; Wheal Buller, 72¾ to 77¾. Wheal Clifford Amalgamated in better demand, at 31¾ to 32¾. Wheal Crebor, 10s. to 11s.; Wheal Kitty (Lelant), 10¾ to 11; Wheal Ludcott, 2¾ to 2¾; Wheal Margaret, 43 to 45; Wheal Mary Ann, 15¾ to 15¾. Wheal Seton, 122¾ to 124; at the meeting a dividend of 30s. per share was declared. Wheal Trelawny, 18 to 19; at the meeting a dividend of 15s. per share was declared. The accounts showed a profit of 1265*l.* 6s. 6d. in the three months, and after paying the dividend, a balance of 1326*l.* 18s. 2d. is carried to the credit of next account. The north and south mines have been communicated, and some good ore ground laid open. The 142, north of Trelawny's, is worth 20*l.* per fm., and has been driven 45 fms. over a valuable piece of ground. The mine is now being worked in a very vigorous manner. North Mines, 19s. to 21s., and in good request.

On the Stock Exchange a large amount of business has been done in Mining Shares during the week. The following prices were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—East Basset, 52¼, 53¼, 53; Great South Tolgus, 4¼; Marke Valley, 10¼; Tincroft, 9¼; West Caradon, 39¾, 39¾, 40; Wheal Trelawny, 18¾, 18¼, 19¾; East Caradon, 31, 30¾, 30⅝; East Carn Brea, 10¾, 10⅞; Tamar, 1⅝; West Basset, 13; Great Wheal Vor, 6¾; North Downs, 5¼; Herodsfoot, 38; Devon Great Consols, 412, 419; Mwyndy, 2¼; South Caradon, 317¼, 320; Wheal Basset, 101, 102. In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:— Australian, ¾; Bon Accord, ⅜, ½, ⅝; Scottish Australian, 1¼, 1⅜; Great Northern Copper, 1; South Australia, 1½, 1, 1¼; Port Phillip, 1½, 1¼; Dun Mountain, 1, 1¼. In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—St. John del Rey, 63¾, 64, 64¼; United Mexican, 8¾, 8⅝, 8¾, 8⅞; Linares, 8⅜, 8½; Lusitanian, 1, 1¼; Fortuna, 2¼.

The closing quotations for shares in new undertakings were:—Ocean Marine, 7⅛, 7⅜, prem.; Thames and Mersey Marine, 2¼, 2⅝ prem.; Universal Marine, 1⅛, 1⅛ dis.; London and Provincial Marine, 1-16 dis. 1-16 prem.; Mercantile Fire, ¾, ⅞ prem.; Commercial Union, 1-16 dis. 1-16 prem.; City of Rio Improvements Company, ¼, ½ prem. Capital Mining shares were quoted ⅛, ¼ prem.; Hindostan Copper, ¼ dis. to par; Santa Barbara, ⅛, ¼ prem.; Cardiganshire Consols, ⅛, ⅜ prem.; Yudanamutana, ⅛, ½ prem.

MINING EXCHANGE SHARE LIST.—The following is forwarded to us officially from the Mining Exchange as business done during the week:—

SATURDAY, FEB. 8.—Unity, 10s. 6d.; Billiins, 18; Great South Tolgus, 4 3-16, ¼; East Caradon, 30⅝, ⅞; North Basset, 3 5-16; East Carn Brea, 10⅝, ¾.

MONDAY.—Rosewall Hill, 3 13-16, ⅞, ¾; Marke Valley, 10¼, 3-16; Ludcott, 2 11-16, ¾; Great South Tolgus, 4 5-16, ⅜; West Caradon, 39, ⅛; East Carn Brea, 10¾; East Caradon, 31¼; North Robert, 24s. 6d.; Wheal Uny, 5 11-16; Great Retallack, 10s. 6d.; West Frances, 9⅞.

TUESDAY.—North Roskear, 23, 22⅝, 24; Cook's Kitchen, 29¾, ⅛; Great South Tolgus, 4¼, 5-16; Unity, 11s. 6d., 15s.; West Caradon, 39⅛; East Carn Brea, 10⅝, 11-16; Ludcott, 2 11-16; Carn Brea, 72½.

WEDNESDAY.—East Carn Brea, 10¾, 13-16; West Rose Down, 15; North Downs, ⅝; Trelawny, 18; Great Wheal Fortune, 14¾.

THURSDAY.—East Caradon, 30, ¼, ⅜, 30; Grylls, 14¾; North Crofty, 41s.; West Frances, 9⅞; Great Retallack, ½; North Downs, 5⅜; Ludcott, 2¾; Unity, 12s.; Crebor, ½; Grenville, 33s. 6d., 30s.; East Seton, 4s.; West Caradon, 42.

FRIDAY.—East Russell, 2⅝; Hingston Down, 44s.; New Treleigh, ⅛; East Carn Brea, 10⅞; Great South Tolgus, 4¼; East Caradon, 30⅜.

IRISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—Since our last publication, when we reported the quotation of the Mining Company of Ireland shares as "in great request at 16*l.* 17s. 6d. for account," they rapidly rose as high as 18*l.*, but in consequence of a report being spread that this rise was the result of a vague rumour of some great improvement in Knockmahon Mines, they suddenly dropped to 17½*l.* The demand for these shares being based upon a more solid foundation than *vague* rumours, they have rallied again, and are in fair request at 17*l.* 10s., an advance of fully 12s. 6d. per share on last week's quotation. The attention paid to these shares has in some degree affected those of the Wicklow Copper Mining Company, which are weak at 5*l.*, or a fall of 10s. from last week. General Mining for Ireland are nominally 8*l.* Carysfort shares have been taken at 7s. 6d., sellers at 8s. After the publication of the accounts of the Connorree Mining Company for the six months preceding Nov. 30 last, the shares fell to 28s. and 29s., sellers, but a fall of 3s. 6d. to 4s. per share on last week's prices. The amount alluded to shows that out of the proceeds of 40,000*l.* shares, at 20s., or 40,000*l.*, there has been expended for "new work" to May 31, 1861, 3748*l.* 15s. 2d.; and to Nov. 30, 1861, 2778*l.* 3s. 2d., leaving a balance on Nov. 30, 1861, of 7290*l.* 16s. 2d. Of this has been further expended

l. 16s. 2d. for "mining" expenses to Nov. 30, 1861, without explaining the difference ween "new works" and "mining expenses;" and 836l. 5s. 8d. for directors, auditors, office expenses in Dublin and London for the 12 months ending Nov. 30, last, &c. he course of the discussion at the meeting of shareholders, it was explained by the irman (John F. Waller, Esq., LL.D) that the company has now 1000l. left, which lent out on call, besides a quantity of ore and sulphur on hand, as well as a consiable quantity in the mines ready to be raised to meet further mining expenses, which hareholder estimated at 3300l. per annum, independent of the expenses of managent, &c. The Chairman further explained that the chief difficulty the company had to tend with was that which arose from the want of a market for their sulphur, which caused by the American war. The subject of utilising the poorer ores, and the extion of copper from the great quartz copper lode in Connorree had engaged the atten of the directors, and by their desire their manager, Mr. Browne, with the captain of mine, visited in October last some of the principal mines and chemical works in Haver and Prussia to inspect the operations upon coppery quartz and poor ores of sulphur, well as the process of boring by machinery. The Chairman also mentioned that the eriments made by Mr. Daehne, at the mines, on the poor ores of Connorree having ved successful, that gentleman liberally offered to give the use of his patent right to company, free of royalty, for two years, should they deem it desirable to adopt it. manager, referring to this subject, reports that the engine and machinery for crush- and dressing the ores having been set up, and various experiments made for the pur- of testing Mr. Daehne's invention for extracting copper from poor ores, other expeents are to be tried to extract copper from the quartz by muriatic acid.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 3624 tons of ore were sold, realis- 18,828l. 8s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average stand, 123l. 13s.; average produce, 6⅜; average price per ton, 5l. 4s.; ntity of fine copper, 232 tons 18 cwts. The following are the particulars:

ate.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore copper.
. 9	2582	£129 18 0	6¾	£6 1 6	£89 8 0
23	5296	135 8 0	5⅞	4 10 6	84 5 0
30	4004	129 1 0	6⅛	5 4 6	84 10 0
6	4342	129 0 0	5⅞	4 16 6	82 10 0
13	3624	123 13 0	6⅜	5 4 0	80 16 0

mpared with the sale of last week, the decline has been in the standard and in the price per ton of ore about 2s. 6d. Compared with the responding sale of last month the decline has been in the standard 10s., and in the price per ton of ore about 10s. 6d.

At the Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 2464 tons of ore were sold, reang 32,270l. 16s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, l. 3s.; average produce, 15¼; price per ton, 13l. 2s.; quantity of fine per, 375 tons 15 cwts. The following are the particulars of the sales ing the past month:—

ate.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore cop.
7	1585	£104 10 0	18 1-16	£16 16 6	£93 4 0
21	1317	106 5 0	15	13 14 0	91 8 0
4	2252	105 12 0	13⅜	11 18 0	89 12 0
11	2464	101 3 0	15¼	13 2 0	85 17 6

mpared with last sale the decline has been—in the standard, 4l.; and in price per ton of ore about 12s. 3d. Compared with the corresponding of last month the decline has been—in the standard 7l., and in the per ton of ore about 1l. 1s. Of the 2464 tons of ore sold on Tuesday, tons were British ores, which gave an average produce of 10¾, and at an average standard of 105l. 5s.=9l. 1s. 6d. per ton of ore. The aining 1725 tons were foreign ores, which gave an average produce of and sold at an average standard of 100l. 1s. = 14l. 16s. 3d. per ton of

On February 25 there will be offered for sale 1047 tons, from Cobre, ifornia, Seville, Trump Island, &c.

At Dolcoath Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts for November and ember showed—Balance last audit, 528l. 4s.; by copper ores sold, 282l. 4s.; tin ore, 11l. 6s.; extra carriage of tin, 10l. 10s. 7d. (less dues, 470l. 11s. 3d.; and rates, 50l.) ,311l. 13s. 4d.—By tutwork and surface labour, 4349l. 14s. 10d.; tribute, 970l. 0s. 9d.; chants' bills, 2082l. 18s. 10d.—making profit on the two months' working, 3380l. 14s. 4d. ividend of 3222l. (9l. per share) was declared, and 686l. 18s. 11d. carried to next act. The agents' report is among the Mining Correspondence.

At the Minera Mining Company meeting, on Jan. 28, the directors de- a dividend of 3l. 10s. per share, from the profits to last Christmas.

At Herodsfoot Mine meeting, on Feb. 4, the accounts showed a profit the four months' working to end of December of 2167l. 19s. 8d.; a cash balance of l. 16s. 11d.; and a balance of assets over liabilities of 3145l. 6s. 10d. A dividend s. per share was declared. Messrs. Loam, Glubb, Caunter, Davey, Hawker, and land were re-elected members of the committee. Captain T. Trevillion reported on mine, which was in good working trim, never better at any former time. The qualities e ores also were never richer then during the last four months, as the average price e two 85-tons parcels realised 27l. 16s. per ton; this is very satisfactory, especially n the reserves of orey ground in the mine are not in the least diminishing, but rather e increase, and they look forward with confidence for regular and continued dividends.

At the Mount Pleasant Lead Mine general meeting, held at Chester, on 30, a very satisfactory report was presented by the manager, and a dividend of 1l. hare was made.—[Since the meeting another fine lot of ore has been cut into in the driving.]

At Trelawny Mine meeting, on Feb. 8 (Mr. W. Page in the chair), the nts for the quarter ending November showed a profit of 1265l. The assets exceeded abilities by 2106l. A dividend of 780l. (15s. per share) was declared, and a balance 0l. carried to the credit of the next account. Details in another column.

At Kelly Bray Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. J. Field in the chair), accounts showed a credit balance of 47l. 8s. 3d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was . Messrs. John Field, Richards, and Munday were elected the committee of mament. Details in another column.

At Charlotte United Mines meeting, on Feb. 6 (Mr. Alexander in the), the accounts for the four months ending November showed—Balance last audit, 12s. 2d.; August mine cost, merchants' bills, &c., 1014l. 9s. 4d.; September, 5s. 8d.; Oct., 1025l. 18s. 8d.; Nov., 1082l. 1s. 9d.; Mr. Pike's lease, 26l. 5s.= 12s. 7d.—Call, 2894l. 13s. 9d.; copper ore sold, 2322l. 0s. 3d.; tin, 25l. 3s. 9d., ng debit balance, 1641l. 14s. 10d. The report of the agents, Capts. R. Kendall and nberthy, recommend an application to the lords to remit dues until the mine becomes remunerative. A call of 5s. 6d. per share was made. It was resolved that a petin the Stannaries Court be filed forthwith against all shareholders in arrear of call; the operations recommended by the agents be carried out with vigour; and that an cation be made to the lords for a suspension of the dues. The committee of mament were re-elected.

At the South Dolcoath and Carnarthen Mines meeting, on Tuesday, the nts showed a debit balance of 136l. 4s. 6d.—to meet which they have outstanding 181l. 2s.; and 16 tons of ore, estimated at 200l. Capts. Wm. Roberts reported on ine: "Ten men are working three pitches, at tributes of 10s., 12s., and 13s. 4d. in 1l."

At the Garlidna United Mines meeting, on Feb. 7, the accounts showed it balance of 846l. 12s. 9d., which was divided at 17s. per share. Capts. J. Rowe P. Priske reported on the mine: "We have attached a drawing-machine to our -stamps, which answers our best expectations, saving us at the present time 12l. onth in drawing charges. The cost of new pitwork and coverings for dressing- have materially increased the costs of the past quarter, but we are glad to say that rface workings of this mine are progressing towards a state of great efficiency."

At the New Wheal Frances meeting, yesterday (Mr. Dunsford in the), the accounts showed a debit balance of 192l. 4s. A call of 1s. per share was The report of the agent (Captain Carkeek) was read, as were also the reports of J. Vivian and Capt. Teague. A long discussion ensued as to the future course of ions, during which several shareholders stated that an agent who well knew the t had offered to work the mine and pay the whole of the costs, and failing in which uld forfeit his salary. A resolution was eventually passed to the effect that, in uence of the large amount of the arrears of call, the operations at the mine be nded until further notice, and that proceedings be instituted against defaulters.

New Wheal Vaddon meeting, held at the Midland Hotel, Derby, on (Mr. Weston in the chair), the accounts showed—Labour cost, Sept., Oct., and 196l. 6s.; merchants' bills, 14l. 0s. 4d.; sundry accounts, 37l. 10s. 8d.; old lias, 87l. 12s.; cash at Bolitho and Co.'s bank, 2l. 4s. 9d.=337l. 13s. 9d.—Balance at s, last account, 4l. 2s. 5d.; on account of last call, 73l. 10s.; arrears, 115l. 6s.; ne sold, 123l. 6s. 11d.; Batten & Co. (bankers) in advance, 21l. 8s. 5d.=337l. 13s. 9d. abilities were only 38l. 15s. 4d., and the assets exceeded the liabilities by 687l. 14s. 1d. ports and accounts were adopted; and, in consequence of the satisfactory state of ine, it was not considered necessary to make a call. Capt. Peter Floyd estimates t for the next three months will be about 40l. per month in excess of the tin sales.

West Tolvadden Mine meeting, held at the Midland Hotel, Derby, b. 4 (Mr. Weston in the chair), the accounts showed—Due to bankers last account, s.; labour cost for Sept., Oct., and Nov., 383l. 7s. 1d.; merchants' bills, 10l. 4s.; accounts, 21l. 14s. 4d.; old liabilities, 234l. 6s. 9d.=866l. 0s. 2d.—On account of ll, 417l. 5s.; arrears, 91l. 10s. 6d.; Batten and Co. in advance, 357l. 4s. 8d.= s. 2d. The assets exceeded the liabilities by 763l. 10s. 6d. The report and ac- were adopted; and a call of 3s. per share was made. Capt. C. Pascoe estimates orking cost for the next three months at 116l. per month.

St. Ives Wheal Allen meeting, held at the mine on Wednesday, the ts showed a balance of only 389l. 15s. against the mine at the end of December, nd a call of 7s. 6d. per share was made. The 30, east of Giesler's shaft, is worth 20l. per fm., and they have had a good lode in this end for the last 12 fathoms; vel is also driven further east than any other below the adit, which looks well. , east of Roderick's shaft, is worth 20l. per fm., and the shaft is about to be sunk 30, and a good lode is expected in sinking. The stopes and pitches have im- They have sold 6 tons 7 cwts. 2 qrs. 20 lbs. of black tin, and in future regular ill be made, while the costs will be much lighter than hitherto, all the surface &c., being complete. The agents state, "The mine is gradually improving, and eve it will continue to do so."

the Stencoose and Mawla United Mines general meeting, on Feb. 4, counts showed a debit balance of 605l. 3s. 5d. A call of 10s. per share was made. Thos. Faull was appointed manager and purser, at a salary of 2l. 2s. per month.

the Great Wheal Martha meeting, to be held on February 22, the rs' report, to be presented, states that—"Looking at what has already been attained, the almost certain prospects before us, your directors have little fear that in a ort time the value of your shares, which they are sorry to see, from no real cause, en much of late, will be greatly increased, and that when they next meet you ill be able to congratulate you upon the possession of one of the best dividend in the district. In order that your board should have a more perfect knowledge capabilities of the mine, as well as of its local management, a deputation of the s visited it some months ago, and made a most complete and searching examina- everything connected with it, and succeeded in introducing a more perfect system ce, and a more economical management."

the Clarendon Consolidated Mining Company of Jamaica meeting, eld on Monday, the directors' report, to be presented, states that, from the tenor ining reports received during the earlier part of last year, the directors fully ex- the explorations of the mine would ere this have been further advanced, and although the delays which have disappointed them may be partially accounted for by the unusually heavy rains, which have impeded the various workings, still they cannot but express their concern that the carriage of the heavy pumps from the wharf to the mine should not have been effected whilst the roads were in good condition. The sinking of the shaft below the 94 depended upon their erection, and it is to be regretted that this important operation was not commenced before November. Their efficiency since that period is, however, very satisfactory, and it is gratifying to find the prospects of the mine are encouraging. The accounts show a balance in hand on December 31 (including money at loan) of 4571l. 14s.

Leeds, Feb. 13.—There is a slightly improved tone manifested in the Mining Share Market; more enquiries have been made, but the amount of business done is still limited. We hear more encouraging reports from some of the mines held here.—John Gledhill and Co.

The Australian Mail.—The reports brought home by the Australian mail, which will be delivered in London this (Saturday) morning, are generally of a satisfactory character. The Melbourne Ministry, with Mr. O'Shaughnessy as Chief Secretary, is as strong as could have been hoped—stronger, in fact, than even the Government itself had expected. New Zealand is still attractive to gold seekers, owing to the private accounts as well as the statements of the gold actually obtained being very encouraging. The Lachlan diggings (in New South Wales) have not proved so profitable as was anticipated. All accounts agree as to the yield being extraordinary—equal to that of Ballarat in its palmiest days; but the payable ground is confined to a very small area, being not more than ¼ mile long and 100 yards wide. This piece of ground is held by some 300 miners, who, out of the whole population of 6000 or 7000 persons, are the only ones who are making anything, the sinking there being either fortune or nothing. With regard to the copper mining companies, the accounts are, upon the whole, satisfactory, though a rumour (the correctness of which we cannot vouch for) was afloat in the City late last evening that the Bon Accord company had most discouraging news. The news from the South Australian copper mines in the North cannot fail to have a good effect upon the shares of the Yudanamutana Company, few shares in which remain to be subscribed for; notice has been given that the list will be closed on or before Tuesday, and as the mines proposed to be worked are described as exceeding in richness any of those at present worked in the colony great interest naturally attaches to them.

Coal Market.—On Monday 38 fresh ships arrived for market. The weather having become cold and frosty there was more disposition to buy house coals, and the sales made were at 6d. per ton advance on last day's prices. In Hartley's and manufacturers' no change. Best house coal, 16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.; seconds, 14s. to 15s.; Hartley's, 13s. to 14s.; manufacturers', 11s. 6d. to 13s. 6d.—On Wednesday, there were 25 arrivals. The change to mild weather acted unfavourably upon house coals, and the amount of business was trifling, at slightly lower prices. Hartley's and manufacturers' were alike depressed.—On Friday, the arrival of 61 ships, with the prospect of further supplies on Monday, caused an indisposition to purchase, and the sales were very limited at about last prices for all descriptions. Hetton Wallsend, 17s. 6d.; South Hetton Wallsend, 17s. 6d.; Lyon's Wallsend, 14s. 6d.; Hartley's, 13s. to 14s.; manufacturers', 11s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. per ton—66 cargoes unsold: 90 ships at sea.

Contracts for Coal.—The Admiralty require the supply of 2100 tons of South Wales Coal for Malta; they also require 1500 tons of South Wales Coal, for Corfu; and 1050 tons of South Wales Coal, for Gibraltar.

The Salt Trade.—During the month of January the total export of white salt from Liverpool and Birkenhead was 31,731 tons, against 18,880 tons during the corresponding month of 1861. The counties to which the exports have been made were—United States, 8681 tons; British America, 1863 tons; Calcutta, 13,913 tons; Baltic and North of Europe, 930 tons; Australia, 1491 tons; West Indies and Africa, 2937 tons; and France and the Mediterranean, 185 tons: the remaining 1741 tons were sent coastwise. The exports of rock salt from Liverpool and Birkenhead to all parts were 1495 tons. From Runcorn the exports were—White salt, 6930 tons; rock salt, 946 tons.

Public Income and Expenditure.—The gross public income of the United Kingdom in the year ended Sept. 30 was 69,806,160l. 15s. 11d.; the total expenditure was 71,251,676l. 8s. 7d.; the excess of expenditure over income in the year being 1,445,515l. 11s. 8d. The balances in the Exchequer on the same date amounted to 2,882,001l. 0s. 7d.

We learn with pleasure that Mr. Robert Hunt has undertaken to produce for Her Majesty's Commissioners a Handbook, descriptive of the International Exhibition, and a Synopsis of its contents. Those who remember the facilities afforded to visitors by the little work (the Synopsis) of Mr. R. Hunt in 1851 will be satisfied that the task could not have been placed in the hands of anyone more familiar with the requirements of the mass of visitors than this gentleman is. We doubt not but he will also produce a Handbook which will become a necessity to every visitor who desires to carry away any information from this world-wide gathering.

The Fearful Accident at the Bryn Gwiog Mine.—In another column appear the details of this sad catastrophe. Up to the present time all the information that has been collected is necessarily of an imperfect character. According to the testimony of the miners who were employed in the underground operations at the time the inundation took place, it appears that the flooding commenced at the 66 fathom level; but, from the information in possession of the agents, no old workings were known to exist near that point. The two agents late on Tuesday, the day previous to the accident, went through the whole of the underground operations, when there was not the slightest indication of any danger from such a cause, the more especially as the Bryn Gwiog Lead Mine has always been considered very remarkable for an absence of water in it. Every exertion is being made to recover the bodies of the unfortunate sufferers, and we hear by a telegram received at the office of the company late yesterday afternoon that by this (Saturday) morning the mine will be drained to the 66 fm. level, where, it is expected, eight of the bodies will be recovered. Information of the calamity has been forwarded to the Lord Mayor and to the Mayor of Newcastle, in the hope that some portion of the Hartley Colliery Fund may be devoted to the relief of the wives and families of the unfortunate Flintshire miners. A subscription has been set on foot, and contributions will be thankfully received by Mr. Dunsford, the secretary of the company, at his office, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street.

The Hartley Accident.—In the House of Commons, on Thursday, Mr. H. B. Sheridan asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether, with reference to the recent calamitous accident at the Hartley Coal Pit, he had received any information from the Inspectors of Mines with reference to the necessity of there being two shafts to each working mine; and whether his attention had been drawn to the verdict of the jury at the coroner's inquest at Newcastle, and the recommendation contained therein, that all working collieries should have a second shaft or outlet, and the further recommendation with reference to the beams of colliery engines being made of malleable instead of cast metal; and, further, whether it was his intention to take any, and what, steps in connection with these proceedings and recommendations?—Sir G. Grey said the question had been partly answered by the papers upon the subject which had been laid on the table of the house. The report of Mr. Blackwell, when received, would no doubt be found to contain very valuable information, and that information and any suggestions he might offer would be carefully considered, with the view to the adoption of such measures as might appear practicable to prevent the recurrence of such a fearful loss of life as had occurred at the Hartley Colliery.

Mine Accident.—At Wheal Friendship, on Monday, William Crocker, aged 50, was killed, and his sons Joseph and William, as well as Thomas Mitchell, were seriously injured—the latter especially—by the fall of about 60 tons of rock in their working place, between the 160 and 170 fm. levels.

LEAD ORES.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Sold on the 5th February.			
Penpompren	20	£13 1 0	Sims, Willyams, & Co.
Sold on the 13th February.			
Maesyrerwddu (Talargoch)	45	13 4 0	A. Eyton.
Coetia Llys (Talargoch)	27	13 5 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Deep Level	25	12 15 6	ditto
Rhosesmor	86	12 15 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Orsedd	25	12 18 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Bryn Gwiog	45	12 16 0	A. Eyton.
Parrys Mine	35	12 16 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Kilmory	4	12 7 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
North Henblas	8	12 1 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
ditto	2	14 1 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Nant-y-Iago	12	12 0 6	ditto
Holywell Level	10	14 10 6	ditto
Llangynog	20	12 10 0	ditto
Brusenpiano Mine	17	9 12 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
ditto	3	6 2 6	ditto

BLACK TIN.

Mines.	Tons c. q. lbs.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Sold on the 5th February.				
Garlidna	8 18 3 11	£70 5 0	£ 628 4 1	Bissoe Co.
ditto	2 4 1 3	59 0 0	130 12 3	ditto
Sold on the 6th February.				
North Roskear	6 6 1 27	65 10 0	414 5 2	Treriffe.
Sold on the 8th February.				
Gt. Wh. Fortune	15 4 2 18	—	1124 18 6	—
Sold on the 11th February.				
Redmoor	4 0 0 0	67 0 0	268 0 0	—
Sold on the 12th February.				
Wendron Consols	19 1 0 13	—	1290 16 0	Chyandour.

COPPER ORES.

Sold at Liverpool, by Mr. James Moore, ex *Prince of Mona*, from the Brada United Mines, on February 7.

	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Lot 1	—	£6 3 0	James Keys & Son.
2	—	1 0 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled January 22, and sold at Swansea February 11.

Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Cobre	100	11¼	£9 15 6	Berehaven	98	10⅞	£9 3 0
ditto	95	11¼	9 16 0	ditto	79	10¾	9 1 0
ditto	94	11¼	9 17 0	ditto	44	11⅛	9 9 0
ditto	91	11⅝	10 0 6	Wh. Maria	50	23¾	21 0 0
ditto	81	11⅝	10 1 0	ditto	47	23¾	20 12 0
ditto	55	21¾	19 5 0	ditto	46	24½	21 10 0
ditto	54	21⅛	18 10 6	ditto	45	23	20 3 0
ditto	42	21	17 12 6	Ookip	53	34	29 15 0
ditto	9	64	52 6 0	ditto	47	34	29 14 0
ditto	1	22⅛	18 18 0	ditto	32	33¼	29 11 0
ditto	99	11	9 11 0	Spectakel	33	24	21 1 0
ditto	98	11¼	9 9 0	Knockmahon	104	11⅛	9 8 0
ditto	97	11⅛	9 5 0	ditto	76	12⅜	10 10 0
ditto	96	10⅞	9 3 6	Californian	66	15⅛	13 0 0
ditto	94	11	9 9 6	ditto	64	15⅛	13 9 6
ditto	10	62⅞	53 2 0	ditto	62	24¾	21 12 6
Berehaven	128	10¼	8 14 0	Gt. Northern of So. Aus.	63	19⅛	16 7 6
ditto	108	10⅝	8 19 0				
ditto	102	9¾	8 3 0	African	1	15¾	13 5 0

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Mines.	Tons.	Amount.	Mines.	Tons.	Amount.
Cobre	1116	£12920 18 6	Knockmahon	180	£1775 12 0
Berehaven	559	4941 8 0	Californian	192	3061 3 0
Wheal Maria	188	3913 19 0	Great Northern of So. Australia	63	1031 12 6
Ookip	132	3918 5 0			
Spectakel	33	694 13 0	African	1	13 5 0

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Copper Miners' Company	96	£1726 5 6
Freeman and Co.	151	2549 1 0
P. Grenfell and Sons	804	10872 13 6
Sims, Willyams, and Co	389	6809 18 0
Vivian and Sons	512	4733 18 0
Williams, Foster, and Co.	330	3982 2 0
Sweetland, Tuttle, and Co.	182	1596 18 0
Total	2464	£32,270 16 0

Copper Ores for sale at Swansea, Feb. 25.—Cobre 96, 95, 94, 93, 85, 49, 47, 40, 6.—Californian 76, 65, 64, 60, 59, 7—Seville ore 62, 8, 3, 1—Trump Island 27—Bristol Regulus 8—Erin's ore 2.—Total, 1047 tons.

AVERAGES.

	Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British	10¾	£ 9 1 6	£105 5 0
Foreign	17	14 16 3	100 1 0
Sale	15¼	£13 2 0	£101 3 0

Totals—British, 739; Foreign, 1725=2464 tons (21 cwts.)

AVERAGES OF LAST SALE.

	Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British	9⅜	£ 8 2 0	£110 12 0
Foreign	17⅜	15 18 0	102 15 6
Sale	13⅜	£11 18 0	£105 12 0

Totals—British, 1162; Foreign, 1090=2252 tons (21 cwts.)

COPPER ORES.

Sampled Jan. 29, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, Feb. 13.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Great Wheal Alfred	86	£2 0 6	Pendeen Consols	30	£2 15 0
ditto	78	3 9 0	ditto	6	8 16 6
ditto	61	2 16 6	Great South Tolgus	54	9 13 0
ditto	60	3 16 0	ditto	52	6 2 6
ditto	54	1 16 0	ditto	47	7 11 0
ditto	53	2 7 6	ditto	45	8 14 0
ditto	51	3 6 6	East Alfred Consols	100	3 19 0
ditto	50	4 1 6	ditto	41	3 15 6
ditto	47	3 6 6	ditto	32	6 13 0
ditto	31	1 13 6	Charlotte United	52	5 13 6
ditto	30	11 3 0	ditto	43	9 5 6
West Basset	74	4 14 6	ditto	38	7 7 0
ditto	72	5 16 6	ditto	22	2 14 0
ditto	71	4 6 0	Prosper United	73	5 19 0
ditto	70	4 1 6	ditto	33	4 17 0
ditto	61	5 4 0	Copper Hill	45	1 18 0
ditto	60	7 11 0	ditto	39	6 17 0
ditto	42	7 8 6	ditto	12	13 18 6
ditto	33	6 12 6	Botallack	39	5 12 0
ditto	24	5 4 6	ditto	27	9 11 6
ditto	11	3 14 6	ditto	22	4 18 6
Carn Brea	112	0 3 0	Rosewarne United	45	5 9 0
ditto	61	5 0 6	ditto	38	8 12 6
ditto	59	7 6 6	West Fowey Consols	80	8 0 0
ditto	46	2 17 6	Treloweth	43	6 11 6
ditto	45	3 4 0	ditto	15	1 3 6
ditto	39	4 12 0	ditto	14	12 15 6
ditto	32	6 9 0	Wheal Buller	36	2 11 6
ditto	25	3 3 0	ditto	30	10 0 6
Levant	86	6 0 0	Wheal Anna	27	2 5 6
ditto	83	1 18 6	ditto	26	4 1 0
ditto	60	6 5 0	Wheal Unity Consols	24	6 6 6
ditto	57	6 1 6	Rosewarne Consols	18	7 19 0
ditto	7	22 12 6	ditto	6	25 18 6
ditto	2	18 12 6	New Wheal Hender	16	5 16 0
Par Consols	71	7 17 6	ditto	8	2 11 6
ditto	70	10 19 6	South Dolcoath	16	11 18 6
ditto	69	7 1 0	Great Work	13	7 0 0
ditto	40	1 12 0	Camborne Consols	11	9 1 6
ditto	36	3 14 0	West Tolvadden	5	3 8 6
Pendeen Consols	98	2 12 6	ditto	4	5 5 0
ditto	45	2 17 0	Trencrom	2	25 19 0
ditto	33	0 18 0			

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Mines.	Tons.	Amount.	Mines.	Tons.	Amount.
Great Wh. Alfred	601	£1982 13 6	West Fowey Consols	80	£640 0 0
West Basset	518	2826 13 0	Treloweth	72	479 4 0
Carn Brea	419	1496 6 0	Wheal Buller	66	393 9 0
Levant	295	1592 13 6	Wheal Anna	53	166 14 6
Par Consols	286	2011 0 6	Wheal Unity	24	151 16 0
Pendeen Consols	212	550 13 0	Rosewarne Consols	24	298 13 0
Great South Tolgus	198	1585 19 0	New Wh. Hender	24	113 8 0
East Alfred Consols	173	762 11 6	South Dolcoath	16	190 16 0
Wheal Charlotte	155	1032 12 6	Great Work	13	91 0 0
Prosper United	106	594 8 0	Camborne Consols	11	99 16 6
Copper Hill	96	519 15 0	West Tolvadden	9	38 2 6
Botallack	88	585 5 6	Trencrom Mine	2	51 18 0
Rosewarne United	83	573 0 0			

Average Standard .... £123 13 0 | Average Produce 6⅜
Average Price per ton £5 4 0
Quantity of Ore .... 3624 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 232 tons 18 cwt.
Amount of Money £18,828 8 6
LAST SALE.—Average Standard......... £129 0 0.—Average Produce 5⅞
Standard of corresponding sale last month, £129 18 0.—Produce, 6¾.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Vivian and Sons	282	£ 868 19 0
Freeman and Co.	107	509 14 0
Grenfell and Sons	311⅛	1654 14 5
Crown Copper Company	167⅞	1462 15 5
Sims, Willyams, and Co.	665⅛	3381 0 6
Williams, Foster, and Co.	205⅞	1761 18 5
Mason and Elkington	682½	3158 12 3
F. Bankart	126	582 15 0
Copper Miners' Company	486⅛	3072 4 9
Charles Lambert	418	1617 7 3
Sweetland and Co.	183	758 7 6
Total	3624	£18,828 8 6

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at the Royal Hotel, Truro.—Mines and Parcels.—Devon Great Consols 2204—Marke Valley 421—East Caradon 375—Phœnix Mines 333—Crelake 325—Great Wheal Martha 297—Wheal Edward 293—North Robert 240—Bedford United 220—South Bedford 150—Wheal Emma 145—Sortridge Consols 133—Wheal Arthur 130—Wheal Friendship 119—Harvey's Ore 82—Okel Tor 80—Western Counties Company's Regulus 65—Devon and Cornwall 50—Brookwood 50—Hawkmoor 31—Collacombe 30—Fursdon 25—Bedford Consols 21—Tavy Consols 13.—Total, 5832 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and parcels.—Great Wheal Busy 640—South Caradon 462—Fowey Consols 345—West Damsel 317—Wheal Clifford Amalgamated 254—Tywarnhaile 240—Craddock Moor 135—Polmear 122—South Crinnis 115—North Grambler 55—Grambler and St. Aubyn 35—Great Crinnis 34—Great Wheal Basset 34—Falmouth and Sperries 26—Old Tolgus United 15—North Wheal Busy 14—East Tolgus 11—North Hallenbeagle 11—Creegbrawse 9—New South Ellen 7.—Total, 2891 tons.

SECOND SALE IN FEBRUARY.

Years.	Tons.	Prod.	Amount.	Standard.	Ore copper.	Cake cop.
1852	3951	7⅝	£22,377 15 0	£109 19 0	£74 1 0	£88 10
1853	3495	6⅝	27,205 12 0	157 17 0	116 13 0	126 0
1854	4749	6⅛	32,814 13 0	149 2 0	106 13 0	126 0
1855	4469	6⅞	30,105 17 6	139 4 0	98 17 0	126 0
1856	4924	6⅞	32,581 8 0	135 13 0	95 16 0	126 0
1857	4836	6⅝	36,172 15 6	154 10 0	112 18 0	135 0
1858	4672	6⅜	30,768 10 0	146 10 0	103 3 0	126 0
1859	3787	6⅝	24,661 11 0	138 19 0	97 15 0	112 10
1860	4164	6	25,408 1 0	146 1 0	100 14 0	117 0
1861	4117	6⅛	23,767 14 6	131 12 0	89 3 0	102 10

The copper in the ore expresses the nett price per ton of copper paid to the miner.

Notices to Correspondents.

*** Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly *filed* on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

SIR.—Can any reader inform me of a work in which the treatment of chrome iron ore is popularly explained?—R.

ZINC ORES.—The principal purchasers of blende and calamine are Messrs. Vivian, of Swansea; Messrs. Wright Brothers, of Ruabon; Mr. Thomas Attwood, Carlisle; Mr. W. Marsden, Warmley, near Bristol. In addition to these, there are sometimes purchasers from abroad; these are best obtained by advertisements. I have been successful in obtaining customers from Hamburg when the quantity has been extensive enough to make the purchase worth while, by advertising in the *Mining Journal*.—A MANAGER TO A BLENDE MINE FOR MANY YEARS: *Penzance, Feb.* 11.

HARTLEY COLLIERY.—Your correspondent in his anxiety to anticipate the searching investigation before the coroner and jury has fallen into two manifest errors—the staple-pump was worked by the main beam, not the jack-head beam, as his drawing represents. Also the downcast part of the shaft was the coal-drawing side, not the pump side. The failure of a nut within the cylinder was not mentioned during the whole investigation.—W. C.

VENTILATION OF COLLIERIES.—In the middle of last year I put some questions to Mr. R. Hugh Hughes, but he either would not or could not answer them.—1. Has he ever examined personally the underground workings of a large colliery.—2. Does he think that such a system would have been left for him to discover, after the life-long experience of such men as Messrs. Buddle, Wood, Forster, and T. J. Taylor, besides hundreds of others, if it would have answered the end? To Mr. Hughes, therefore, I say the so-called "my system" has been before the public over and over again. Go and examine the state of things to which you purpose applying it, and then you can speak with authority if still, in your mind, satisfied of its utility.—ALPHA.

IRISH MINING.—I notice by the Journal that Mr. N. Ennor has recently paid a visit to Ireland. It cannot be supposed, however, that he visited your correspondent, "A Wicklow Miner," or the mines in his locality, for we may be sure that the usual plain speaking of an old practical miner, like Nicholas Ennor, would not be calculated to suit the Carysfort, or even the Connorree system. Nor can it be supposed that he would be allowed to inspect the Luganure Lead Mines, in the same locality (known to be situate in the centre of the best lead ore district in Ireland yet discovered), the profits of which, however, are said to be transferred to the creditors of the Ballycorus Smelting Works, for some purpose or other. The fact is well known from practical experience in this country by the few, and more generally so by a great majority of the smelters of England and Wales, that lead ores from the primitive rocks, such as the Luganure Mines, cannot be smelted alone (I mean without a mixture of ores from other rocks) but by a great sacrifice. Profit by such smelting is quite out of the question, and the truth of this the directors and shareholders would soon realise if they had to purchase their ores by public ticketing. I shall have more to say hereafter on the price of copper ore raising, there having been such wonders done of late. One would be inclined to ask,—Has there been no discovery of ore made in any of the levels? No Capt. Ennor or any one else, it is believed, has been called in to inspect and decide this matter fairly between man and man.—A SUBSCRIBER.

MINING STATISTICS—"A. C."—The statement is incorrect: a new lease, for 27 years, was granted to the Devonshire Great Consolidated Mining Company in 1859.

NORTH ROSKEAR—NEW WHEAL SETON.—In last week's Journal, when comparing North Roskear and New Seton, it is said the latter is more than double the price of the former. As this statement is likely to mislead the public, please correct it in next week's impression. According to your own statement, the market price of North Roskear is 25*l.*, and New Seton 65*l.*—the first is in 700 shares, the latter 400.—A SUBSCRIBER.

Mr. Evan Hopkins is on a tour of inspection in Ireland. Letters addressed to the Imperial Hotel, Sackville-street, Dublin, will reach him.

THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 15, 1862.

The lamentable accident at the Hartley Colliery has again roused public attention to the enormous sacrifice of human lives in our coal mines; and, as is usual on the recurrence of these wholesale immolations, the press has teemed with infallible remedies and ingenious nostrums for the amelioration and extinction of so monstrous an evil. All these suggestions and plans are unquestionably well intentioned, and are meant in all sincerity to serve the cause of humanity; yet it is feared that in too many instances they do a great deal more harm than good; and do more to perpetuate a vicious system than to destroy it. Men who have never seen a colliery,—who are in profound ignorance of the mode and appliances of coal mining, and even of the most elementary knowledge upon the subject,—engross the public attention with their crude and impracticable schemes, until the interest caused by the excitement of the accident has subsided; the direct tendency of their impracticable suggestions being to deter those who are really both able and willing to discuss the subject in a fitting manner from contributing practical and useful information. It is to this cause, in part at all events, that so little good has resulted from the dearly-bought experience of ever-recurring accidents. Had the attention of the public been steadily directed to the well-known remediable measures by writers intimately and practically acquainted with the working of collieries, and not dissipated by the imaginative schemes of those who know nothing about it, we should not now have to deplore the horrible deaths of more than 200 human beings in Hartley Colliery.

Many years ago we earnestly advocated the absolute necessity there was for the prohibition of all single bratticed-pits, and that no colliery should be allowed to be worked unless it had at least two pits. We have recurred to the subject repeatedly, and urged upon Parliament the great importance of making this compulsory. Had these representations been supported by the public, such a provision would have been inserted in the Inspection Act. The manifold dangers of the single bratticed-pit system are so obvious, and have been so recently terribly exemplified, that it is not necessary now to dwell upon them; and, indeed, few have ever ventured to defend their adoption, save for economical reasons, much less have they pretended that one pit was as safe as two. Unfortunately, the bad example of the North has found imitators in districts where such collieries were unknown until the discussions on the ventilation question revealed to the southern coalowner this cheap mode of opening and working a colliery. The prestige with which the northern viewers were rightly or wrongly invested, and the acquiescence conferred on the system by Parliament in its non-prohibition in the Inspection Acts, materially tended to the wide-spread increase of bratticed pits. And what was worse still, the system was imported into new districts, without the requisite knowledge, or willingness, to enable the parties to construct the brattice in the same substantial manner as in the North, recourse being had to brattice-cloth instead of using substantial planking; thus introducing new elements of danger instead of decreasing them. It is due to the Inspectors to say that in many, if not in all, districts they have honourably and firmly opposed this life-destroying system, although their efforts are necessarily less effective than they would have been had the Act for the Inspection of Mines contained a direct and positive prohibition.

The only plea that has been urged for the tolerance of single-bratticed pits is that the expense of sinking an additional pit is so great as, in a commercial sense, to render it impossible, and that were such a measure to be made imperative many collieries would be closed. To support this position, the cost of three or four extraordinarily expensive pits in the county of Durham have been adduced, whilst the ordinary cost of shafts has been studiously kept out of sight. It is somewhat unfortunate for the advocates of single bratticed-pits that in the collieries worked by these enormously expensive shafts there are, we believe, in most, if not in all of them, two shafts, and that these collieries have all been highly remunerative.

The cost of sinking pits depends so much on unforeseen circumstances differing in all, and on casualties of various kinds, that it is very difficult to estimate them correctly, the price of one of approximating similitude sometimes being double, and more than that, of another; and hence it is that experienced mining engineers always approach this subject with doubt and diffidence. The cost of pits already sunk may, however, be taken as a guide, if that of a number of equal depths and diameters be taken, and the average cost of the whole be assumed as the data for the cost of one. Our correspondents would render an essential service were they to supply us with this information, derived from their own experience in sinking pits, or carefully-ascertained facts as to other shafts which have been made under the superintendence of their friends. Should there be, as is anticipated, a parliamentary committee this session, the information thus obtained would be valuable evidence. In the discussion of this subject it is obvious to even the most inexperienced mining engineer that there has been gross exaggeration, and a manifest disinclination to tell "the whole truth." The colouring which has been given to facts has distorted them, and the subject has not been dealt with in an honest and straightforward manner. It is, however, generally admitted that a second pit will cost less than the first one, although what the first one cost is not to be mentioned, or even surmised. Apart from these considerations, however, we contend that this is not a money question,—that it is one of life or death to the miner, and that if certain collieries cannot be carried on remuneratively without ever and anon sacrificing the lives of hundreds of their workmen, let them be closed forthwith. It is repulsive to every human feeling, and shocking to every well-regulated mind, to listen to such an excuse for the sacrifice of hundreds of lives. Let such collieries be closed by all means, for we do not believe it would add 1d. to the cost of our fuel, whilst it would save us from the repetition of such horrible catastrophes as that which has just occurred in the New Hartley Colliery.

That the whole of the Inspectors have done their utmost to diminish the loss of life in collieries, is acknowledged even by those most opposed to the Inspection system; and we trust that, now experience has shown that where the Inspectors can order preventive measures the annual loss of life gradually decreases, whilst in those classes of accidents over which they have no direct control the number of deaths remains unsatisfactory, greater power will be placed in their hands. At present the Inspectors are in a very unenviable position. It is too generally expected that the result of their labours should be to prevent unnecessary sacrifice of life; yet they have not the power to order the discontinuance even of the most dangerous systems of working. We last week referred to the dispute between the miners of Gosforth and Mr. DUNN, and offered a justification for the part the Inspector took in the matter, though we did not for a moment doubt the propriety of the men's application to him: our remarks have been fully confirmed by subsequent events. In the beginning of the following week Mr. COULSON was sent for, and, with the united pressure of the men and their viewer, inserted a series of holes in the cement tubbing, all of which ran water, and tended to diminish the original feeder, all corroborating the view originally expressed by the Government Inspector, that the water belonged to the grand receptacle. On the Tuesday night, upon a consultation, the viewers came to the conclusion that of necessity an addition to the height of the tubbing must at once be determined upon; but during the Wednesday the principal bucket of the engine ceased to draw, and the water that was going down the shaft rendered it impossible to work at it; whilst, simultaneously, one of the water-tubs working by the slides of the pit got out of gear under water, during which serious events the water in the pit rose so alarmingly as to necessitate the extrication of the horses and ponies; which operation was determined upon, and was accomplished about midnight. Since then scarcely any pumping has taken place, and the colliery will be suspended for some weeks, whilst the above operations are carrying out; the men, however, are fully employed in the other collieries belonging to the same company. We subjoin a comparative statement of the separate accidents and deaths resulting in Mr. DUNN'S district during the past two years:—

	1860.		1861.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	a	*b*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*
From explosions	2	79	7	10	5	—	—	69
Falls of roof and coal	24	24	37	41	13	17	—	—
Shaft accidents	11	13	9	9	—	—	2	4
Miscellaneous and on surface	31	37	31	39	—	2	—	—
Total	68	153	84	99	16	—	—	54

The return of casualties in the district of the Southern Division of Durham is also, on the whole, satisfactory, for although there has been an increase in the number of separate accidents (owing to the increase both underground and at surface of those classed as miscellaneous), the number of deaths resulting shows a diminution; and what is still more satisfactory is that, with the single exception of a shaft accident which caused the death of two persons, each accident has resulted in the loss of one life only. The separate accidents and deaths resulting therefrom during the past two years have been—

	1860.		1861.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	a	*b*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*
From explosions	4	26	1	1	—	—	3	25
Falls of roof and coal	30	30	30	30	—	—	—	—
Shaft accidents	10	10	9	10	—	—	1	—
Miscellaneous and aboveground	23	23	35	35	13	13	—	—
Total	67	89	75	76	8	—	—	13

In the West Lancashire and South Wales (Mr. HIGSON'S) district there have been two large explosions during the past year—that at the South Mostyn Colliery, where 10 persons lost their lives, and that at the Shevington Pit, where the number of deaths was 13—the consequence being that the return shows a considerable increase. With these exceptions the return is not unsatisfactory, when compared with that of the preceding year, as will be seen from the following table:—

	1860.		1861.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	a	*b*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*
From explosions	7	20	9	33	2	13	—	—
Falls of roof and coal	38	38	32	32	—	—	6	6
Shaft accidents	18	18	17	18	—	1	1	—
Miscellaneous and aboveground	13	13	21	21	6	6	—	—
Total	76	89	79	104	3	25	—	—

The return from the South Staffordshire and Worcestershire (Mr. J. P. BAKER'S) district will, we believe, also be satisfactory, though for the precise numbers we must wait for the official publication of the reports. The subjoined figures will approximate very nearly to truth. Comparing these figures with former periods, we find that there has been a decrease of 16 in the separate accidents, and of 10 in the deaths, upon the previous year. The average loss of life for the first five years during which the inspection system was in operation was 178 per annum, and for the five years ending 1860 this had been decreased to 147. In the year ending 1861 the number of deaths has been further reduced to 134, a result which cannot but be regarded as encouraging. The numbers for the past two years are:—

	1860.		1861.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	a	*b*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*
From explosions	3	15	7	13	—	—	6	2
Falls of roof and coal	69	75	74	78	5	3	—	—
Shaft accidents	40	44	24	27	—	—	16	17
Miscellaneous and aboveground	10	10	11	16	1	6	—	—
Total	132	144	116	134	—	—	16	10

In the West of Scotland (Mr. ALEXANDER'S) district, the diminution both in separate accidents and in deaths resulting has been considerable, with the single exception of falls of roof and coal, which class of accidents remains about stationary. With the exception of one miscellaneous accident, which caused the death of two persons, no accident (whether explosion, fall, or in shaft) in Mr. ALEXANDER'S district has resulted in more than a single death. The subjoined is the comparative statement of the separate accidents and deaths resulting during the past two years:—

	1860.		1861.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	a	*b*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*
From explosions	6	11	4	4	—	—	2	7
Falls of roof and coal	21	22	21	21	—	—	7	8
Shaft accidents	14	15	7	7	—	—	7	8
Miscellaneous and aboveground	5	9	4	5	—	—	1	4
Total	46	57	36	37	—	—	10	20

Were further evidence required as to the necessity for investing the Inspectors with fuller powers it could be readily given, either by referring to the recent accident at Cleator Moor, or to that at Monkwearmouth. The Cleator Moor Colliery is another of those in which the workings are carried on by a single bratticed-pit, and the deaths which were the subject of the inquest on Wednesday may certainly be described, to say the least, as having resulted from great imprudence. A drift was set away out of the back shaft into the coal, 4 feet square, but without brattice: when 20 yards from the shaft a shot fired the gas, and a desperate explosion took place, blowing one of the poor fellows through the 3-inch deal brattice; both men were, of course, killed on the spot. With reference to the Monkwearmouth casualty, it is remarked that there are even now pits in which the lives of 200 or 300 people are jeopardised, and in which, unless some immediate steps be taken, accidents may occur not less alarming than that at Hartley; and it is probable that should such an event unfortunately happen, an attempt will again be made to throw the blame upon the Inspector. Take, for example, the Walker Pit, happily the only one on the north bank of the Tyne where the High Main and Metal seams' water is dammed up by cast-iron tubbing. The water thus kept back has mixed, it is said, with the pyrites in the mine, and is of a highly corrosive character. This influence is at work, eating silently, but surely, into the iron, which is thus rendered daily less able to resist the pressure of upwards of 100 fathoms of water. The miners are at work at lower seams than those just named, and should the tubbing give way every soul would perish, for the waters would rush in with the velocity of a cataract, against which nothing could stand. These upper seam waters form, perhaps, the greatest difficulty which many of the collieries in the Newcastle district have to contend against; but, it is hoped that now the inundation of Monkwearmouth and Gosforth has caused renewed attention to be directed to the subject, the necessity for a general and mutual system of drainage, such as was proposed by the late Mr. T. J. TAYLOR, will be better recognised, and that a bill will speedily be brought in for giving the requisite powers.

a,—Number of separate accidents. *b*,—Number of deaths resulting therefrom.

An anxious endeavour of recent legislation has been to encourage, as much as possible, the winding-up of expiring joint-stock companies in the Court of Bankruptcy rather than in the Court of Chancery, the delay and costs of proceedings in the latter court having caused it to be justly dreaded. The Legislature has not, however, been successful, for while it took care to give jurisdiction to Bankruptcy, it neglected to take it away from Chancery; and, therefore, Chancery, mindful of its own, and jealous of its privileges, still claims and still exercises the right to wind-up any joint-stock company the critical state of which renders such a course desirable.

This question of jurisdiction has been considered in the case of LOWNDES *v.* the Garnett, &c., Gold Mining Company (Limited), heard before Sir W. P. WOOD, V.C., during the present week. The facts were these:—The plaintiff filed his bill against the company, praying a declaration that certain debts were valid, and subsisting debts due from the company to him, the plaintiff, and also an injunction to restrain the company as well from paying any other debts in preference to the plaintiff's, as from completing a voluntary winding-up of the company without paying or providing for the debts due to the plaintiff; and also, if necessary, that such winding-up might be continued subject to the direction of the Court of Chancery. To this bill the defendants filed a plea, which alleged that as the defendants' company had been registered in this country with limited liability, the jurisdiction to deal with the case belonged, under the recent Joint-stock Companies Acts, to Bankruptcy and not to Chancery. The point was ably argued for the defendants, but the learned Vice-Chancellor (Sir WILLIAM PAGE WOOD) disallowed the plea, with costs, and in giving judgment, observed that the circumstance that another tribunal had been provided by the Legislature afforded no ground for holding that the Court of Chancery must shut its doors upon a claim which was not illegal. The very fact that voluntary liquidation had been adopted to wind-up the company, showed that neither the shareholders nor anyone else wished to resort to Bankruptcy. All that the plaintiff wanted was to have his debt paid, and to get the assistance of the Court of Chancery to restrain the assets from being disposed of under the voluntary winding-up, to his irreparable injury, without provision being made for his claim. It would be a very harsh construction to hold that a company must be driven into Bankruptcy simply because there was a disputed claim in existence. The company did not wish to go to Bankruptcy, nor did the plaintiff. He merely wanted to have his claim provided for under the voluntary winding-up, which he did not wish to stop further than that it should take place, if necessary, subject to the directions of the Court of Chancery. The plaintiff's title to relief was not inconsistent with a voluntary winding-up, and there was nothing to necessitate an application to Bankruptcy. The plea must, therefore, be disallowed.

We, however, trust that the present session of Parliament may not be allowed to pass without an attempt being made to provide a cheap, simple, and rapid means for the winding-up of joint-stock companies. the Court of Chancery being much too expensive and dilatory, and the Court of Bankruptcy, as at present constituted, not being, in our opinion, competent to deal with the abstruse points with which winding-up cases, unfortunately, abound.

The recent announcement of the YUDANAMUTANA COPPER MINING COMPANY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA, and the anniversary meeting of the Australian Association, have brought the subject of our Australian productions prominently before the public. Indeed, it is very important to observe how readily occasion is taken by all classes to show the feeling which exists in this country for the general welfare and prosperity of the Australian colonies, and at the same time to give opportunity for the expression of reciprocity of sentiment by the representatives of these dependencies who may happen to be among us.

The annual gathering of the Australian Association, which took place at the London Tavern on Wednesday evening, was one of these events. It brought together a large number of colonists and of gentlemen of the mother country identified with Australia, either in their social connections or as having business intercourse therewith; and the meeting was not deficient in all that is usual to demonstrate the mutual desire to keep intact the existing interests.

On these festive occasions there is not, of course, the opportunity of giving substantial evidence that the declamations made are not merely theoretical, but many events lately have shown they are not so, and a ready response is given where British capital and energy are required for the furtherance of any useful object in these colonies, and this remark particularly applies to mining enterprise. Several projects have been introduced requiring large capital, yet the amount desired has been promptly produced. The most recent instance is that of the Yudanamutana Copper Mining Company of South Australia, which was announced late in last week, as we explained in our last Journal, with a capital of 135,000*l.*, yet nearly the entire amount has already been subscribed, and the banker's list is announced to be closed on Tuesday. Surely this is good proof that our capitalists and others keep faith. It is true that the prospects of the Yudanamutana Company are most remarkable, for probably there is not another instance where so great a mass of copper ore is exposed to view, and where, consequently, certain and quick returns may be confidently calculated on; but at the same time the scene of action is far distant, and operations cannot be conducted under the personal control of those in London, but must be abrogated to gentlemen in the colony, thereby testifying as to the confidence reposed in the colonists, and that their representations as to the value of their mineral deposits are *bona fide*. We understand that most of the large shareholders in the Great Northern and other South Australian mining companies have taken shares to a large amount in the Yudanamutana, which is further corroborative of the validity of the statements put forth in the prospectus.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE spoke at length at the meeting referred to, and gave some statistical information, which is interesting to recapitulate, as evidence of the extraordinary progress made by our Australian

olonies, which have "sprung up within 20 years, and the youngest was et but three years old. They possess," continued the Duke—

A population of 1,250,000, a revenue of the comparatively enormous amount of 6,500,000*l.* hey carried on an export trade which occupied 1,500,000 tons of shipping in the carage of exports valued at 21,000,000*l.*, while the imports amounted to 25,000,000*l.*, which no less than 16,000,000*l.* came from the mother country. (Hear). These facts isproved the idea that colonisation was a lost art, and also proved that colonies were use and advantage even in the low pecuniary aspect of the question. Within the last n years no less than 100,000,000*l.* worth of gold had been exported from Australia, d principally to this country. This remarkable operation had been conducted without e occurrence of those disastrous events which had been anticipated by some persons, during that very period of ten years the number of acres under cultivation in those lonies rose from 60,000 to 300,000, and the export of wool had increased in value from 0,000*l.* to 2,000,000*l.*"

THE LONDON COAL MARKET.

Perhaps at no time in the history of the coal trade was the London mart in a more thoroughly wretched and depressed condition than it has been is winter. Prices have been below zero week after week, and there is no ospect of improvement; indeed, the position of affairs seems to grow orse as the year grows older. The coalowners in the northern coal field e naturally beginning to grumble, and the possibility of providing a reedy for this unhealthy state of things is a question that presses for soluon. A case is mentioned where only last week a manufacturing coal was sposed of at 10s. 3d. per ton. The freight upon the cargo would be at st 2s., and the charges, including City dues, another 2s., leaving 2s. 3d. r ton in the Tyne, equal to 5s. 11½d. per chaldron, from which leading arges, whether by railway or in keels, must be deducted. It is pretty ear from this that London consignments must involve a considerable loss the coalowners, and particularly so to the coalowners of the Tyne and ear, who are farthest from the market, and, consequently, compelled to y heavier charges for carriage than owners in the midland and southern stricts. It is, important, therefore, to consider what are the causes of e depression, and what steps can be taken to in some degree remove it.

One thing is tolerably certain—that the London market has been greatly erstocked this season. Mild weather has produced a decline in the conmption of household coal, while the universal depression of trade has to a falling off in the demand for steam and manufacturing sorts. e supply has exceeded the demand throughout the winter, and factors, xious to get the coal off their hands, have been obliged to accept almost y price that could be obtained; and yet, notwithstanding that the marreturns week by week exhibited an increasingly downward tendency, and factors' reports continually showed, as plainly as facts and figures can ow a thing, that the market was glutted, the coalowners went on consigning t as if prices were good, and the demand lively, with every prospect of rease. To such a course of benefiting the consumer at the expense of producer there could be but one result—great and ruinous loss, scarcely anced by profitable transactions in other quarters.

This, then, is the sole cause of the depression—an excess of supply when demand is less than usual. Surely this is capable of receiving a speedy e. Why should the coalowners take money out of their own purses, l out of the poorly-enough furnished pockets of their *employés*, and give o the inhabitants of London, who do not need, and will not thank them , their liberality? It is a foolish and a suicidal act. Let them cease signing for awhile, until the market be restored to a healthy tone— il there is a positive demand; and when that is done let there be some lerstanding that in future this system of reckless competition shall be oided, and that the glutting of the market, season after season, shall se. In the next place, a strong effort ought to be made to obtain her total or partial relief from those obnoxious imposts, the City dues, ich must be paid to the uttermost farthing, no matter how bad the state the market may be. The extremely low price at which Londoners are e to obtain their coal compared with the inhabitants of many places in the thern counties ought to be sufficient, without their levying a heavy tax n an article that is frequently vended to them at a loss to the coalowner, l perhaps only "three-quarter" pay to the pitmen, for whom they have ly expressed so much sympathy. Thirdly, the coalowners should envour to obtain a reduction of railway dues, which, though not exorbit, are higher than they might be, and could be lowered without eventual to the various companies.

And arising out of this discussion of remedies for acknowledged evils es the very important and but little ventilated question of factorage. e believe there is no other department of British commerce and industry which agents are paid upon the quantity they sell, quite irrespective of e, and not by a percentage upon the amount of money they may be to realise. An able correspondent of a northern paper has exposed disadvantages of this system in very forcible language. He points out t as the natural result of such a system of payment it is financially of consequence to the factor whether the household coal that he sells fetches y from 16s. to 18s. per ton in the market or 20s. to 24s.; in either case receives a factorage of so much—usually 4d. per ton—on the quantity . The fact that such an arrangement is shunned in all other commeroperations of a kindred nature is a proof of its defective character. e merchant who has produce to dispose of knows right well that the ker he employs to sell it will have his mercantile energies far more nly on the alert to realise a good price when the extent of his remuneon depends upon it than when it does not. And if the broker who sells rgo of sugar is not allowed by the custom of the trade to levy his payt at the rate of so much per cwt. on the contents of that cargo, why, this writer, should the coal factor, who is only a coal broker, claim to paid in Thames-street for his services a remuneration assessed on a ciple which is prohibited to his commercial brother in Mincing-lane? y, in short, is the coal factor paid on quantity when all other mercanagents are paid on amount? The writer then proceeds to expose the em in figures, and he supposes that some of the large owners in the hern district annually send at least 200,000 tons of the best coals to London market. On this quantity, factorage, at 4d. per ton, amounts 333*l.* 6s. 8d.; but the regular brokerage charge of 1 per cent., if sold 18s. per ton, would yield only 1800*l.*, leaving a difference against the owner of 1533*l.* 6s. 8s. It may be objected that the brokerage of r cent. on such an article as coal, so bulky in proportion to value, is low, and that 4d. per ton factorage covers a *del credere* commission. writer above referred to replies to this demurrer, by asserting that cent. is an accustomed rate of brokerage on the sale of goods requirvast deal more of care, trouble, and expense to the broker than coal, that the coal factor has an additional remuneration not accruing to produce broker in transacting the business of the ships that convey his modity to market. Not less than 500 sail would be required to convey above-named quantity of coal to market, and how much less than 700*l.* nnum would the agency of such a fleet be worth? Clearly there is thing wrong in a system which admits of such an exposure as is here , and the sooner it is amended the better for all parties concerned. We enumerated four things which the coalowners should do to rescue the on trade from its present miserable condition—They should establish em of regulating consignments, seek a reduction, if not the abolition, City dues, endeavour to get the railway charges lowered, and work rm in the factorage system. We recommend these points to the contion of the Coal Trade Association and its various subdivisions, conl that the London market will never be restored to a healthy condintil at least the first and last be carried out. We shall be glad to what some of our well-informed correspondents have to say on the t we have thus briefly discussed, and upon which very little has to been said.

STRALIAN COAL.—Upon several previous occasions we have referred excellent quality of the New South Wales coal, and the advantages would accrue from its general use for steam purposes in the southern phere; yet, owing probably to the coal requiring a somewhat difconstruction of furnace, and a different mode of firing, its use has e less general in vessels belonging to European companies than have been hoped. The subject is now being again brought protly forward by Mr. Daniel Cooper, whose long connection with the lian colonies enables him to speak with authority concerning the and application of the coal. He states, upon the authority of Mr. , the Government examiner of coal mines, that the present applief the collieries in work are equal to the production and shipment of tons weekly, which quantity can be readily increased, so as to keep with any extent of demand. The two principal coal fields at preing worked are those of Newcastle and Maitland, 60 miles north of y; and of Illawarra, 40 miles south of Sydney, and during 1860 were raised from the former 336,083 tons, and from the latter tons. In addition to these, there is a small field just opened at a, 80 miles inland on the southern road, and another at Hartley, 0 s inland, on the western road, which raises the aggregate yield for the year to 368,862 tons. During the same period 233,877 tons were exported, and from the indications in various other parts of New South Wales, as well as in Queensland, no doubt is entertained that the development of the Australian coal trade will rapidly progress.

ECONOMIC GENERATION OF STEAM.

Improvements in the application of steam-power, and in the generation of steam, are so frequently introduced that unless some radical change is proposed we are apt to regard this class of invention as comparatively unimportant, upon the consideration that the adoption of many such inventions will be necessary to produce any appreciable alteration or economy; and from the universality of this feeling the advantages derivable from really valuable discoveries are but too often lost to the public. In the *Mining Journal* of May 11, 1861, we described a new steam regenerating apparatus, by the use of which the exhaust steam was returned to the boiler instead of being suffered to escape into the atmosphere, as is usual, the result being that, in addition to considerable economy, great regularity of working and additional safety are likewise secured. The apparatus has now been practically tested on a large scale, the results actually obtained being even more satisfactory than those originally anticipated.

The invention originated with Mr. Imray, an English engineer, and Mr. Pigna, an Italian engineer, the practical details being perfected by Mr. Datichy, a French mechanician of long experience. The apparatus is applicable to all kinds of boilers, and can be so easily adapted to them that the stoppage of the engine is scarcely requisite; it consists of a surface condenser, in which the steam, after having performed its duty in the cylinder, is just condensed, and thence forced back by a small auxiliary pump into the boiler, passing first into a supplementary tube within the boiler flue. The advantage of this arrangement will be apparent; the exhaust side of the piston being always in direct communication with the condenser, in which an almost perfect vacuum always exists, the effective force of the fresh steam upon the piston is, of course, increased. But this is not all; the deposit of incrustation in the boiler is entirely prevented, as the same water, constantly distilled and re-distilled, is used over and over again, the sole additional supply requisite being that to compensate for the unavoidable leakage at joints, packings, and valves; and so small is this quantity, that whilst the feed-water usually exceeds 25 gallons daily per horse-power, less than one quart daily suffices when the regenerating apparatus is employed.

The regenerator has been for some time in successful operation at several factories in Paris, and is now in constant use at Collinge's axlefactory, Westminster-bridge-road, where the results obtained, as stated by the principal of that firm, fully bear out those promised by the inventors. The engine employed at Messrs. Collinge's is a high-pressure engine of 12-horse power, and not only is increased regularity in the working of the engine secured by the apparatus, but it was shown by actually experiment, before a large number of scientific gentlemen, that whilst only 32 strokes per minute were obtained when the steam was supplied in the ordinary way, upon applying the regenerator 50 strokes per minute were at once made, under precisely similar conditions. The economy in favour of the generator is upwards of 42 per cent.; and, with regard to the consumption of fuel, it has been found that the same amount of power can invariably be obtained with 17 cwts. of fuel when the regenerator is used as with 37 cwts. without it.

We understand that the patentees intend forming a company for manufacturing the apparatus, and furnishing it to the users of steam-power for half the profits produced by them during the continuance of the patents. The saving is estimated at 5*l.* per horse-power per annum, so that manufacturers will be but too glad to have the apparatus applied to their boilers.

MINING AND METALLURGICAL GOSSIP.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Under this head we purpose discussing, from week to week, the various current topics of general interest connected with mining affairs, either in London or in the provinces. In common with almost every other, the British Mining interests are at present suffering severely from the stagnation of industry and trade, caused by the American war; and until this is, somehow or other, brought to a termination it seems hopeless to expect any very serious improvement. Of all branches of mining industry perhaps the iron trade suffers the most. The coal trade is also seriously affected. Metallic mining—including tin, copper, and lead—shares in the prevailing depression, but in a minor degree. Compared with the high prices of these metals, and of spelter, which have obtained for the last few years, the fall to present prices is, undoubtedly, a heavy drawback to investors; but compared with the average prices of a number of years the present rates of the metals named (except zinc) are above the average, and, consequently, cannot reasonably be complained of. It is doubtful, therefore, whether the prevailing dulness which most undoubtedly marked the present condition of the financial aspects of metallic mining is due so much to the depression in the metal market as some are apt to think. The disposition of the public to speculate and invest in mining enterprise has been infinitely more active than it is at present, at times when metals were much lower. The truth is that the public, at the moment, seems to have little zest for mining speculation. To whatever cause we may attribute this fact, it is one which is not to be denied. Mining is, and has been for some time, carried on chiefly by those who have been in it for some time: fresh capitalists—new blood—which are so necessary to give buoyancy and vigour to a pursuit like mining, have of late been but few and far between.

But although in ordinary mining circles enterprise languishes for want of public aid, there has been, within a few months, a more than average abundant supply of public mining companies. Most of them have, doubtless, been foreign or colonial schemes; and such enterprises being generally supported by a superior class of capitalists, they have, probably, in a majority of instances been successfully floated. By the way, is not this partiality for mining in distant lands in preference to our own country, which is so characteristic of our leading City men, rather remarkable, if not unaccountable? Men of high mercantile standing will readily join in a scheme to work mines in any distant part of the world who would shudder at the idea of being connected with a similar enterprise in their own country. When supported by this class, which has often been lately the case, of course foreign or colonial enterprises have found a ready reception on the Stock Exchange and among the investing public, principally on the faith of the names connected with them. In the case of home concerns, brought forward usually without these potent auxiliaries, we fear the result of the appeal to the public has not generally been successful, and that they have been only received with apathy. One great exception to this is the Mwyndy Iron Ore Company; but then the direction of this company included the powerful names of Mr. J. Taylor, jun., and S. Gurney, M.P.

Amongst the Cardigan mines, we may mention the Cardiganshire Consols Company, one of the most important enterprises of the day in that county, recently brought out, reconstituted by Mr. Murchison. That these great historical mines should be properly reworked, with adequate capital, is of immense importance to the Cardiganshire district, for under such conditions they can scarcely fail of success. The history of the former working of these mines, at the commencement of the eighteenth century, is given in the paper of Mr. R. Hunt, F.R.S., in the "Memoirs of the Geological Survey," vol. ii., part 2. At that time the Duke of Leeds was Governor of the company which worked them, which likewise included as shareholders many of the foremost names in the kingdom among the nobility and great capitalists. The great success of the Cobden and Bright party, who worked the neighbouring mine of Dyliffe, is the best proof of the capabilities of the district when opened out efficiently.

In Cornish mines matters are progressing much as usual. The "bulls" and "bears" are fighting their usual battles over East Carn Brea. Our sympathies must always be against the latter, even when, as is sometimes the case, they have some small grounds for the superstructure of depreciation, which they manage so ingeniously to build up upon the smallest basis.

Within the past week two important mine meetings have been held in Cornwall—important we mean to London people, where the shares are chiefly held—those of Wheal Trelawny and Wheal Grylls. The successful position of both these mines must be a matter of congratulation to their respective shareholders and promoters, and add further to the prestige for success gained by Mr. Dunsford's office.

During the coming week the meeting of Prosper United will be held in London, at Mr. Murchison's office. The manager, Capt. Thos. Richards, and other local persons, will be present, so that the shareholders will have the fullest opportunity of satisfying themselves of the position of their property, by personal enquiry from those most capable of affording them information.

That mining is dull and heavy at present should be no discouragement. We have all seen such times before; and we have seen that those who have had the courage to meet them, and to hold through them, have been those who have succeeded in making substantial fortunes. The tendency of the public is, unfortunately, too much the other way. When things are prosperous—even unduly inflated—they rush in with the most sanguine expectations, and when the reaction comes, which must follow undue inflation in any business, they rush out disgusted. Those who know mining better—who have seen one or two of these ups-and-downs—are aware that this is the time to go in. At the present moment there are a series of concerns selling for a tithe of their intrinsic value, out of which fine fortunes will be made by those who have the courage to invest when speculation is at its ebb, and realise when it has its flow, which is certain to arrive in due time.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

FEB. 13.—The Coal Trade continues very dull—the mild winter causing great depression, quite unusual at this season of the year. From the report of the Coal Trade, however, read at the late general meeting, prospects appear to be good: the results for the year 1861 were, on the whole, satisfactory, the prices having been 4d. per ton less than for the preceding year, while the rate of freight was exactly the same. The average prices having been for first and second class respectively 19s. 5d. and 17s. 2d. per ton, the rate of freight upon the average of the year being 6s. 10d. Neither do the prices to the coast during 1861 exhibit any want of buoyancy of demand, they have, on the contrary, been remarkably steady. It appears that the coals imported into London by railway are gradually increasing in a greater ratio than those by sea. The importation by sea from this district barely showed an increase over 1860, the total addition being only 8384 tons, whilst the increase in 1861 upon coals by railway is no less than 164,957 tons. Of this increase about 63,000 tons are, however, upon coals from the county of Durham; the rest is upon Welsh and inland coals. As a whole, the returns afford a cheering prospect: the augmented shipments in every branch have not been bought by any undue or unnatural depression of prices; those to the coast especially ought to be satisfactory to all concerned. The manifestly flourishing state of the general export trade would seem to augur a similar condition of the steam coal trade of this district, of which export forms so large a portion. This, however, is not exactly the case: active as the demand has been, the large additions recently made to the quantities of this coal available for the market have sensibly affected that market. The nett prices obtained for this coal are below that obtained for second house coal when sold for coast demand at the port of shipment. And when the growing demand for this coal is considered, and the certainty that no further considerable addition to coal of this quality is likely for a long time to be made, if at all, it appears that a very moderate exercise of prudence on the part of the owners of steam collieries would most certainly and immediately improve the position of this branch of the trade. In the gas and coking coal trade there is a growing demand. On the subject of the Industrial Exhibition, the committee stated that they have agreed with Mr. W. Oliver and Mr. Stephen Dinning to refit and bring up to the present date the Map of the Coal Field in their possession, and also to execute sections of the strata of the coal field. The foreign exports from Newcastle during Jan. were 108,262 tons, against 79,853 tons in Jan., 1861—Sunderland 48,191 tons, against 36,066 tons; the Hartlepools 26,496, against 26,682 tons; Blyth 4894 tons, against 9948 tons; Shields 2023 tons, against 6294 tons; Amble 3454 tons, against 5931 tons; Middlesbro' 3134 tons, against 1557 tons.

The accident at Hartley has alarmed all parties concerned, and rumours are afloat of new shafts to be sunk in various places. For this a great necessity exists, and much benefit in every respect may be expected to be derived. A delegate meeting of miners was held in Newcastle on Saturday, when the matter was discussed. On the subject of two shafts the greatest unanimity prevailed, but great difference of opinion appeared to exist as to the position of those shafts. However, the principle that two shafts are necessary in all cases, and also additional shafts in proportion to the area of coal to be worked, appears to be a safe one, and the one most likely to be generally approved of. The Chairman (Mr. W. Grieves) said he was much pleased with the decision the jury came to—that they considered it necessary in future that two shafts should be sunk in every colliery, and also that malleable iron beams ought to be substituted for those of cast-iron. Now, it was for that meeting not only to take into consideration the two-shaft system, but also that of the ventilation of the various collieries at the present time. There were often 100 men, sometimes 20, and down as low as one, cut off at a time from defective ventilation. They must also consider the many who suffered in their health, and were brought to a premature grave from neglect in ventilation, from stythe, and bad air. On the motion of Mr. John Robinson, seconded by Mr. R. Fynes, the petition (which appeared in last week's Journal) was adopted to both Houses of Parliament.

The Gosforth Colliery has stopped working until metal tubbing is inserted to keep back the water, under the direction of Mr. Coulson; the workmen of the colliery being employed at the many collieries belonging to the same company.

On Sunday night a serious, and for a time alarming, accident, occurred at Monkwearmouth Colliery, Sunderland, by which 800 men were thrown out of work. The metal tubbing with which the shaft is lined gave way in the upcast shaft, about 30 fathoms from the surface. The water rushed down at the rate of about 300 gallons per minute, nearly extinguishing the furnace situate in the Maudlin seam, about 40 fathoms from the bottom of the shaft, and reversing the air current. The horses and ponies, to the number of 66, were at once drawn up the pit, and a dam inserted at the bottom of the shaft, to hinder the water from flowing into the workings. Each segment of the tubbing has a hole in the centre, which is plugged up; 26 of which were drawn to lower the water below the broken segment, so that new ones might be inserted. The water continues to flow down the shaft apparently as fast as ever. There is no pumping-engine attached to the mine, the water having been drawn by iron tubs, which hold 600 gallons each.

At the meeting of the Northern Institute of Mining Engineers, on Thursday, there was, strange as it may appear, a thin attendance. Several new members, however, were elected. The principal business of the meeting was the paper of the President, Mr. Nicholas Wood: this was highly interesting and instructive, and was illustrated by a large number of plans and diagrams. It will prove very useful, especially in reference to the upper coal measures, which are, as yet, only partially developed.

At Portrack, Stockton, some new rolling-mills have commenced operations—a very seasonable incident at the present time.

The *Northern Express* made a serious blunder a few days ago, by copying *part of a notice* respecting the Consett Ironworks from this letter, and has charged the *Mining Journal* with the serious error. Had they given the whole of the notice no error would have been committed.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

FEB. 13.—The Iron Trade both in North and South Staffordshire, and the Hardware Trade of the latter district generally, remain as they were. With regard to the former, especially, the demand is very dull, and the orders in hand are, probably, as few as they have been during the whole of the protracted period of depression. Merchants from the Confederate States have been in the district recently, making enquiries with a view to establish commercial relations so soon as the present war shall be over, which they appear not for a moment to doubt must soon end in the acknowledgment of their independence. A blast-furnace has been blown in at Barber's-fields, near Bilston, by Messrs. Shale and Fowler, who purchased the furnaces and mines some months ago; and Mr. Thomas Rose has commenced to make finished iron at the Millfield Ironworks, which have been standing since 1857. These are by no means, however, to be taken as indications of an improvement in trade, as they are only the result of purchases recently made. The Coal Trade of South Staffordshire is getting quiet, as the domestic demand is diminished, and the ironworks are consuming much less than the average quantity.

The return made of the number of fatal accidents in coal mines for the last ten years, in relation to the coal raised, presents results which are in one respect highly favourable to South Staffordshire. In regard to the proportion of deaths to the coal raised, so far as the statistics with respect to the quantity of coal enable comparison to be instituted, the district occupies a most, or rather the most, unfavourable position; North Staffordshire, Shropshire, and Cheshire coming next in order of fatality in proportion to the tons of coal raised. Whether the estimates of coal won are correct is a question; many who are competent to form an opinion are inclined to place the yield of South Staffordshire and Worcestershire considerably higher than it is estimated at in those returns; this, however, if it be really so, may equally apply to other districts, in which case the greater proportioned loss of life in South Staffordshire would remain un-

altered. Much of the excessive loss of life in South Staffordshire is, no doubt, due to the dislocation of the strata, the extent to which present operations are being conducted in pits worked for the second time, the great number of shafts, and especially to the working of the thick coal; but there will still remain a considerable number of deaths in excess, which can be accounted for only by the deficiency in the winding apparatus, the modes of working, and to the general prevalence of the system of working the mines by contract.

The one favourable aspect in which these returns present South Staffordshire is in the steady and continuous diminution of deaths since the first Act for the Inspection of Coal Mines was passed. For the first five years of the period, commencing with 1851, the average of deaths annually was 178, for the second five years, ending with 1860, the average had fallen to less than 147, and of these the greatest number occurred in the year when a slight interruption in the maintenance of the inspection took place. It is understood that the deaths last year were less than in the preceding one, and under the average of the previous six years, showing a continuous decline. This result is the more satisfactory when it is remembered that by two accidents, of an exceptional and peculiar character, in 1861, 13 lives were lost. It is worthy of remark that the return is anything but creditable to the department of the Home Office from which it proceeds. Each Inspector appears to have sent his return in the form which appeared best to his individual judgment, the natural result of which is considerable variety in their form, whilst the general summary is of the most meagre character.

Efforts are being made in North Staffordshire to secure by legislative enactment a longer period of attendance at schools on the part of the children now admitted at a very early age to the earthenware manufactories. The movers in this matter appear to contemplate, as the most practical means of effecting the object, a provision in regard to children employed in manufactories similar to that embodied in the recent Coal Mines Inspection Act in reference to collieries—that no child shall be employed under 10 years of ago, nor any between 10 and 12 without a satisfactory proof of their possession of the rudiments of education, or attending school for a certain period weekly between those ages. When this provision was introduced into the bill of 1860 for the inspection of mines, it was objected by the colliery owners that its effect would be to divert youths from employment in mines, and to lead them to seek it at manufactories, and so would reduce the natural supply of labour for mining pursuits. They stated that the trouble involved in obtaining certificates would cause boys under twelve years of age not to be employed at all in mines. So far, this latter prediction has proved true, for scarcely any of the employers keep boys in mines under the condition imposed for those between 10 and 12 years of age, and no doubt many seek work elsewhere; if, however, a similar provision were made in other trades this would not take place. The main difficulty in applying the provision to works is, that in order to carry out such a requirement inspection would be necessary.

A boy was killed a few days ago in a very dreadful manner, by being drawn into a cog-wheel at the Osier Bed Ironworks, Wolverhampton. He was employed to assist at the cold rolls, at which tin-plates are rolled and worked, very near a cog-wheel, into which he was drawn, it is supposed, by a piece of timber which he was dragging along being caught, and forcing him upon the wheel. There was a guard placed, but it was only 30 in. high, and the piece of timber destroyed it. The result of the accident was the erection of a higher guard, although it was not deemed sufficient by some of the witnesses.

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

FEB. 13.—Notwithstanding the universally depressed condition of trade, there have been additional supplies of orders for iron; but there is an entire absence of anything approaching activity both at home and abroad. Political matters have hitherto caused much uneasiness and uncertainty on the Continent; but now things are more settled, and a more healthful commercial feeling appears to prevail. The demand for bars and plates is improved, and we have more enquiries for railway-springs for our home lines. For the better class of manufactured iron an increased number of orders are in the market, whilst inferior descriptions are almost unsaleable. There is an improvement to notice in the Steel Trade, and in the manufacturers of Sheffield generally. Files and edge tools are in greater demand, and orders are being received more freely from the Southern States of America. Spain has ordered a large number of railway-wagons and tools for the construction of railway works for that country. The depression in the Iron Trade has led many masters to contemplate a reduction of 10 per cent. in the wages paid to the men; and we learn that several Derbyshire firms have given notice of a reduction, which is not unlikely to lead to a general strike.

The Coal Trade is excessively flat, and at some collieries very large stocks have accumulated on the banks for the want of a market. The dulness has been so great that in numerous instances the men have only been working partial time. Indeed we do not remember a period when the coal and iron trades have suffered so severely from long and protracted depression. The report of the Midland Railway has just been issued, and from it we learn that a dividend of 7 per cent. is declared, and that whilst every other description of traffic has decreased, there has been an increase in the traffic of minerals of 7045*l*. The Rowsley and Buxton is expected to be open to Bakewell in July next, and the Erewash Valley Extension will be ready on the 1st of March. The line was inspected by the Government Inspector on Tuesday last, and great exertions are being made to complete the stations and signals by that period. The cost of the new railway from Rowsley to Buxton is estimated at 360,000*l*., and 100,000*l*. is required for additional works.

The late Mr. Wyatt, of Farlow, a gentleman of considerable property, and deeply engaged in lead mining, left the bulk of his property to his cousin, Mr. Benj. Bagshaw, who had managed his farm for him. Amongst his property was a large quantity of slags, which laid near Mr. Wyatt's smelting-works in Middleton Dale, estimated at 20,000 tons, and which might some time ago have been bought for a few hundred pounds. Their value has so increased that they have been sold to Mr. J. Fairburn, of Sheffield, at 15s. per ton. On Wednesday that gentleman received tenders at Calver Sough for the erection of two smelting-furnaces, the work being let to Mr. Goodwin, of Tideswell Moor.

The North Derbyshire Banking Company held their half-yearly meeting on Monday, and declared a dividend of 10 per cent.

The Mill Dam Mining Company have had another sale of ore, the produce of six weeks, which has, we are informed, produced a profit of 240*l*. The action at law is not yet ended, but we are prepared to hear of a settlement shortly. The directors of the North Derbyshire are taking steps to recover the arrears of calls, and they may confidently anticipate that they will receive no further support from the shareholders unless they see that the arrears are duly paid. In the local share market, several transactions have taken place in Mill Dam and Prince of Wales, holders of the latter stock have realised in consequence the handsome premium which is being paid for these shares. We hear that the machine for crushing the quartz is nearly completed. There are numerous enquiries for Wagon shares, but none to be had.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

FEB. 13.—On Jan. 30, a steam-boiler explosion took place at the Dowlais Ironworks, as previously reported in the Journal, and the fireman was seriously injured. The unfortunate man died from the effects of the scalding, and an inquest was held touching his death at the Dowlais Inn, before Mr. Overton, the coroner. The first witness examined was William Powell, who said he was the engineer at the big mill attached to the Dowlais old works, and the deceased, John Connell, was a fireman under him. His work was to attend to the three boilers which work the engine. On Thursday, Jan. 30, they were at work as usual, when one of the boilers exploded. He had tried the taps a few minutes before, and found a sufficient quantity of water. He did not try the float. There was no water-gauge attached to the boilers. The middle boiler exploded, and by the force of the explosion the boiler was lifted up from its bed, and the steam-pipe broke. The steam and water gushed out, and went over the deceased. He had been engineer at the old works for ten years, and the same boilers were now used as when he came first. There had been a leak in the boiler which exploded, and it had been repaired. The leak was not near the part that had given way. Lewis Richards, the superintending engineer, said the boiler was about 30 feet long, 7 feet diameter in the shell, and a 4-feet tube. The boilers were generally worked at 35 lbs. pressure to the square inch, the pressure being regulated by the common safety-valve, with lever and weight—a separate one being provided for each boiler, and one for the united pipes. It was his duty to see that the safety-valves were in working order, and he examined them nearly every day. There was an alarm-whistle attached to this boiler, but they depended on the gauge-cocks. One boiler is let out every week, in order that the boiler-maker may examine it, and repair it if necessary. He did not know how old the boiler was. The explosion took place in one of the plates of the under part of the shell to the extent of about 20 in. in length, and 10 in. in width at one end, and 2 in. at the other. The thickness of the part that fractured was not more than the eighth of an inch in some places. The tube was not injured, which was a proof of a sufficient quantity of water being in the boiler. He believed the explosion took place in consequence of the thinness of the plate, which had been completely worn ont. John Rosewarn said he had been at Dowlais for 21 years. This boiler had been put up some three or four years before he came. It had been repaired on several occasions. In 1853 he put a new top to it, and in 1857 a new tube. He believed the explosion took place from the corrosion between the boiler and the bricks, which made the plate so thin. The coroner having lucidly summed up the evidence, the jury returned the following verdict:—"We find that John Connell came to his death from the accidental explosion of a boiler at the Dowlais old works, and we recommend that more care should be taken in examining the boilers, and certain fixed rules should be laid down for that purpose."

On the 3d inst. an inquest was held at Smithing, Devil's Bridge, Cardiganshire, on the body of William Davies, who was killed in the Frongoch Mine. The deceased was following his usual employment underground, when a large fall came upon him, and he was killed on the spot. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."—An accident occurred at the Port Herbert Colliery, Neath Abbey, on Monday, by which a man, named Thomas Lovett, received a fracture of the leg, and was otherwise seriously injured.—On Saturday an explosion of gas took place at the Gellywion Pit, Pontypridd, the property of Messrs. Fowler Brothers. It appears that the proprietors use every precaution, and spare no expense, for the prevention of accidents; but the men, as is too often the case, do not second the efforts of their masters. One of the rules strictly prohibits the use of naked candles in the workings; but on Saturday morning two men, named Mayberry and Jenkins, went into one of the old workings with a candle, which came in contact with the explosive gas, and an explosion followed. The two men were dreadfully burnt, and they were immediately removed to their homes. This is another instance of the unfortunate recklessness which is so prevalent amongst colliers.

The Penydarren Works are once more on the *tapis*, and it is reported that they are to be immediately started. Mr. D. Williams, the wealthy colliery owner, of Ynyscynon, Aberdare, and some two or three other gentlemen, were named as the future proprietors of the works. Mr. Williams has, however, written to the local papers, stating that the report is entirely without foundation. A numerously-signed requisition was sent on Monday to Mr. Forman, the proprietor of the works; another to Mr. G. T. Clarke, of Dowlais; and a third to Mr. H. A. Bruce, M.P., and one of the trustees of the Dowlais Works. The petition to Mr. Forman was to the effect that should any reasonable offer be made for the works he should take into consideration the fact that the rents in the neighbourhood of Penydarren did not cover ground rent and taxes, and there were a great number of houses vacant. The petition to Mr. Clark expresses a hope that he will sell coal at a low price if any parties should make an offer for the works; and that to Mr. Bruce appeals to him, as trustee of the Dowlais Works and Member for the borough, to use all his influence to improve matters in the neighbourhood.

The following vessels are among the arrivals at the port of Swansea:—Mary Ann Johnston, from Huasco, with 550 tons of copper regulus; Zehlima, from Caldera, with 227 tons of silver ore, value 2370*l*.; 425 tons of copper regulus, and 40 tons of copper ore; Bolina, from Coquimbo, with 425 tons of copper regulus, and 80 tons of unwrought copper, in pigs; Antonie, from Hondeklip, with 140 tons of copper ore, for Henry Bath and Son.

FEARFUL MINING ACCIDENT NEAR HOLYWELL—SIXTEEN LIVES LOST.—It is our melancholy duty again to chronicle a most frightful catastrophe, resulting in the deaths of sixteen unfortunate miners. The sad event took place at the Bryn Gwiog Lead Mine, near Halkyn, Holywell, on the morning of Wednesday last, the 12th inst. From the particulars we have gleaned we learn that at between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning the men, numbering 27, were as usual at work in the mine, and without an instant's warning a mighty gush of water forced its way into the levels and workings of the mine, immediately inundating the whole, and rising up the shaft to the extent of 80 yards. In the lower level there were 17 men at work, one of whom only escaped, and the 16 remaining poor fellows were instantaneously engulphed in the raging torrents of a subterranean flood. The other men who were in the shaft were fortunately at work near the surface, and consequently escaped. At present the accident is enveloped in mystery, and it is impossible to state from what source the water came. It is melancholy to contemplate that the poor sufferers are still in their watery graves, and may remain there for some time, as it is not known how long it may take to clear the water out of the shaft: 11 of the sufferers were married men, and five unmarried, and the death roll is as follows:—Edward Jones, Foel-y-cria, married; Bennett Roberts, Llxwm, married; Wm. Pierce, Rhewl, married; Edward Jones, Rhes-y-cae; Llewelyn Powell and Edward Powell, Herseth, unmarried; John Jones, Foel; Richard Blackwell, Northop, married; George Brookes, Northop, unmarried; William Williams, Northop, unmarried; E. Goodwin, widower, leaving six orphans; Wm. Hocson, Cilcen, married; Joseph Roberts, Bryn Gwiog, unmarried; John Jones, Cilcen, unmarried; Job Jones, Cilcen, married; and John Williams, Hendy: 40,000*l*., it is supposed, will be raised for the sufferers of the Hartley Colliery accident, which is exactly as much again as the sum that was required. What will be done with the overplus of 20,000*l*.? Cannot some means be adopted whereby a portion of it may be appropriated towards the relief of the mothers, wives, and children of the poor unfortunate Welsh miners? Is it too much for us to appeal to public sympathy on behalf of these poor Flintshiremen? We trust not. No; England's sympathy is unbounded, and we fondly hope that a portion of that which was bestowed on the families of the Newcastle colliers will be manifested towards those of the Flintshire miners.—*Flintshire Observer.*

MINING IN LOWER CANADA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—Hitherto no very important discoveries of the more precious metals have been made in this region, although we have good reasons for believing that available deposits may yet be brought to light. The ores of lead, zinc, and nickel, although of frequent occurrence, have not yet been found in sufficient quantity to be of economic importance. Iron ore of the richest quality abounds, but cannot, under present circumstances, be regarded as of much value in Canada. Chromic iron, however, which is found in abundance, and of excellent quality, in the townships of Bolton, Melbourne, and Ham, is of much value in the arts, and requires only to be introduced into the English markets to become an important article of commerce.

The copper ores of the eastern townships are by far the most important, and if judiciously and economically developed cannot fail to add greatly to the value of these lands. They are diffused over a very great tract of country, extending from the Province line, near the head of Lake Champlain, in a north-easterly direction, as far as Quebec, and occupying a breadth of 45 or 50 miles. They occur chiefly in beds subordinate to the stratification of the chloritic slates and associated limestones, which are tilted to a high angle, and the most valuable deposits are found where these strata appear to have been fissured or otherwise disturbed, and the openings subsequently filled with ore. In some cases, also, veins occur cutting the stratification at small angles, and these give promise of being permanently reliable mines. The ores are generally of an unusually rich character, and are found in such variety as, by their mixture, to give great facilities for smelting. Their mode of occurrence, and conditions generally, are such that no amount of experience acquired in other countries is of much avail in this—in so far, at least, as the discovery of good locations is concerned.

During the last two years, notwithstanding the general depression of business in Canada, much activity has prevailed in prosecuting the search for valuable minerals in the region in question, chiefly by individual enterprise, or by small companies. Surface explorations have been made over a very large tract of country, and in several instances actual mining operations have been commenced, although as yet, with the exception of Acton and Harvey Hill Mines, no very great progress has been made in the production of ore for the market. The results so far have amply justified the anticipations. Deposits of the sulphurets of copper, more or less promising, have been found to exist on upwards of 150 distinct lots in the various township. On nine or ten locations, at great distances apart, shafts have been sunk to a considerable depth, and in as many instances large sums have been expended in costeaning and trenching, and in almost all cases the deposits when traced in depth have been found rapidly to improve in all the qualities requisite for permanent and profitable mining; and we have at the present time many setts which appear only to await the application of a moderate capital to become permanently productive. In anticipation of the Great Exhibition in London this year, Sir William Logan, the provincial geologists, is now making an extensive collection of ores from the various locations, which will be accompanied by plans prepared by ourselves, showing the nature of the deposits and extent of the workings, and which cannot fail to attract the attention of English mining adventurers to this promising region.

During the last two years the progress of mining in Canada has been greatly retarded by the low price of copper, and by the disturbances in the United States, but the progress of events seems now to promise a more prosperous state of things, provided we steer clear of war with the States. The civil war, and especially the late suspension of specie payments there, must have the effect for a long time to come of greatly diminishing the production of copper in the United States, while the consumption will continue undiminished, and the prices consequently high. And as we observe, by late reports in your Journal, that the past two years have been singularly barren in new discoveries in England, while many of the older mines are becoming exhausted, the present seems to be a peculiarly favourable time for introducing our mines into notice. The eastern township mines are very well situated as regards transportation of the ores to market, being traversed by both branches of the Grand Trunk Railway, and in part by the Stanstead, Shefford, and Chambly Railway, and at no point very distant from water conveyance.

As regards the comparative advantages of mining in this country and in England, we have to remark that, although at present the wages of all such labour as is required in mining is nearly double, and the cost of transportation more than double what these are in the old country, yet these evils may be expected to cure themselves as soon as mining becomes an "institution" among us: the first by the immigration of Cornish hands, and the latter by the erection of smelting-furnaces near the mines, or at the nearest coal country in British North America—Nova Scotia. As an ample set-off to these present disadvantages, we may mention the greatly superior richness of our ores, their greater proximity to the surface, dispensing with much costly machinery for pumping, &c., and abundance of wood for timbering, &c.

The only copper mines in Lower Canada which have as yet produced much ore for the market are, as we have before remarked, the Acton and Harvey Hill Mines. At Acton the ore, in consequence apparently of complicated dislocations of the strata, occurs at the surface in a series of bunches of exceeding richness, which have now for the most part been extracted by open quarrying, but on tracing the ore in depth these bunches appear to be connected with regular veins, which afford promise of being permanently productive, although by a different and more satisfactory mode of working. In the absence of full official returns, it may be safely estimated that the Acton Mine has up to this date produced not less than 7500 tons of ore, averaging 14 per cent. produce, worth about $400,000 at the mine, at a cost of about one-fourth that sum.

At the Harvey Hill Mine, in Leeds, the property of the English and Canadian Mining Company, the works have been prosecuted with much skill and vigour, under the able superintendence of Mr. Herbert Williams, and much credit is due to that company and their manager for the enterprise and perseverance they have displayed in opposition to many and formidable difficulties, and which we are happy to say seem at length to have been crowned with merited success. (See reports in *Mining Journal* for Nov. 9 and Dec. 14, 1861.) The ore here occurs both in veins cutting the stratification and in beds or bands coinciding therewith, and is attacked and extracted by regular and systematic underground operations, which have proved that in that district of country at all events mining is no mere speculation. In opening up this mine from $80,000 to $100,000 have been expended, and during the past year it has produced about 200 tons of 35 per cent. ore, worth about $25,000, and the total produce from the commencement may be estimated at about $60,000. Their prospects are at the present moment much better than at any previous time.

The Ascot Mine, near Sherbrooke, has for the last few months been producing ore for the market to a limited extent. Here the vein, which is nearly 8 ft. thick, though not carrying so rich ores as in the cases already specified, is more regularly impregnated with the ore, and is mined with unusual facility. During the few months this mine has been in operation it has produced, with very little cost for working, about 40 tons of ore, worth about $1000. At other mining locations in the townships of Sutton, Melbourne, Durham, Mekham, and Upton, and in the Seignory of Lotbinière, some progress has been made in the extraction of ore, the total value of which may be estimated at $8000 or $10,000, but these operations must be regarded as only preliminary; and it is a highly gratifying feature in our mines that the ore obtained in testing them frequently suffices to defray the expense.

The mining adventurers in some instances purchase the land with the minerals, but this practice is to be depreciated both on public and private grounds. In most instances the mode of tenure is by lease of the minerals only for a considerable term of years, with payment of a royalty. The extraordinary success of the Acton Mines, and the excitement consequent upon the novelty of the discoveries, have hitherto rendered the proprietors of mineral lands exorbitant in their demands. A percentage of one-tenth of the gross proceeds, and in some instances a bonus besides, being required before granting a lease. In this respect the deplorable state of things described by your correspondent from Scotland, in a late number of the Journal, is strikingly applicable to Lower Canada. As, however, it has now become apparent that the Acton deposits are altogether exceptional in their character, and that the risk and expense of proving locations and of underground working will not admit of any such terms, there is a general disposition on the part of the proprietors to encourage mining adventures, as well as benefit themselves by moderate royalties. It is the duty of Government also, and of all public companies interested in these lands, to foster and encourage this new branch of industry, by assisting in the construction of roads, by low tariffs on railways, and by all other means in their power.—*Montreal, Jan.* 17.

WILLSON AND ROBB,
Mining Engineers.

The Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devonshire.

The second general meeting of the Miners' Association was held on Tuesday, the 4th inst., in the New Hall, Redruth. Mr. CHARLES FOX, the President, occupied the chair. Mr. ROBERT HUNT, the honorary general secretary, was called upon by him to read the minutes of the last general meeting, who then read portions of the minutes of the first general meeting, held on the 1st of February, 1861, in the Council Room of the Royal Institution, at Truro, when Mr. John St. Aubyn, one of the Members for the Western Division, occupied the chair.—Mr. Hunt remarked that it gave him much pleasure to state that, at the council meeting held this morning, a modification had been made of one of the rules adopted at the first general meeting. When he visited the district of St. Just, last autumn, he found that there were many intelligent lads desirous of joining the classes of the association, but they could not afford to pay even the small sum (5s. per annum) required from the working miner. He then undertook, on his own responsibility, and the council this morning had sanctioned the arrangement, that any intelligent lad, not under 12 years nor above 16 years of age, introduced by a member, should be admitted to all the benefits of a class for a payment of 2s. 6d. per annum.

Mr. CHARLES FOX then called on Mr. ROBERT HUNT to read the council's report, which was as follows: "The Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devonshire having completed its first year of more extended activity, it becomes the duty of your council to report the progress which has been made. Since the meeting held in Truro, on the 1st February, 1861, two teachers have been actively engaged; Mr. Richard Pearce, as you are aware, undertaking the classes devoted to chemistry and mineralogy, and Mr. Charles Twite those which devote themselves to mechanics as applied to practical mining. The numbers of the students connected with the different classes have been as follows:—St. Just class, 24; St. Agnes, 17; Camborne, 11; Redruth, 33; Tywardreath, 41. A course of lectures was delivered at Lostwithiel, by Mr. Richard Pearce, to a class consisting of 20 students. Owing, however, to the small number of miners resident in the town, and the difficulties attendant on the working of that class, it has been allowed, for the present, to cease. We hope, however, that we may be enabled to recommence operations in that district, especially as several working miners employed at the Royal Restormel Iron Mines have expressed themselves most desirous of continuing the studies they commenced. At Marazion, also, a class was formed, and instructions commenced by Mr. C. Twite; but, owing principally to the great interest of the Volunteer movement, it was deemed advisable to suspend operations for a season. This class has been reorganised, and our chemical lecturer will commence his lectures there in a few days. Mr. Pearce has also recently begun to give instruction to a class formed in St. Day under favourable circumstances. At present this class numbers only 15; but we hope this will be considerably augmented, since those miners who have joined the class express themselves as being much interested. Tavistock has long been pressing for her share in the advantages which the Miners' Association has to offer. The names of not less than 20 miners have been received as ready at any time to join a class at Tavistock, and the names of 12 at Gunnis Lake. It was hoped at one time that the council might have been able to avail themselves of the aid of a resident teacher in that neighbourhood, who had the certificates of the Science and Art Department, and who was in all respects well qualified. Upon submitting the arrangements, however, to a local committee, your council was advised that it would be inexpedient to employ that gentleman in that district as our scientific teacher. Without greatly enlarged funds the association cannot increase the number of its teachers. Had they been enabled to have done this, they would not have hesitated to have sent Mr. R. Pearce into Devonshire, and to have employed the gentleman alluded to in the classes of this county. Appended to this report are the reports of the teachers to which we refer.

The expenses of the year have exceeded the income at our disposal. Subscriptions have not been forthcoming to the extent which was anticipated, and the outlay for chemicals and apparatus has necessarily been very large. All the apparatus and chemicals, with diagrams, books, and drawing materials for the above-named classes had to be furnished; much of this now remains the property of the Miners' Association, and, consequently, a similar expenditure will not be required during the present year. The report of our educational secretary alludes to the very satisfactory manner in which the students of the classes of the Miners' Association passed the examination of the Department of Science and Arts, in the divisions of chemistry, mineralogy, and mechanics. We hope that a result equally satisfactory will attend the examinations which will take place in May of the present year.

No examination has been held with the view of availing ourselves of the liberal offer of the Government School of Mines: a council scholarship, it will be remembered, having been placed at the disposal of your council. Your council cannot but feel that the great experiment they have tried has been a successful one. They have brought forward a considerable number of young men—on whom must depend much that belongs to the great mineral interests of Western England—under the influence of scientific instruction. This instruction has been devoted to the practical application of scientific truths; it has placed in the hands of a superior class of young men tools which they can apply to the every-day business of life, and they cannot but have benefited from acquiring that system of method which inductive science is peculiarly fitted to teach.

The council would especially press upon the members of the association the importance of aiding in the establishment of museums devoted to the mineralogy of the county in each of the districts where classes have been established. It is also desirable that mining plans, sections, &c., should be collected and preserved, it being of the utmost importance that any peculiar phenomena observed in the lodes or cross-courses should be correctly delineated and recorded."

Mr. RICHARD PEARCE, the Lecturer on Chemistry and Educational Secretary, was then requested to read the Educational Report:—"During the past year five classes have been at work in the mining districts of St. Just, St. Agnes, Redruth, Camborne, and Tywardreath, and the number of students who have attended each class is as follows:—St. Just, 24; St. Agnes, 17; Camborne, 11; Redruth, 33; Tywardreath, 41: the total number being 126. Of these about 45 are miners, 40 mining agents, the remainder being mechanics, assayers, &c., who are interested in mining and metallurgical operations. My time has been occupied in giving courses of lessons at Tywardreath, Lostwithiel, Redruth, and Camborne, in visiting other classes periodically, and in giving a course of instruction at Truro in connection with the Royal Institution, which extended over a period of three months. The members of the St. Just class have recently received a course of lessons from Mr. Twite on mechanics; they meet now regularly twice a week, for mutual instruction in those subjects which have been brought before them from time to time by Mr. Twite and myself. The room in which they meet is furnished with every requisite for carrying out practically their studies in mineralogy and assaying. A collection of specimens illustrating the mineralogy and geology of the district is in the course of formation. This class has been established nearly three years, and the number of members has increased from the commencement. The St. Agnes class is working favourably, and the members have acquired by their diligence information of no little importance to them in their daily occupation; for the convenience of working the class is divided into groups, and it is so arranged that each group shall have an opportunity of devoting one evening a week to the analysis or assay of ores, or the study of the physical characters of minerals. A book is kept in the room, in which all assays and analyses are recorded. I received a letter from the secretary of the class, requesting my services again as soon as convenient. I visit them once in three weeks. The class has been working nearly two years. The Redruth class has increased in number since the beginning of the last year—my course of lectures was well attended, and arrangements are now being made to enable the members to carry out their studies during the absence of the lecturer. My course of lectures terminated at Camborne—the attendance was small, and they have made no arrangements towards securing the permanency of the class. In the early part of last year my time was occupied in giving a course of instruction at Tywardreath and Lostwithiel. The attendance at the lectures was very good at Tywardreath, and some of the young men (miners) have since been pursuing their studies with diligence. At Lostwithiel my lectures were well attended, considering that the number of miners in that district is comparatively few. Since I left, however, nothing has been done. Since the commencement of the present year we have succeeded in establishing a class at St. Day. The number of members is small (about 15), but they appear to be deeply interested in the subjects brought before them. At present I give them one lecture a week. I have also made arrangements to commence a course of instruction at Marazion on Friday next, so that we begin the year with two new classes. I would take this opportunity of soliciting the assistance of mine agents and adventurers, whose influence is of the utmost importance, in recommending our young miners to embrace the opportunities offered by the Miners' Association. The students who passed so creditably in the last examination (connected with the Department of Science and Art), particulars of which were given at our annual meeting, have received their prizes—the second silver medal, and books beautifully bound, treating on those subjects taught by the lecturers of the association.

Mr. ALMOND PAULL, at the request of the President, read the financial report, by which it appeared there were liabilities to the extent of 119*l*. 6s. 7d. On this the report remarks—"Considering that this is the first year of the society's active operations, when it has been necessary to incur a considerable preliminary expense for chemicals, mechanical apparatus, books, &c., for the use of the lecturers and the successful working of the association; that of necessity where the arrangements are carried out as they are at present with classes in several parts of the county, not a small amount must be expended in travelling and other expenses by the lecturers of the association; and that upwards of 20*l*. have been charged to this year's accounts which had been incurred on account of advertisements, stationery, printing, postages, and other incidental expenses for small

a year and a half previous to Feb. 1, 1861, from which period the present account may be said to begin, the above balance of 119*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* will not appear excessive."

On the motion of Mr. SYDNEY HODGES, seconded by Mr. GARBY, the report of the council, including the financial statement and the educational report, was received and adopted.

Mr. BASSETT moved—"That the Earl Morley and Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., be the retiring vice-presidents, and that Messrs. Robert Were Fox and John Samuel Enys be elected as vice-presidents in their place."

Mr. HILL had very great pleasure in seconding the proposition. While duly estimating the services of the noble earl and of the right honourable baronet, he felt assured that all would appreciate the having as a vice-president a gentleman with the great name of Fox—a member of a family to whom this country owed so much.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. CADY proposed—"That Messrs. John S. Enys and Robert Were Fox, with Capt. R. S. Bryant, be the gentlemen retiring from the council, and that Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., Mr. Joseph Matthews, and Capt. Rule be elected in their place."

Mr. REGINALD GRYLLS seconded the proposition.

The CHAIRMAN, having put the resolution, which was agreed to, said it had been thought desirable to have two gentlemen in the eastern district members of the council, looking for their strenuous co-operation, as all knew their ability, to aid the objects of this association.

Mr. ALMOND E. PAULL moved—"That as Mr. Polkinghorne desires to retire from his office as local honorary secretary for the east central district, Captain Simmons, of the Duchy of Cornwall, be invited to occupy that office, and that Mr. Polkinghorne be elected a member of the council, in the place of Captain Simmons." It was a matter of regret, said Mr. Paull, that so valuable a man as Mr. Polkinghorne—one who when he took anything in hand was almost sure to ensure its success—should retire from the office which he had so successfully occupied during the last 12 or 15 months. Acting as local secretary, Mr. Polkinghorne rendered effective service in the east central district, and it was certain that he would also render very effective service as a member of the council. As to Capt. Simmons, he also was a very active gentleman, and essential service would be rendered to the Miners' Association by electing him to the office vacated by Mr. Polkinghorne.—Capt. T. RICHARDS seconded the resolution, and it was unanimously agreed to.

Many interesting remarks were made in connection with the operations of the association, and suggestions given, by which it was hoped its usefulness might be increased, by Mr. F. Hill, the Rev. S. Rogers, Mr. John Cady, Captain Charles Thomas, and several other gentlemen present.

Mr. CHARLES FOX addressed the meeting in very eloquent language on the necessity of improving the knowledge of those whose lives were devoted to this important industrial art. He drew attention to the sanitary condition of the miners, and concluded by a most earnest appeal to all present to aid in extending the operations of a society which had already effected so large an amount of good.

Mr. BASSETT proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Charles Fox, which was seconded by Mr. R. H. PIKE, and carried by acclamation.

THE PRINCIPLES OF GEOLOGY.

Although the council of University College, London, has not yet done much towards providing for the wants of those desirous of pursuing a regular collegiate course of study, but to whom the ordinary day lectures are unavailable, we are glad to find that the professors have been given *permission* to lecture after sunset in the college rooms. "Time changes all things," so with respect to collegiate instruction. London University College, which was established as the champion of liberalism in education has, by altogether forgetting the necessity of progressing with the times, suffered itself to be left far in the background by a rival college, which has been wise enough to change from a strictly conservative to a liberal institution. Already one or two of the professors at University College have availed themselves of the *permission* of the council to do good, and we may hope that at some future time the example of King's College will be followed by the granting of an associateship to the evening students. The professor of geology and mineralogy (Prof. John Morris, V.P.G.S.) has commenced a course of popular lectures on Geology, and evening courses on Animal Physiology and Zoology are, we believe, also given; from the instructive character of Prof. Morris's lectures we shall give a brief abstract, and we doubt not they will be found valuable to practical men. In his first lecture the professor gave a general outline of the science, and explained its importance to the miner in pursuing his ordinary avocation, and the advantage which would accrue to him from a sound general knowledge of the subject. It is well known that a cubic foot of different substances will have different weights, and that comparing different substances we shall find that, taking for example water as 100, iron would be represented by 800, and silver by 1000, or, in other words, that silver is ten times as heavy as water. With respect to the density of the earth, it has been found that as compared to water it is as rather more than 5 to 1; that the earth is about 5½ times heavier that water, whilst most rocks are about 2½ times as heavy as water. It is the rocks which form the superficial crust of the earth that come within the province of the geologist, and he has to consider them according to—1, their nature; 2, their origin; 3, their arrangement; and 4, the changes they have undergone; it is to these points that the lectures will chiefly refer.

The earth's crust is divided into land and water, the proportion of the former to the latter being about as 3½ to 1; the water existing as basins in the land itself. The land which is above the water is the subject of the geologist, and in this there are two principal classes of rocks—the igneous, or fire-formed rocks, and the aqueous or water-formed rocks; the principal point in this lecture is the consideration of the characteristics of these two classes of rocks. It must be taken as granted at present, though it will be proved in subsequent lectures, that the land which is now above the surface of the water was not always so, and that the rocks themselves were not always in the same position as we now find them. Take for example the cuttings making for the Metropolitan Underground Railway, we find after passing through the gravel, the London clay, and if we go north or south we pass by the outcrop of the same strata, and then come to the chalk hills of Hertfordshire or Surrey, and in the same way we come to the lime, building stones, salt, and coal. Then, in Wales and Cumberland we find not only building stones and flags, but we also get our slates; all these may appear to the stranger to be irregularly placed, but the geologist knows that every rock has a relative position in nature. The knowledge of the relative position of rocks has been brought out by the survey and examination of ravines, coast lines, &c., and artificial cuttings, such as quarries, wells, &c., have also afforded assistance. From deep well boring in London, we know that the gravel is found overlying the clay, that the clay reposes on sand, and that below the sand is the position of the chalk; that whether we travel over the surface or sink a hole we arrive at the same fact—we pass gravel, clay, sand, chalk, and always in the same relative position. If we visit the Isle of Wight—Whitecliff Bay, or Alum Bay—we find the chalk overlaid by the same or a corresponding clay. So the chalk is found to be underlaid by other series. If we go beyond the chalk hills from Beachy Head towards Eastbourne we should find the cliff changing from sand to clay. At Folkestone again we should have a descending section, but we should always find the order the same; we might find (calling the uppermost rock No. 1) 1, 2, 3, or 3, 4, 5, or 5, 6, 7, or we might find only 1, 3, 7, but we should never find the order reversed, we should not find 1 below 2 or 2 below 3. By continued geological researches the law of succession of rocks, or superposition, is proved, and this is why geologists are enabled to say, what is not always understood, that there is a regular order amongst all the apparent irregularity. The student asks why the rocks near the surface are of different ages—this will hereafter be explained.

In examining rocks we first consider their mineral character; though it is not always a very faithful guide. We know that in this country the cretaceous series are very similar to those of France, but they sometimes present a different character, as in the other parts of Europe; this, however, ought not to prevent the student considering the mineral character of the rock in making an examination of it. Superposition is another means of determining the age of a rock, and the third means is by the consideration of the contained organic remains or fossil remains, and with these three considerations—mineral character, superposition, and fossil remains—we shall seldom be at a loss. It is by the latter means that we read the synchronism of rocks when their mineral characteristics fail us. We may find a clay or sandstone replaced by other rocks, but these would be sure to contain the same fossils. We are enabled to recognise certain shells in certain beds, and which are peculiar to those beds, and we thus infer their geological age. Hence the use of the science of Palæontology, and it is hoped that in these lectures some general laws will be given by which may be determined the age of the great geological deposits—laws that will enable the student to tell by the inspection of the respective stones that near St. Petersburg are rocks of the same age as those of Wales and that the strata upon which Moscow is built correspond with those of Oxford, or the Oxford clay.

The second class of rocks belonging to the class formed by water are distinguished from the first by the remains of animal life which they contain. At Woolwich, for example, we find oysters very many feet above the present level of the river, and a reason will naturally be asked why they are found there. In the majority of instances where we visit quarries we find shells, in the Wiltshire limestone we do the same; again, at Brighton we find shells within 300 ft. of the summit, and in the Himalaya we find shells, and sea shells too, up to the height of 14,000 ft. It will now be understood that the great mass of land has once been beneath the bed of the ocean. Not only do we thus find the shells at a great elevation, but we also find the beds inclined at considerable angles, hence it will be readily understood there has been some change since their first geological position. To offer an explanation for the finding of shells at great heights, and also the inclination of strata, we have to look to the igneous rocks, the hard crystalline rocks, which we meet with in the centre of mountains and in rugged barren districts in various parts of the earth; in these rocks we never meet with indications of there having been life—we never find rolled pebbles. The igneous rocks not only affect the aqueous rocks, but have been the cause of the elevation of these beds—the rising of the igneous rocks carried up the aqueous rocks, and thus inclined them. Independent of paroxysmal elevation, they have also been subject to general elevation, of which we have instances even in own times; as, for example, in the elevation of the coast of Chili. A similar elevation also took place in Sweden, near Uddevalla, again in Sicily; and, indeed, in volcanic regions generally. The student should be particular to bear in mind that, geologically speaking, and with regard to the origin of rocks, *fire is the conservative agent, and water the destroyer*. The stratified rocks have been derived from older rocks, no better example of which could be furnished than in the common pudding stone, which was composed of flints firmly cemented together. Nothing was more instructive than this pebble bed. Those black flints must have been washed out of the chalk, and rounded on the beachy shore, before they became consolidated in their present form; the conglomerate always the evidence of time—it tells us that there must have been time for the rock to have hardened, and time for it to have formed. The student's notice is next directed to another pebble; a hard sandstone pebble with shells (it is a pebble which of itself would form a lecture); it was once a sand where life existed—the inhabitant of that shell died, and the shell became embedded in the sand, and the sand had then been elevated; it belong to the oldest period of fossiliferous life in England—to the Silurian: it is a rolled pebble of rock of the Silurian period, which may have seen many successive ages of rocks; they may have rolled upon beaches through the entire period which was required to form our rocks, through the limestone period, and so on until at last it became quietly embedded in the clay: hence the value of a pebble—it teaches the time, order, and arrangement of the stratified rocks. In concluding the lecture, Prof. Morris reminded the students that he particularly wished to impress upon them that evening was that there were two great classes of rocks, those which had been formed by fire in the one case, the crystalline; and secondly, the stratified rocks, or those that had been formed by water.

The lecture was illustrated by numerous diagrams and specimens, and we are sure that the whole of the students fully recognised the highly interesting nature of the subject.

GEOLOGISTS' ASSOCIATION.—Feb. 3 (Professor Tennant, F.G.S., President, in the chair). Eight new members were elected. The following papers were read:—1. "On the Cretaceous Group in Norfolk," by C. B. Rose, F.G.S. The author described the general divisions of the chalk formation, as exhibited in Norfolk; and, following the arrangement proposed by the late Mr. Woodward, he divided the beds into lower chalk, medial chalk, hard chalk, and chalk marl. The upper and medial chalk are stated to comprise the chalk with flints (the upper division of other geologists); and the author considers this distinction legitimate, inasmuch as the upper bed at Norwich contains organic exuviæ, which are not met with in the medial bed. The distinguishing characteristics of the several beds, with their peculiar fossils, and the local limits of each formation, were fully described, and the paper was illustrated by an elaborate section of the strata of the county.—2. "On the Plasticity and Odour of Clay," by C. Tomlinson. The author pointed out some of the most remarkable considerations in relation to this subject—such, for instance, as the fact that clay is only plastic up to a certain temperature, and when heated beyond that point (which the author believes, from experiments performed by him, to be between 600° and 700° Fahr.), it loses its plasticity, and acquires the property of rigidity. Moreover, having once lost its plasticity, this quality can never be restored to it by any methods known to science. Further, this property cannot be produced artificially: the constituent elements of pure clay may be combined in the proportions indicated by analysis, but the clay thus produced is not plastic. It is commonly stated that it is the alumina which confers on clay its plastic property, but the author showed that pure alumina, whether gelatinous, or after having been dried or ground up with water, never gives a plastic paste; nor can water be the cause, since melted glass and sealing-wax both possess the property. The author considered that the phenomenon may be due to a change in the molecular arrangement of the particles of the clay, and the consequent variation of the attractive force which holds them together; the particles under the circumstances under which clay is plastic being nearer to one another, and their attractive force consequently greater than under the circumstances when the clay has the property of rigidity. As to the odour of clay, the author pointed out some difficulties in the way of the common opinion that alumina is the cause of this property, and suggested various considerations which might tend to elucidate the point.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—February 5 (Sir R. I. Murchison, V.P.G.S. in the chair). Capt. W. H. Mackesy (79th Highlanders), Waterford; H. Seeley, Woodwardian Museum, Cambridge, and T. F. Jamieson, Ellon, Aberdeenshire, were elected Fellows. The following communications were read:—1. "On some Volcanic Phenomena lately observed at Torre del Greco and Resina," by Signor Luigi Palmieri, director of the Royal Observatory on Vesuvius.—2. "On the Recent Eruption of Vesuvius," by M. Pierre de Tchihatcheff. Communicated by Sir R. I. Murchison, V.P.G.S.—3. "On Isodiametric Lines as means of representing the Distribution of Sedimentary (clay and sandy strata), as distinguished from Calcareous Strata, with especial reference to the Carboniferous Rocks of Britain," by E. Hull, B.A., F.G.S., of the Geological Survey of Great Britain. The author, in the first place, made a comparison of argillaceo-arenaceous with calcareous deposits, as to their distribution, both in modern and in ancient seas, and stated that he objected to calcareous strata being regarded as sediments, in the strict sense of the word. After noticing the distribution of sediments in the Caribbean Sea, he referred to the relative distribution of limestones as compared with shales and sandstones in the oolitic formations (comparing those of Yorkshire with those of Oxfordshire), in the permian strata of England, and in the lower carboniferous strata of Belgium and Westphalia. After some observations on the nature of calcareous deposits, and on the contemporaneity of certain groups of deposits, dependent on the oscillatory movements of land and sea, the author described his plan of showing on maps the relative thicknesses of the two classes of strata under notice, by means of isodiametric or isometric lines (properly *isopithic*, or indicative of *equal thickness* of the strata). Mr. Hull then proceeded to show the application of the isodiametric system of lines to the carboniferous strata of the midland counties and North of England; showing that there is a south-easterly attenuation of the argillo-arenaceous strata, and a north-westerly attenuation of the calcareous strata. The existence in the carboniferous period of a barrier of land crossing the British area, immediately to the north of lat. 52°, was insisted upon; and, although this barrier was probably broken through (in South Warwickshire) in the latter portion of that period, yet it divided, in the author's opinion, the coal area into a north and a south portion, the latter having a very different set of directions in the attenuation of its strata; the shales and sandstones thinning out westward; the limestones in a contrary direction. In conclusion, the author stated that, in his opinion, the source of the carboniferous sediments was in the ancient North Atlantic continent, for the existence of which Lyell, Godwin-Austen, and others have argued; and he inferred that the shores of this *Atlantis*, composed principally of granitoid or metamorphic rocks, were washed on the west side by a current running S.W., which drifted the sediment in that direction; and, on the other, by a current running S.E., which carried sediment over the submerged British area.

At the next meeting, on Feb. 26, the following papers will be read:—1. "On the Drift containing Arctic Shells and other fossil remains in the neighbourhood of Wolverhampton," by the Rev. W. Lister, M.A., F.G.S.—2. "On Split Erratic Blocks," by James Smith, F.R.S., F.G.S.—3. "On the Ice-worn Rocks of Scotland," by T. F. Jamieson, F.G.S.—4. "On the Glacial Origin of certain Lakes in Switzerland, Wales, Scotland, and elsewhere," by Prof. A. C. Ramsay, F.R.S. F.G.S.

THE HARTLEY CATASTROPHE.—A lecture was delivered on Friday last, at St. James's Hall, by Mr. John S. Phené, F.R.G.S., in aid of the funds for the Hartley Colliers' Widows and Orphans, entitled, "An Evening with the Miners." The lecturer divided his subject into two parts—treating in the first of Coal Mines, and in the second of Metalliferous Deposits. After describing the igneous theory of the earth's crust, and the various interesting questions now in debate upon this subject from the difference of temperature in some mines, which he attributed to hot springs, he went on to describe various formations of rocks, till he came to the coal measures, when he illustrated the risks and dangers to which coal miners are subject, by diagrams and experiments, showing alike the results of explosive and carbonic acid gas, with the defensive effects of the Davy-lamp in the one case (a great variety of lamps were on the lecture table), and the necessity of ventilation in the other, together with some experiments bearing upon the Hartley accident in particular, terminating this portion of his lecture with statistical accounts of the quantity of coal raised in Great Britain, and the number of lives lost annually in raising it, and which, without including the late accident, he gave as one life lost to every 71,480 tons, being nearly 850 lives per annum; making an earnest appeal, not so much for the widows and orphans of Hartley alone, but for the larger number of equally unfortunate people who are left annually without support from mining accidents. He then touched upon various interesting particulars connected with Cornwall, the great depository of our metalliferous veins, and proceeded to describe the different kinds of rocks in which copper ore and mineral were most abundant, and concluded this part of his lecture with some interesting experiments on the process of blasting rocks, and various inventions for reducing the risk incurred by miners from explosions, which were illustrated by discharges effected with the induction coil, and by Prof. Wheatstone's magnetic exploder, and Prof. Abel's fuse. There was a large assortment of drawings illustrating mining life. Mr. George Cooper, organist to Her Majesty, opened the proceedings by playing the "Dead March in Saul." The whole of the expenses, including rent of Hall, have been, we understand, defrayed by Mr. Phené, and the gross receipts will be forwarded to the local relief committee at Hartley, through the London and Westminster Bank, by the committee of gentlemen formed for that purpose. A vote of thanks to the lecturer was proposed by the Rev. J. B. Owen, seconded by Mr. James Bowyer, and carried unanimously.

MINING IN VENEZUELA.—We have already stated that a company is in course of formation for the purpose of continuing the development of a property in this country, which has already produced 400 tons of copper ore, of an average of 35 per cent. As the mine is situated about 60 miles from the coast, and the only means of conveying the ore being upon mules' backs, considerable inconvenience was experienced. But the company now being formed purpose purchasing the land from the coast to the mine, along which a line of railway will be constructed. The land is peculiarly adapted for all agricultural purposes.

THE AMERICAN OIL REGION.—There is now discharging in the Victoria Docks a cargo of 5000 barrels of petroleum from Pennsylvania. The cost at the oil wells is only 3*d.* per gallon, while the value in England is about 20*l.* per ton, the difference between cost and value being largely absorbed by the expenses of packing and transit. The supply is practically unlimited. A New York paper (Jan. 21) says:—"The utmost activity prevails in the oil country. Thousands of teams, taking advantage of the hard roads, are engaged day and night in hauling oil out of the wilderness to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad. It is estimated that there are 200,000 barrels of oil waiting to be hauled out. The price of oil continues below zero. The buyers combine to keep prices down (so it is stated), and the well owners cannot be brought to a corresponding union for their own protection. Some one is coining money in the transit of the illuminating oil from mother earth to the universe of consumers." The Atlantic and Great Western Railway is said to be pushing forward a branch line into the oil regions, and, by a double track, proposes to give increased accommodation at moderate rates of freight, thus securing a very large income from this wonderful discovery.

PARAFFINE CANDLES.—"It would certainly be esteemed one of the greatest discoveries of the age," said Prof. Liebig, some few years ago, "if anyone could succeed in condensing coal gas into a white, dry, solid, colourless substance, portable and capable of being placed upon a candlestick, or burnt in a lamp." This is now literally the case, and the untiring energy and great skill of the eminent firm of Messrs. Fields, of Lambeth, have consummated the longings of the great professor, and all classes must ere long reap the benefit of their discoveries. The paraffine candles already produced are far superior in appearance and illuminative power to those of any other material; and those in colours possess recommendation, both by reason of their novel moulding and exquisite semi-transparent beauty, which is difficult adequately to describe. There are several patents involved in these successful results.

ST. JUST UNITED MINES.—We understand the shares in this company will be allotted next week. We are very glad to learn this undertaking has been so well supported, the applications having far exceeded the number the directors have the power to allot.

Government School of Mines, Jermyn Street.

EVENING LECTURES AT THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES, JERMYN STREET.—DR. TYNDALL, F.R.S., will COMMENCE a COURSE of TEN LECTURES, on LIGHT, on SATURDAY, the 22d of February, at Seven o'clock, to be continued on each succeeding Saturday evening until the 1st April, when they will be delivered on Tuesday and Saturday evenings. Tickets for the whole course, price 5*s.*, may be had at the Museum of Practical Geology.

TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

SLATE QUARRY.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, a SLATE QUARRY in the vicinity of BANGOR.—Full particulars to be sent to MICHAEL WILLIAMS, Esq., 15, Fish-street-hill, London, E.C.

WANTED, TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY SHARES in STENCOOSE AND MAWLA UNITED MINES.—Apply, stating price, to Capt. THOS. FAULL, Camborne.

WANTED, for the SMITH'S WOOD MINE, near ASHBURTON, TWO HUNDRED FATHOMS (or any less measurement), of SECOND-HAND FLAT RODS, 1¾ in. diameter round, and approved joints.—Persons having such for sale are desired to send price delivered at Newton station, and full particulars, to Capt. WM. HOSKING, Ashburton, Devon.

WANTED, for WEST BEAM MINE, near ASHBURTON, TWELVE TONS of SECOND-HAND BRIDGE RAILS, weighing 16 lbs. to the yard.—Price, including delivery at Newton station, to be sent to Capt. WM. HOSKING, Ashburton, Devon.

WANTED, a WINDING STEAM ENGINE of 20 or 22 in. cylinder, 5 or 6 ft. stroke, without cage, with or without boiler.—Application to be made to Capt. CHAS. THOMAS, of Dolcoath Mine, Camborne.

ST. JUST UNITED TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—The SHARES in this company will be ALLOTTED in the course of NEXT WEEK, and as the applications have been numerous the directors can only express their regret that they will be unable to supply the demand to the full extent.

THOS. COOPER SMITH, Manager.

5, Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street, February 13, 1862.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED MINING COMPANY.—The Committee of Management hereby give notice that they will RECEIVE TENDERS, at the offices of the company, as under, until Wednesday, the 26th inst., from parties who may be willing to PURCHASE the whole or any part of the VALUABLE STEAM ENGINES and other MACHINERY and MATERIALS, now on the GREAT WHEAL ALFRED MINE, near HAYLE, CORNWALL.

The machinery includes a 90 inch cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with FOUR BOILERS. A 65 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with TWO BOILERS. TWO 24 in. cylinder WINDING ENGINES, with ONE BOILER. An 8 in. cylinder NON-CONDENSING ENGINE, with BOILER; and a new 16 in. capstan rope, 200 fms. in length, the whole being in good working condition, and may be inspected on application to Mr. WALDRON ANDREW, the storekeeper at the mine.

Inventories may be seen at the mine, and at the London office.

DAVID COHEN, Sec.

5, Bank Chambers, Lothbury, London, E.C., February 11, 1862.

£1500 TO £2000 WANTED as LOAN, on SECURITY of PLANT, MACHINERY, and LEASE of a COLLIERY. The present works have cost about £10,000, and the above sum is required for the erection of additional machinery; 8 per cent. interest will be paid for an immediate advance. None but principals treated with.—Apply by letter, to Box 220, Post-office, Bristol.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EXTENSIVE WORKS, CONTRACTORS, OR OTHERS, HAVING OCCASION TO EMPLOY LARGE NUMBERS OF HORSES.—The ADVERTISER, having had under his charge several hundred horses, and been engaged in their purchase, in the purchase of their provender, and otherwise in the general management of them, is DESIROUS OF OBTAINING a SITUATION of the like kind. References unexceptionable.—Apply by letter, in the first instance, addressed to "G. G.," Post-office, Banbury.

TO METALLURGICAL CHEMISTS.—A GENTLEMAN, about to organise an undertaking for the reduction of silver ores in very large quantities, is OPEN to RECEIVE PROPOSITIONS from PARTIES ABLE to SUBMIT for CONSIDERATION PROFITABLE PROCESSES for the SEPARATION, by chemical means, of SILVER from LIMESTONE BASES on a LARGE SCALE.—Address, "S. O.," care of Messrs. Druce and Sons, Billiter-square, E.C.

TO BRASS AND YELLOW METAL MANUFACTURERS.—The ADVERTISER, who has had seven years' practical experience, and 15 years as assistant manager at the Harford and Bristol Brass Company's Works, is DESIROUS of a RE-ENGAGEMENT in the above trade.—Address, E. N. MORTIMER, Brass Works, Keynsham, Bristol.

IRONMASTERS.—A thorough PRACTICAL PERSON, who is accustomed to the management of ironworks, and has a few hundred pounds to invest, is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT. Testimonials and references can be given.—Address, "X. L.," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

IMPORTANT TO MINERS, &c.—MR. THOMAS SHUTT, of OLD BRIDGE STREET, KEIGHLEY, YORKSHIRE, begs to inform miners, &c., that, after having had 16 years' experience in the manufacture of all kinds of greases, he is now ENABLED to FURNISH MINERS, &c., with an IMPROVED COMPOSITION for WIRE and HEMP ROPES, at a GREAT REDUCTION in PRICE, by the using of which a SAVING of SEVENTY PER CENT. will be realised in the WEAR and TEAR of wire and hemp ropes. Price, 22*s.* per cwt. Orders punctually attended to, and all orders and communications to be addressed to THOMAS SHUTT, grease manufacturer, Old Bridge-street, Keighley, Yorkshire.

TINCROFT MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of FIVE SHILLINGS PER SHARE (being the thirty-first) has this day been DECLARED on the shares in this company, payable forthwith.

By order of the Board, HIRAM WILLIAMS, Sec.

N.B.—Certificates must be left at the office of the company, 1, Winchester-buildings, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., ten days, in order to be examined and marked.

Dated February 6, 1862.

CONNORREE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—At a GENERAL MEETING of the Connorree Mining Company (Limited), held this day, at their offices, 46, Dame-street, Dublin,

JOHN FRANCIS WALLER, L.L.D., Esq., in the chair,

The following resolution was passed:—

Proposed by the CHAIRMAN, seconded by EDWARD FOTTRELL, Esq., and resolved:—

That the report and statement of accounts now read be received and adopted, and that the same be printed for distribution amongst the shareholders.

Immediately after which an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the company was held, when

The following resolution was passed:—

Proposed by JOHN KNIGHT BOSWELL, Esq., seconded by WILLIAM FRANCIS GREENE, Esq., and resolved:—

That John Fry, Esq., of Westmoreland-street, Dublin, be appointed an auditor in room of Arthur Moore, Esq., resigned.

The Chairman having been moved from the chair, and James West, Esq., called thereto, It was proposed by J. K. BOSWELL, Esq., seconded by WILLIAM G. DU BEDAT, Esq., and resolved:—

That the best thanks of this meeting be given to John Francis Waller, Esq., for his very proper conduct in the chair this day, and for his zealous exertions on behalf of the company.

F. W. GREENE, Sec.

46, Dame-street, Dublin, February 12, 1862.

WICKLOW COPPER MINE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given to the shareholders of the above company, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the said company will be HELD at the company's office, 43, Dame-street, Dublin, on TUESDAY, the 25th inst., at the hour of One o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering the following special resolution, which will be then proposed for the company's adoption, that is to say:—"That the joint-stock company known by the name of the Wicklow Copper Mine Company (Limited) be and is hereby declared dissolved, and that the affairs thereof be wound-up voluntarily, pursuant to the provisions of the Joint-Stock Companies Acts, 1856-57;" and for the transaction of other business of the said company, and, if necessary, for the adoption of other resolutions consequent upon said dissolution.

JOHN BARTON, Chairman.
EDWARD BARNES.
THOMAS HONE.
GEORGE M'DOWELL.
EDWARD WRIGHT.

Dublin, February 12, 1862.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

GREAT WHEAL MARTHA MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the THIRD ANNUAL MEETING of the shareholders in the above company will be HELD in the large room, Radley's Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London, on SATURDAY, the 22d day of February, 1862, at One o'clock precisely.

JAMES WRIGHT, Managing Director.

42, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London, February 13, 1862.

CLARENDON CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Clarendon Consolidated Mining Company of Jamaica (Limited) will be HELD at the offices of the company, 187, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, on MONDAY, the 17th day of February inst., at one o'clock precisely, in conformity with the terms of the company's deed of settlement.

And notice is hereby further given, that the transfer books of the company will be closed from the 3d to the 17th day of February, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board, JOHN H. KOCH, Sec.

187, Gresham-house, Old Broad-street, London, February 1, 1862.

CAPULA SILVER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION are READY for SIGNATURE, and certificates will be delivered to proprietors on their signing the same, and producing the letter of allotment and bankers' receipt. By order,

16, Cannon-street, E.C., February 14, 1862. GEO. F. SMITH, Sec.

THE CARDIGANSHIRE CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

In 10,000 shares, of £5 each.

5*s.* per share to be paid with application, and 15*s.* per share on allotment.

Liability of shareholders limited to amount of their respective subscriptions.

BANKERS—London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury.

BROKERS.

London ..... Messrs. Alexander and Lindow, 21, Tokenhouse-yard.
Manchester.... James Gorton, Esq.
Aberdeen..... H. C. Oswald, Esq.
Exeter..... John Harris, Esq.
Dublin..... Messrs. Smyth and Du Bédat.

Detailed prospectuses, with a full account of these celebrated mines, and forms of application for shares, can be obtained at the office, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C., or from any of the brokers.

THE MINING REVIEW, AND JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, TRADE AND MANUFACTURE, SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.

Wednesday, February 5, 1862. Subscription, £1 1*s.* annually. Price 6*d.* stamped.

RAILWAYS AND MINES. Capitalists who seek safe and profitable investments, free from risk, should act only upon the soundest information. The market prices for the day are for the most part governed by the immediate supply and demand, and the operations of speculators, without reference to the *bona fide* merits of the property. Railways depend upon the traffic, expenditure, and capital accounts, the probabilities of alliance or competition with neighbouring companies, the creation of new shares, the state of the money market as affecting the renewal of debentures, and other considerations founded on data to which those only can have access who give special attention to the subject. Mines afford a wider range for profit than any other public securities. The best are free from debt, have large reserves, and pay dividends bi-monthly varying from £15 to £25 per cent. per annum. Instances frequently occur of young mines rising in value 400 or 500 per cent. But this class of security, more than any other, should be purchased only upon the most reliable information. The undersigned devote special attention to railways and mines, afford every information to capitalists, and effect purchases and sales upon the best possible terms. Thirty years' experience in mining pursuits justifies us in offering our advice to the uninitiated in selecting mines for investment; we will, therefore, forward, upon receipt of Post-office order for 5*s.*, the names of six dividend and six progressive companies that will, in our opinion, well repay capitalists for money employed.

MESSRS. TREDINNICK AND CO., STOCK and SHAREBROKERS, and DEALERS IN BRITISH MINING SHARES, 78, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

CHARLES DAVEY AND CO., SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS, ST. HELEN'S JUNCTION, LANCASHIRE.

TO INVENTORS.—All INTENDING PATENTEES should PROCURE the PRINTED INFORMATION regarding PATENTS, their COST, and the MODE of PROCEDURE to be adopted, ISSUED GRATIS by the GENERAL PATENT COMPANY (LIMITED), 71, FLEET STREET, LONDON.

R. MARSDEN LATHAM, Sec.

CORNUBIA TIN MINE COMPANY (LIMITED).

REPORT FROM W. H. GRAY.

Feb. 10, 1862.—I have been through the mine since my return. The cross-cut from Trestralls 25 fm. level has been driven 14 fms., and is now suspended till Knight's shaft is down. This should have been done ere this; but the continuance of a very hard branch in the bottom of the shaft has prevented anything like rapid working, nor can we expect much improvement for the remainder, as the branch continues to go down vertically.

As it is very important to hole with the cross-cut, in order that we may continue the driving to the south lode and other operations at one and the same time, we have six men following from this point.

The lode already intersected has been driven on west about 8 feet, and that portion of it already sent to the stamps yields well. Its present size is fully 4 ft., well defined, regular, and very productive, so far as we can judge by the eye, and, as the stamps are now employed on it, I think we shall find it equal to expectation. With full ventilation, we shall set about driving both east and west, as well as be able to see the lode at another point; all this will be necessary with the starting of other heads, now going up as fast as possible.

The lode in the 30 cross-cut is also very large, and fairly productive for tin, although we do not appear to be through it by some distance yet. Eastward we have nothing new to say, except that the flat rod shaft will be forked to the bottom this week, and immediately afterwards all the ends in each level (especially downwards) must be seen with the utmost dispatch. The six-head mill, with one month's stamping, has enabled us to sell over 22 cwts. of tin, and I think our next sale for the same period, without reference to the second wheel (which we cannot hope to get working in time to be of much use this month) will be considerably augmented.

I am satisfied we have all the elements of a lastingly productive mine, and I trust the shareholders will support local efforts in bringing it about. The sale has realised 67*l.* 6s. 3d.

YUDANAMUTANA COPPER MINING COMPANY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA (LIMITED).

Capital £135,000, in 45,000 shares of £3 each.

£1 thereof to be paid on application for shares, and a further sum of £2 per share at the expiration of one month from the date of allotment.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN ROBIN HARRIS, Esq., Blackheath, late of Adelaide, Auditor of the Kapunda (South Australia) Copper Mining Company.
HENRY HILLS, Esq., Chemical Works, Deptford, and Copper Works, Amiwch, Anglesea.
GEORGE HUMBY, Esq., Aberdeen-terrace, Maida-hill, N.W.
JOSEPH TURNLEY, Esq., Brighton, Director of the Great Northern Copper Mining Company of South Australia.
THOMAS HANCOCK, Esq., Manager of the Great Northern Copper Mining Company of South Australia.

SOLICITORS.

London—Messrs. Pattison and Wigg, 10, Clements-lane, City.
Adelaide—Charles Fenn, Esq.

BANKERS—London: Bank of London, Threadneedle-street, City.
BROKERS—London: Messrs. Fenn and Crosthwaite, 3, Royal Exchange-buildings, City.
MANAGING DIRECTOR—T. Hancock, Esq.
REGISTERED OFFICES—1, CHARLOTTE ROW, MANSION HOUSE, LONDON.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of purchasing and working several valuable copper mines, situated north of Port Augusta, in the colony of South Australia.

The property comprises the Yudanamutana, Wheal Gleeson, Martichudana Mines, and seven surrounding mineral sections (forming one compact block of 800 acres); also the Wheal Blinman Mine, constituting in all 880 acres, in eleven sections of 80 acres each, granted in leases by the Colonial Government, under dates of August, September, and November, 1861, at a rental of 10s. per acre per annum, for 14 years, with right of renewal for other 14 years, upon payment of a fine to be fixed by the Crown of not less than £1, and not more than £20 per acre.

The valuable character of these mines is established by men of practical mining experience, whose testimony on oath, before a committee of the House of Assembly at Adelaide, is subjoined, exhibiting undoubted evidence of the amazing resources of the Yudanamutana property, while practically this evidence is corroborated by the fact that about 75 tons of ore, valued at about £2250, were raised and carted in ten days, by nine men, and shipped for London. Large quantities of rich ore can be promptly procured by mere quarrying, rendering it, of course, comparatively inexpensive in raising.

The distance of the nearest mine from Port Augusta is not more than 120 miles, while the farthest is about 65 miles beyond, with excellent roads. The Port Augusta Tramway Company, moreover, which is now in course of initiation, under most favourable terms rom the Government, will speedily give increased facilities of transmission from and to this district.

The purchase of these several mineral properties, including all ores at surface, has been made on the following equitable terms, without any restrictive rights or royalties—£25,000 in cash, and 15,000 paid-up shares, on assignment of the property; none of these shares being transferable till six months after the date of issue.

The capital of the company is ample for the adoption of vigorous operations at the various mines, and will leave a large amount in hand as a reserve fund, while from the profitable results which will accrue early dividends may be reasonably expected.

All charges for promotion, advertisements, brokers' commission, besides all preliminary legal and other expenses, up to and including the costs and fees of registration of the company, have been defined and agreed for at 3 per cent. upon the nominal capital of the company.

Applications for shares may be made to the bankers or brokers in the annexed form; but no application for less than five shares, or a multiple of five, will be considered, nor unless a deposit of £1 on each share applied for is previously paid to the bankers of the company.

To render the allotment as equitable as practicable, the shares will be appropriated in full, in the order of application, according to the bankers' book, and the list closed as soon as the required number of shares is subscribed; but no allotment above 1000 shares will be made to any applicant.

A select committee of the South Australian House of Assembly was appointed in June, 1860, to take evidence on the mineral character of the northern district of the colony. The examination of the following practical mining witnesses, by the Chairman, on the Yudanamutana properties is as follows:—

Mr. Ward's evidence.—Could you give a rough statement of what copper there might be lying in the North ready for cartage?—I could not say. There is an immense mass of copper lying on the surface at Yudanamutana.

Mr. Aldred Frost's evidence.—Does the ore crop out on the surface, at any places you have seen, to any large extent?—Yes; at Yudanamutana there is an immense lode. There are two sections, and in the northern section are four lodes running north and south, and one east and west; and in the southern section there is one lode—a very heavy body of green carbonate—varying from 6 in. to 27 ft. thick.

When you spoke of a lode 27 ft. wide, is that solid ore, or rock and ore mixed?—That is all copper; it stands about 3 ft. out of the ground, as if the rain had washed the surface away and left it standing. At the eastern side of the lode it is very solid.

Is the quality of it good?—I have had some of it assayed, and it averaged 50 per cent.

Is it likely, do you think, that a large quantity of ore would be raised?—Well, Mr. Giles was with me, and he said he thought there was very nearly 1000 tons of copper ore on the surface.

Mr. Giles's evidence.—The quality of the ore you have seen—is it generally good?—In some instances remarkably good; at Yudanamutana the percentage is very high.

Mr. Alford's evidence.—Near Yudanamutana, I think, there is plenty of water for all the year. As far as going to Wheal Blinman is concerned, I believe you can ride in the mail cart to within 28 miles of the Wheal Blinman, over a very good road. In fact, if you keep the northern road, it is like going over plains, and occasionally winding round the spurs of hills.

In addition to this evidence, the reports of several mining gentlemen are annexed, namely:—

Mr. Giles.—"The hill where the great mass of copper is cropping out forms the southern or Yudanamutana section. On the northern section (Wheal Gleeson) are five distinct lodes, four running parallel to each other, north and south, and one cross-course east and west; the ore is red oxide (ruby ore) at least 60 per cent."

"The Yudanamutana Creek divides the two sections; on rising the hill from the Creek going southerly, a great deal of copper is on the surface; near the top it is cropping out in great blocks, and the summit is crowned with an enormous mass of green carbonate in detached blocks of many tons weight each; large quantities of ore require only to be broken up to be fit for cartage and shipment."

Mr. E. James.—"The lode runs north and south; it is 12 ft. wide, composed of every sort of rich ore. Some, I think, will make a produce of 70 per cent.; it is the richest I ever saw—the best, I think, that has ever been discovered north of Adelaide."

Mr. J. Mole.—"I have just come from the Yudanamutana Mine, it is the best place I have seen at the north—the lode being very large, and cropping 3 or 4 ft. out of the ground, going down almost perpendicularly. There is an immense quantity of ore, showing at surface of a rich quality."

James Giles.—"Wheal Blinman: I opened the ground ou the course of the lode, and ascertained the width of the same to be 6 ft., 2 ft. of which was solid dark grey ore; the lode is well defined, with a rich red gossan back, and the country soft. I believe that it will prove one of the richest mines in South Australia: the distance from Port Augusta (about 125 miles) not being a serious disadvantage, as the road to that place is excellent."

Capt. J. B. Pascoe states, in letters dated Nuccaleena, Sept. 19 and Oct. 17, 1861:—

"Capt. James and men arrived here from the Yudanamutana Mine on Saturday last, having loaded 26 drays with first-class ore in 10 days, with seven men, himself, and horse driver; never such a thing done in mining before, and they can do it again any time."

"I have examined the Yudanamutana: there is more ore in that mine than in all the mines I have seen in the North."

"I could raise 10,000 tons of rich ore for £15,000."

It may be here mentioned that the well known Burra Burra, Kapunda, and other rich mines are north of Adelaide, yet the foregoing reports express the conviction that the Yudanamutana Mines are the "best" ever discovered north of Adelaide.

London, Feb., 1862.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Yudanamutana Copper Mining Company of South Australia (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid £ to your bankers, the Bank of London, for shares in the Yudanamutana Copper Mining Company of South Australia (Limited). I hereby agree to accept such shares, subject to the provisions of the Joint-Stock Companies Acts.

Name.....
Date..... Address.....

YUDANAMUTANA COPPER MINING COMPANY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA (LIMITED).

NOTICE.—Nearly the whole of the shares in this company having been already subscribed for, APPLICATIONS WILL NOT BE RECEIVED at the bankers AFTER TUESDAY NEXT, the 18th inst. T. HANCOCK, Managing Director.

1, Charlotte-row, Mansion House, London, February 14, 1862.

ALBERT AND MEDICAL LIFE ASSURANCE, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON, S. W.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

The business of the Medical, Invalid, and General Life Assurance Society having been amalgamated with the Albert Life Assurance Company, the united business will henceforth be carried on under the above title.

Accumulated fund exceeds	£500,000
Subscribed capital	447,180
Paid-up capital	137,000
Annual income from life premiums, upwards of	220,000

The new business is now progressing at the rate of more than £25,000 per annum.

From Prof. De Morgan's report upon the last valuation of liabilities (end of 1858), and the statements of accounts, it appeared at that time that the surplus in favour of the Albert business alone, after providing for every liability, was £192,925 2s. 11d.

HENRY WILLIAM SMITH, Actuary.
C. DOUGLAS SINGER, Sec.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the ST. DENNIS CONSOLS MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), and in the MATTER of the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACTS, 1856-57.—Notice is hereby given, that all persons claiming to be CREDITORS of this company are to COME IN and PROVE THEIR DEBTS before the Registrar of the above-named Court, at his office in Truro, in the county of Cornwall, on Wednesday, the 5th day of March next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved, and they are not to take any other proceedings for the recovery of their debts.

WM. MICHELL, Registrar of the said Court.

Dated this 8th day of February, 1862.

LONGCLOSE AND COPPER TANKARD. A VALUABLE MINE SETT AND MATERIALS FOR SALE.

MR. H. V. NEWTON WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday, the 24th day of February, 1862, at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely, at the account-house, on the mine (unless accepted by the lord in the meantime), the whole of that very VALUABLE MINE SETT, now called or known by the name of LONGCLOSE, comprising COPPER TANKARD, and being the western part of South Crofty Mine, situate near Tuckingmill, in the parish of Illogan, in the county of Cornwall, together with the while of the excellent MATERIALS thereon, viz.:—

A 36 in. cylinder STEAM PUMPING ENGINE, with TWO BOILERS about 20 tons.
A 22 in. cylinder STEAM WHIM, with ONE BOILER about 9 tons.
185 fms. of pitwork, complete, chiefly 8 in.; about 185 fms. of 8 in. rods, shears, capstan, capstan rope, chain, pulleys and stands, and every requisite for the further development of the mine, now in good working order.

A plan and section of the above may be seen at the account-house.

For inspection of the mine, and further particulars, apply to Capt. W. RUTTER, at the mine, any day prior to the above date; or to H. V. NEWTON, auctioneer, Camborne.

Dated South Crofty, January 28, 1862.

Dolcoath, Feb. 7, 1862.—This mine consists of the west part of South Crofty, and joins Dolcoath and South Roskear on the west, Cook's Kitchen on the south, and North Crofty on the north, extending about 200 fms. from east to west, and about the same from north to south. The engine-shaft, which is near the east end of the sett, has been sunk to the 125 fm. level, and levels have been extended a great distance, and this part of the mine has been extensively worked, and produced large quantities of good copper ore. The west part of this mine, near the great cross-course, for 70 fms. long and 70 fms. high, has not yet been explored by driving levels through it; to prove this ground would require the sinking of a shaft from the 34 to the 70 fm. level, and then drive two levels through it. There are three lodes running into it, seen at the adit level, where one of them produced a small quantity of ore, and cut, also, at the 24 and 70 fm. levels on the little cross-course. Though these lodes at present are small and containing but little ore, yet, near the great cross-course, extending through the rich mines north and south, they have become productive, and this ground offers a chance of success to those who are inclined to speculate in a good district. JOHN TONKIN.

GERNICK MINE, NEAR PRAZE, CROWAN.

FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, highly polished 40 inch cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, stroke 11 ft. in cylinder and 10 ft. in shaft, with 10 ton BOILER. The engine and boiler are pronounced to be equal to new, and on the most improved principle. Pitwork, 7, 1, and 9 inch, and sundry other materials necessary for a mine.

MR. JOHN BURGESS is instructed to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 25th day of February, 1862, at Gernick Mine, near Praze, Crowan, Cornwall, the following excellent ENGINE and MINE MATERIALS:—

A 40 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 11 ft. stroke in the cylinder and 10 ft. in the shaft (bright work throughout), BOILER equal to new, 10 tons.

Sump shears and shieves, 60 ft. legs, oak caps and brasses, &c.	A large and powerful balance-bob at flat-rod shaft.
A powerful 8 arm capstan, cast-iron axle.	35 fms. 7 and 8 in. wood rods.
Capstan rope and capstan chain.	120 fms. 1¼ and 1⅛ iron flat-rods, pulleys and stands to match.
Shears at flat-rod shaft, pulleys and 40 ft. legs, deal caps.	125 fms. (new) 7 in. launders and stands.
Balance bob, with queen post at sump shaft.	50 fms. excellent iron stave ladders.
2 horse whims, and 1 shaft tackle.	40 fms. best iron bucket rods.

PITWORK.

8 fms. 6 in. 9 ft. pumps.	2 12 ft. 7 in. workings.
29 fms. 8 in. 9 ft. pumps.	2 9 ft. 7⅛ in. workings.
30 fms. 9 in. 9 ft. pumps.	2 9 ft. 7 in. sinking windbores.
4½ in. plunger lift.	2 6 ft. 7 in. flat-bottom windbore.
1 9 fm. H and top doorpiece.	1 4 ft. 9 in. ditto.
3 8 in. doorpieces for drawing lifts.	1 6 ft. 9 in. matching.
1 7 in. H and top doorpiece.	1 6 ft. 8 in. matching.
1 14 ft. 7 in. working (good).	1 3 ft. 8 in. matching.

POLES, &c.

1 8 in. 12 ft. plunger pole and stocking, perfect.	1 8 in. stuffing-box & gland, & pole case.
	2 4½ in. plunger poles and stockings.

SHOP.

1 3 in. new flat thread drop screw.	Rod bolts and flange bolts, pump rings.
1 4 in. ditto (8 ft. screw.)	Candle chest, miners' chest, and barrows.
1 screw stock, screw tools, 2 anvils and vice.	Gear work for horse engine.
	Winze ropes and trees, nearly new horse whim rope.
9 smiths' bellows, 30 and 36 inch.	A quantity of junk, horse whim chain.
Smiths & miners' tools, scales & weights.	3 7 in. bucket prongs.
New cast steel, new and old iron.	2 7½ in. ditto.
Smiths' crane, 2 grinding stones.	2 5 in. ditto.
Staples and glands, 2 horse whim kibbles, 3 winze kibbles.	Cast-iron, wrought, and old brass.

WOOD SHEDS, CISTERNS, &c.

Shed 24 ft. long, 2 very good shaft cisterns.	Carpenters' bench.
Lot of new balk, plank, and piece of oak.	30 fms. of wooden air pipes and wooden linings.
140 lots of plank, half, and old timber.	

The sale to commence at Twelve o'clock. Refreshments at New Wheal Frances account house at Eleven o'clock.

The whole of the pitwork, timber, and iron, &c., will be sold without reserve.

Any further information can be obtained from Capts. CARKEEK and TREDINNICK, New Frances Mine; the auctioneer, Barncoose, Redruth; R. H. PIKE, Esq., the purser, Camborne.

NEW and SPLENDID MINING MACHINERY FOR SALE, at NEW WHEAL VOR AND EAST WHEAL METAL MINES, in the PARISH of SITHNEY, near the BOROUGH of HELSTON, in the COUNTY of CORNWALL.

MR. PENBERTHY WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 25th of February instant, at One o'clock in the afternoon precisely, (subject to such conditions of sale as shall then be produced), all the MACHINERY, MATERIALS, BUILDINGS, &c., now lying in and on these mines, comprising ONE 40 inch cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with TWO BOILERS, 21 tons, and fittings complete.

Also, ONE 30 inch cylinder DOUBLE ENGINE, with rotatory work complete, for pumping and stamping, with 16 heads attached; 130 fms. of from 8 in. to 13 in. pitwork, capstan and shears, bobs, rods, and everything complete for working the above mines on a very extensive scale.

The whole will be offered in One Lot, on the above mines, together with the leases, 16 years of which are unexpired.

For further particulars, or viewing the same, application may be made (any day previous to the day of sale) to Messrs. MARCHANT and PEAD, 30, Great George-street, Westminster, London, S.W.; Mr. JOSEPH TREGONING, Angarrack, Hayle; the agents on the mines; or Mr. PENBERTHY, auctioneer, appraiser, &c., Helston, Cornwall.

Dated New Wheal Vor and East Wheal Metal Mines, February 4, 1862.

DEVONSHIRE. IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE MINE MATERIALS.

MESSRS. WARD AND CHOWEN have been directed to OFFER FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 5th day of March next, the whole of the MINE MATERIALS on COLLACOMBE DOWN MINE, in the parish of LAMERTON, DEVON, comprising 30 in. cylinder STEAM ENGINE; 22 in. cylinder STEAM HAULING MACHINE, and crusher attached; WATER-WHEEL, 60 ft. diameter, 3½ ft. breast, quite new; 600 fms. iron rods; 1 13 in. lift of pumps, 3 10 in. lift of pumps, and other pitwork; capstan and whim ropes, and a very extensive lot of tram iron, timber, and other materials.

Descriptive catalogues of the same may be obtained of the resident agent of the mine, Capt. MITCHELL, to whom parties desirous of inspecting the materials are requested to apply for information.

The mine having been worked for a few years only, the whole of the plant has had very little wear, and consequently is in excellent condition.

Sale to commence at Eleven o'clock A.M.

Dated Uppaton, Milton Abbot, February 12, 1862.

HAUGHTON CASTLE PAPER MILL.

MR. C. BROUGH WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, early in MARCH, the whole of the VALUABLE MACHINERY, PLANT, and MATERIALS in HAUGHTON CASTLE PAPER MILL, in the county of NORTHUMBERLAND. The mill is easy of access from Chollerford station, on the Border Counties Railway. Catalogues are in preparation.—Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Feb. 10, 1862.

VALUABLE SLATE QUARRY.—TO BE SOLD OR LET, the BRYN-YR-EGLWYS SLATE QUARRY, situate in MERIONETHSHIRE, about twelve miles from the port of Aberdovey. The present lessee holds leases for a long term of years; that of the land in which the quarry exists is at a nominal reserved rent only, without royalty.—Apply to Messrs. COTTERELL and SPACKMAN, land agents, Bath.

FOR SALE, a splendid 24 in. cylinder ROTARY ENGINE, with BOILER, fittings, bobs, &c., complete, equal to new, having been but recently erected.—Apply to Mr. EVANS, 1, Bunhill-row, London.

OPPORTUNE INVESTMENT.

TO BE LET, an EXTENSIVE and VALUABLE SETT of POTTERS' CLAY, well situated, and of proven value. The produce is now in the market, and is reported upon by practical potters (who can be referred to) as being specially adapted to the expected large demand from the Continent and for the Staffordshire Potteries.—Apply to Messrs. BUCKLAND and RENDELL, land agents, Newton Abbot Devonshire.

TO MINING COMPANIES.

HAM IRON AND MANGANESE MINES.—TO BE LET, for a term of years, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVEN ACRES of LAND, containing VALUABLE IRON ORE, RED and BROWN HEMATITE, and MANGANESE. The estate is situate at Ham, which is distant about 1½ mile from Shepton Mallet, and 3½ miles from the city of Wells.

The East Somerset Railway will be open to Wells early in February, establishing through communication without break of gauge between the Great Western Railway, eastward at Witham, and the Bristol and Exeter Railway, westward at Highbridge.

The lessee will have to bear the expenses attendant on an application to the Court of Chancery, to sanction a lease of the mines under the Settled Estates Act.

For all further particulars, apply to Messrs. PHIPPS and MACKAY, solicitors, Shepton Mallet, Somerset.—Dated Shepton Mallet, January 16, 1862.

In Chancery (Ireland).

IN the MATTER of the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES WINDING-UP ACTS, 1848 and 1849, and the MIZEN HEAD COPPER MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND at the rate of TWO SHILLINGS AND FIVE PENCE HALFPENNY in the pound has been DECLARED in this matter, and will be PAID by the Official Manager to the contributories, at No. 1, Lower Baggot-street, Dublin. AQUILLA SMITH, Official Manager.

Dated this 12th day of February, 1862.

In Chancery.

IMPORTANT FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD COLLIERIES, SOUTH WALES.

MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY are instructed to SELL, by AUCTION, on Wednesday, March the 12th, 1862, at Twelve o'clock, at the Auction Mart, London, in One Lot, by order of his Honour the Master of the Rolls, and with the concurrence of the mortgagees, the very VALUABLE COLLIERIES and OTHER MINERAL PROPERTIES and SURFACE LANDS, freehold, copyhold, and leasehold, belonging to the RISCA COAL AND IRON COMPANY,

Situate about 6¾ miles from Newport (a safe and commodious port on the Usk, near its junction with the Severn), in the county of Monmouth. There is direct railway communication between the works and the docks and wharfs at Newport, the Western Valleys line of railway running through the property. Vessels of upwards of 1000 tons burden can enter the docks at Newport, or load along the side of the wharf.

The coal fields comprise a tract containing 1044 acres, held under Lord Tredegar, for an unexpired term of 47 years, at a fixed rent of £757 per annum, and 6d. per ton for fire-clay. A tract containing 19A. 1R. 31P., held by the same tenure, at a royalty of 9d. per ton for coal, and 6d. per ton for ironstone. A tract containing 331A. 0R. held under Lord Tredegar, for 42 years, from 1858, at a royalty of 10½d. per ton for the minimum rent to be £500 per annum. A tract of 112A. 1R. 3P., freehold; and a tract of 128A. 1R. 7P., copyhold, subject to a trifling quit rent and fine.

The surface lands comprise the RISCA FARM, 138A. 0R. 11P., with manager's house and cottages. BUCK FARM, 73A. 1R. 28P., with lime kilns and cottage, agents' house, offices, workmen's cottages, &c., held under beneficial leases.

There are four seams or veins of coal, extending over the principal portion of the entire area, of the thickness of 28 ft. in the aggregate, and known as the Rock Vein, the Big Vein, the Black Vein, and the Sun Vein. The Black Vein is the most valuable; it is a first-class steam coal, and has the reputation on the market of being the best for exporting to the several foreign coaling stations in warm climates, as it is not seriously affected by the high temperature. The Royal West India Mail Packet Company have shipped it to their foreign coal depôts for upwards of 20 years. The thickness of the seam is 8 ft. 10 in., and the quantity at this time actually raised is at the rate of 80,000 tons per annum. The Rock Vein is a seam of coal of an average thickness of 4 ft. 6 in., and is also used by the Royal West India Mail Company; the quantity actually raised is at the rate of about 80,000 tons per annum. The Big Vein has not been worked at Risca, but it is ascertained to be well adapted for making coke, for general manufacturing purposes; the thickness of the seam is 12 ft. The Sun Vein, which also is not now worked, is from 2 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft. in thickness, and has a good roof; it is adapted for a house coal. The general arrangements of the workings are of many improvements, both in the modes of working and ventilation, having been recently adopted, the result being a material increase in the quantity of coal raised, and a proportionate diminution of the cost of raising. Other improvements, suggested by the Government Inspector and the arbitrator, are in progress.

The PLANT is all in efficient working order, both for winding and pumping, and there are sufficient railway trucks and underground trams for the quantity now being worked.

A contract is now running with the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company for the supply of 100,000 tons of coal per annum, on satisfactory terms, subject to which this is made.

Attached to the collieries are FIRE-BRICK WORKS, with the requisite MACHINERY, also STONE QUARRIES and LIME KILNS.

Ironworks could be advantageously introduced, as there is a rich vein of ironstone underlying the seams of coal, and there is limestone in abundance.

There are also SEVENTY-NINE COTTAGES for workmen, residences for clerks and overmen. Suitable offices, and a shop and warehouse, wherein a trade is conducted, suitable to the proprietors and of great convenience to the workmen.

The manager's residence and some of the farms are in hand, from which a supply of hay and corn for the horses is obtained. Other farms are let. The total amount of rentals received by the company is £590 6s. per annum.

With the sale of the colliery will be included the company's interest in the large commodious wharf at Newport, on which are laid three lines of tram rails communicating with the Western Valleys Railway, and running down to three loading staiths on the river. The yard forms a depôt for coals, and there are good offices, some labourers' cottages, and manager's house. Also nine coal sheds in the docks at Southampton, at a rental of £140 per annum.

Surveys and highly favourable reports have been made by eminent mining engineers.

The works may be inspected, and plans and particulars and other information be obtained of Messrs. FUTVOYE, SAWTEL, and LIGHTFOOT, solicitors, 23, John-street, Bedford-row; Messrs. CROWDER and MAYNARD, solicitors, Coleman-street; Messrs. CLARK and TURNER, solicitors, 29, Bedford-square; Messrs. SIMPSON and NORTH, solicitors, Liverpool; Messrs. COLEMAN, TURQUAND, YOUNGS, and Co., Tokenhouse-yard; or at the Westgate Hotel, Newport; at the Cardiff Arms, Cardiff; at the principal inns at Bristol and Gloucester; at the Auction Mart; and of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Mincing-street, London, E.C. GEO. WHITING, Chief Clerk.

SOUTH WALES.—The LESSEES of a VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY of SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES, containing SEVEN SEAMS of COAL, HEMATITE and ARGILLACEOUS IRON ORE, LIMESTONE and FIRE-CLAY in abundance, with two railways and a canal through the same, a ready market at the port of Cardiff, whence the property is only 7½ miles distant, DESIROUS of MAKING ARRANGEMENTS with ONE or MORE GENTLEMEN to JOIN in WORKING the SAME.—Apply personally, to JOB TAYLOR, Esq., Dudley Green, Dudley; or personally or by letter to C. P. GREENHILL, Esq., 63, Gracechurch-street, London.

MINERAL PROPERTY TO LET.—TO BE LET ON LEASE, about THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES of COAL GROUND, supposed to contain the celebrated Rhondda seams of coal, together with the Aberdare seam, of unknown measures. A large bratticed pit has been sunk on the property, to the depth of about 70 yards. The property adjoins the Taff Vale Railway, and is within half a mile of the post town of Pontypridd, Glamorganshire, and 12½ miles from the port of Cardiff. For terms and further particulars, apply to Messrs. BURBY and CARLISLE, solicitors, 14, Bedford-square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.; or to ALEXANDER BASSETT, Esq., mining engineer, Cardiff, Glamorganshire.

TO WELL SINKERS AND BORERS FOR ARTESIAN WELLS.—The TOWN COUNCIL of the BOROUGH of DONCASTER, DESIROUS of OBTAINING a BETTER SUPPLY and QUALITY of WATER for the inhabitants of the town, are willing to RECEIVE TENDERS for BORING to ascertain if water can be had by means of an ARTESIAN WELL.

The tenders to state the cost per yard for the boring, the contractor to find all requirements and plant.

The Town Council do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Mr. John Butterfield, the steward, No. 25, Horse-fair, Doncaster, will afford every information, and point out the site or sites of the intended work.

Sealed tenders, with references, must be addressed and sent to the Mayor, Mansion House, Doncaster, on or before Monday, the 24th day of February inst.

Doncaster, February 6, 1862.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

MESSRS. ALLCHIN AND SON, PATENTEES and MANUFACTURERS of an IMPROVED STEAM SUPERHEATING APPARATUS, SUITABLE for PORTABLE, LOCOMOTIVE, STATIONARY, and MARINE BOILERS. Can be applied to old as well as new, EFFECTING a SAVING in fuel of THIRTY-FIVE to FORTY PER CENT., and a surprising INCREASE of POWER of the ENGINE, likewise a REDUCTION of TWENTY-FIVE to TEN PER CENT. in FEED WATER.

TO BE SOLD, a bargain, a 10 horse BEAM CONDENSING ENGINE and BOILER, in good working condition. Price, £50. The engine required, as a larger engine has been supplied.—For particulars, apply to ALLCHIN and SON, Globe Engine Works, Northampton.

BELL BROTHERS beg to intimate that, having become LICENSEES in the United Kingdom of PROF. DEVILLE'S METHOD of PRODUCING PURE ALUMINIUM, they are now in a POSITION to SUPPLY, from their works here, both this metal and its compound with copper, known under the name of ALUMINIUM BRONZE.—Newcastle-on-Tyne, September, 1860.

PARTIES HAVING MILLS, FACTORIES, WORKS, COLLIERIES, ESTATES, &c., to LET or SELL will find GREAT FACILITY for EFFECTING their OBJECT by SENDING PARTICULARS to Mr. WILLIAM KIRK, CONSULTING ENGINEER, VALUER, AUCTIONEER, &c., ALBION WORKS, ST. MARY'S, MANCHESTER (adjoining the works of Messrs. Wheatley Kirk and Co., engineers), who will also advertise them gratuitously in his Weekly Circular, established in 1850.

PATENT CYCLOPS IRON CEMENT, for STEAM JOINTS, BLAST-PIPES, BOILERS, GAS WORKS, &c. Price, and other particulars required, may be had on application to the manufacturer, R. ROSS, 9, Side, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

IMPROVED APPLICATION OF WATER POWER.

THE TURBINE.—MAC ADAM BROTHERS AND CO., ENGINEERS, SOHO FOUNDRY, BELFAST, have been engaged for some time with complete success, in MANUFACTURING their IMPROVED TURBINE, which they can recommend them with confidence. This machine is applicable to all practical heights of fall and quantities of water, giving a much higher percentage of power than any other description of water-wheels. On low falls it has the additional advantage of not being affected by floods or back-water; and it is particularly well adapted for high falls where the quantity of water is variable.

Further particulars on application; also references to turbines now at work in a great variety of falls.

PATENT BITUMINIZED GAS, WATER, AND DRAINAGE PIPES.—These PIPES POSSESS all the PROPERTIES NECESSARY for the CONVEYANCE of GAS and WATER, and also for DRAINAGE PURPOSES, with GREAT STRENGTH, GREAT DURABILITY, and PERFECT INOXIDATION; and being non-conductors are not affected by frost, like metal pipes. They are required to resist a pressure of 220 lbs. on the square inch (equal to 500 ft. head of water), only one-fourth the weight, and considerably cheaper than iron pipes. They are made in 7 ft. lengths, and the joinings are simple and inexpensive. These pipes have been in use in France, Spain, and Italy nearly three years, where the demand for them is great. The opinions of the press on a public test at the Houses of Parliament, and a large number of engineers and other scientific gentlemen, may be had, with further particulars, at the office of the company, on application to Mr. ALEX. YOUNG, 154, Fleet-street, London, E.C., where sample pipes may be obtained for trial.

VENTILATION OF MINES.

ELLIS LEVER,
WEST GORTON WORKS, MANCHESTER,
SOLE MANUFACTURER OF THE
IMPROVED SAFETY BRATTICE,
FOR
AIR-COURSES, FLY-DOORS, AND STOPPINGS,
IN THE
WORKINGS OF FIERY COLLIERIES.

ELLIS LEVER DESIRES to INFORM the OWNERS and MANAGERS of COLLIERIES in all parts of the kingdom that THEY CAN SUPPLIED at a DAY'S NOTICE with a STOCK of AIR-PROOF BRATTICE OOR CLOTH of ANY WIDTH, and in VARIOUS QUALITIES, from SIXPENCE SQUARE YARD.

eral miles of the FLEXIBLE TUBING, INVENTED and MANUFACTURED LLIS LEVER, is now USED for the PURPOSE of VENTILATION in SINKING TS and EXPLORING DRIFTS. This TUBING is AIR-PROOF and WATER-OF, can be made any size, from 6 inches diameter to 3 feet diameter, in unlimited hs. Every tube is fitted internally with hoops, 12 inches apart, which prevent their sing.—Prices and further information will be sent on application to
ELLIS LEVER, MANCHESTER.

sted by the Governments of Great Britain, Spain, Denmark, Russia, Brazil, East and West Indies.

ASTON'S PATENT BOILER FLUID,
FOR REMOVING AND PREVENTING
INCRUSTATION IN STEAM BOILERS, LAND AND MARINE.
P. S. EASTON AND G. SPRINGFIELD,
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,
37, 38, and 39, WAPPING WALL, LONDON, E.,
Or of their Agents in the principal towns of Great Britain and the Colonies.

REASE'S PATENT EXCAVATING MACHINERY, for SUPERSEDING the SLOW and EXPENSIVE USE of MANUAL LABOUR NKING SHAFTS, DRIVING LEVELS, TUNNELLING, &c., is guaranteed to through any rock of average hardness at a minimum rate of 1 fm. per diem, and k shafts at the rate of 2 fms. in three days.

REASE will undertake contracts for sinking shafts, driving levels, &c., at an en- s reduction of time and great saving in cost.

lications to be addressed to Mr. GEORGE T. CURTIS (sole agent), 17, Gracechurch-, London, E.C.

providing the power of calculating the time and cost to explore a certain depth tent of ground, speculation in mining will be assimilated to commercial pursuits, this unmistakable advantage—that when the ground has been once carefully and sely selected, and operations properly and systematically carried out for its de ment, there would be far less chance of unsatisfactory results than are met with rchants and manufacturers in the usual routine of their business. As this im- t invention must beneficially interest the landowners, mine proprietors, mer- , and miners, we opine it will meet with immediate adoption.—*Mining Journal.*

ALL AND WELLS, PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS OF SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CORES, CABLES, TELEGRAPH CONDUCTORS INSULATED with INDIA RUBBER at £5 per nd upwards, PARTICULARLY ADAPTED for MINING PURPOSES. Further ulars as to price of cores, cables, &c., can be had on application at 60, Alderman- City, E.C.; and Steam Mills, Mansfield-street, Borough-road, Southwark, S.E.
Copper wire covered with silk, cotton, or any other material, to order.

ARL AND SONS, 17 and 18, CORNHILL, respectfully SOLICIT a VISIT to their magnificent ESTABLISHMENT. The ground floor e particularly devoted to the display of FINE GOLD JEWELLERY, GOLD and ER WATCHES, and FINE GOLD CHAINS.
SILVER PLATE DEPARTMENT is in the gallery of the building, and consists y article requisite for the table and sideboard.
e magnificent show-rooms is displayed a large and beautiful stock of ARGEN- PLATE, the manufacture of which has stood the test of 20 years' experience.
L and Sons have also fitted up a separate show-room for the display of DRAWING NING ROOM CLOCKS of the most exquisite designs. Books containing draw- d prices may be had upon application.
SARL AND SONS, 17 and 18, CORNHILL, LONDON

ASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN PUMP, APPARATUS FOR RAISING WATER ECONOMICALLY, ESPECIALLY CABLE TO ALL KINDS OF MINES, DRAINAGE, WELLS, MARINE, &c.

. BASTIER begs to call the attention of proprietors of mines, engineers, architects, s, and the public in general, to his new pump, the cheapest and most efficient ever nced to public notice. The principle of this new pump is simple and effective, and ion is so arranged that accidental breakage is impossible. It occupies less space y other kind of pump in use, does not interfere with the working of the shafts, ines lightness with a degree of durability almost imperishable. By means of this lic machine water can be raised economically from wells of any depth; it can be d either by steam-engine or any other motive power, by quick or slow motion. lowing statement presents some of the results obtained by this hydraulic machine, y demonstrated by use:—
t utilises from 90 to 92 per cent. of the motive power.
ts price and expense of installation is 75 per cent. less than the usual pumps em- for mining purposes.
t occupies a very small space.
t raises water from any depth with the same facility and economy.
t raises with the water, and without the slightest injury to the apparatus sand ood, stone, and every object of a smaller diameter than its tube.
t is easily removed, and requires no cleaning or attention.
ining pump can be seen daily at work, at Wheal Concord Mine, South Sydenham, near Tavistock; and a shipping pump at Woodside Graving Dock Company ed), Birkenhead, near Liverpool.
. BASTIER, sole manufacturer, will CONTRACT to ERECT his PATENT PUMP S OWN EXPENSE, and will GUARANTEE IT FOR ONE YEAR, or will T LICENSES to manufacturers, mining proprietors and others, for the USE INVENTION.
FICES, 19, MANCHESTER BUILDINGS, WESTMINSTER, LONDON.
on, Oct. 10, 1859. Hours from Ten till Four. J. U. BASTIER, C.E.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND,
WHITE STAR EX-ROYAL MAIL CLIPPERS,
SAILING FROM
LIVERPOOL to MELBOURNE on the 1st and 20th of every month.
Passengers holding Victoria passage warrants will be forwarded to Melbourne by essels.

ip.	Destination.	Register.	Burthen.	To sail.
IX	Melbourne.....	906	2700	Feb. 20.
ESS OF THE SEAS ..	Melbourne.....	1677	5000	March 20.
ESS OF THE SEA	Melbourne.....	1656	5000	April 20.

well-known and favourite packet ship, *Phœnix*, will be dispatched for Melbourne 20th February. This ship has made several successful voyages to Australia, during service she has made several rapid passages. Her last run from Liverpool to rne was made in 76 days. Her cabins are large and comfortable, passengers in s being provided with bedding, linen, and all necessaries. The accommodations ond cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers are excellent, being lofty and well , and ventilated.
reight or passage apply to the owners, H. T. WILSON and CHAMBERS, 21, Water- Liverpool; or to GRINDLAY and Co., 124, Bishopsgate-street, and 55, Parlia- reet; or SEYMOUR, PEACOCK, and Co., 116, Fenchurch-street, London.
Willox's Australian and New Zealand hand-books sent for two stamps.

VESTMENTS IN BRITISH MINES.— R. MURCHISON publishes a QUARTERLY REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING, at the same time the POSITION and PROSPECTS of the MINES at the end of arter, the DIVIDENDS PAID, &c.; price One Shilling. RELIABLE INFOR- ON and ADVICE will at any time be given by Mr. MURCHISON, either person- by letter, at his Offices, No. 117, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, LONDON, opies of the above publication can be obtained.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON MR. MURCHISON'S WORK ON BRITISH MINING, PUBLISHED IN 1856.

Murchison's new work on British Mines is attracting a great deal of attention, considered a very useful publication, and calculated to considerably improve the of home mine investments.—*Mining Journal.*
ook will be found extremely valuable.—*Observer.*
inable guide to investors.—*Herapath.*
Murchison takes sound views upon the important subject of his book, and has for a small sum, within the reach of all persons contemplating making invest- in mining shares that information which should prevent rash speculation and un- ive outlay of capital in mines.—*Morning Herald.*
inable little book.—*Globe.*
ecial interest to persons having capital employed, or who may be desirous of in- in mines.—*Morning Chronicle.*
guide for the investment of capital in mining operations is inestimable. One of t valuable mining publications which has come under our notice, and contains formation than any other on the subject of which it treats.—*Derby Telegraph.*
es requiring information on mining investments will find no better and safer in- r than Mr. Murchison.—*Leeds Times.*
one who wish to invest capital in British Mines, this work is of the first import- —*Welshman.*
ho have invested, or intend to invest, in mines, would do well to consult this eful work.—*Ipswich Express.*
ns desirous to invest their capital in mining speculations will find this work a eful guide.—*Warwick Advertiser.*
believe a more useful publication, or one more to be depended on, cannot be found. *ath Herald.*
e interested in mining affairs, or who are desirous of becoming speculators should such a work in print, it would be gross neglect in an investor not to consult it aying out his capital.—*Poole Herald.*
person connected, or who thinks of connecting himself, with mining specula- ould possess himself of this book.—*North Wales Chronicle.*
ull of carefully compiled and reliable information relative to all the known mines nited Kingdom.—*Sheffield Free Press*
Murchison will be a safe and trustworthy guide, so far as British Mines are con- —*Bath Express.*
s really a practical work for the capitalist.—*Stockport Advertiser.*
ork enables the capitalist to invest on sound principles; in truth, it is an ex- guide.—*Plymouth Journal.*

OTHERSPOON'S SCOTCH WHISKEY can now be supplied genuine as in Scotland, at WOTHERSPOON, MACKAY, AND CO.'S, 66, STREET, E.C., in single bottles, or in quantity, price 3s. 6d. per bottle; 42s. n.

BEDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.

NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. have generally a GOOD STOCK of SECOND-HAND MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE. They also MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES of every description on the newest principle. Castings and wrought-iron work made at the shortest notice. Machinery sent to all parts of the world. Steam boilers and chains warranted of the best description.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM A. ADAMS AND CO.,
MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS.
IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM HARRISON AND CAMM HAVE ON HAND RAILWAY, COAL, COKE, AND MINERAL WAGONS, ON SALE OR HIRE,
AT THE ROTHERHAM WAGON WORKS, MASBRO'.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED) HAS RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.
Apply to the SECRETARY, 3, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

THE RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY,
OLDBURY, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF RAILWAY PLANT AND IRONWORK.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND RAILWAY WAGONS ALWAYS IN STOCK
FOR SALE OR HIRE.
LONDON OFFICES,—No. 1, MOORGATE.

NOTICE TO RAILWAY COMPANIES.—A RAILWAY SIGNAL of a NOVEL DESCRIPTION (patented) is NOW IN OPERATION on the MANCHESTER AND ALTRINCHAM RAILWAY, which GIVES NOTICE of the APPROACH of a TRAIN HALF A MILE OFF, and, if required, can announce it at any other given distance. It is novel and simple in its construction, not a single complicated movement in it, and when laid down will not require repairs for years. A model may be seen at the *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, in the course of a week, and a gentleman will shortly call on the different railway companies centering in the metropolis to give any required explanations.

TRADE MARK .....

JAMES RUSSELL AND SONS, CROWN TUBE WORKS,
WEDNESBURY, STAFFORDSHIRE.
WAREHOUSE,—81, UPPER GROUND STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, S.
The ORIGINAL INVENTORS of WROUGHT IRON TUBES for GAS, WATER, &c. LAP-WELDED BOILER TUBES, HOMOGENEOUS TUBES for BOILERS, &c. GALVANISED and ENAMELLED TUBES, SCREWING TACKLE, STEAM and WATER GUAGES, and EVERY VARIETY of FITTINGS.

JOB TAYLOR AND CO., SWAN FOUNDRY,
OLDBURY, NEAR BIRMINGHAM,
SOLE PROPRIETORS of HINTON'S PATENT CUPOLA, which CONSUMES FIFTY PER CENT. LESS COKE than any cupola yet invented. MAKERS of ALL KINDS of MACHINERY connected with the GRINDING and TEMPERING of EVERY SORT of CLAY or MARL, and for the MANUFACTURE of BRICKS, TILES, DRAIN PIPES, &c. Also, of HIGH and LOW PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES of any dimensions, and of GENERAL MACHINERY.

GEORGE WHITEHOUSE (late James Colley and Sons), MANUFACTURERS of BOLSTER PINS and BOXES, BOLTS and NUTS, WOOD SCREWS, LIFTING JACKS, RAILWAY SPIKES, RIVETS, and EVERY DESCRIPTION of RAILWAY FASTENINGS,
HOPE WORKS, WEST BROMWICH. (ESTABLISHED 1815.)

SHORTRIDGE, HOWELL, AND CO., HARTFORD STEEL WORKS, SHEFFIELD, SOLE MANUFACTURERS of HOWELL'S PATENT HOMOGENEOUS METAL PLATES for BOILERS, LOCOMOTIVE FIRE BOXES, and TUBES, COMBINING the STRENGTH of STEEL with the MALLEABILITY of COPPER. RUSSELL AND HOWELL'S PATENT CAST STEEL TUBES. McCONNELL'S PATENT HOLLOW RAILWAY AXLES.—For prices and terms, apply to SHORTRIDGE, HOWELL, and Co., Hartford Steel Works, Sheffield; or Messrs. HARVEY and Co., 12, Haymarket, London.

CORNISH BORER STEEL.—Upwards of ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY MINES are SUPPLIED with this STEEL, and the DEMAND for it is RAPIDLY INCREASING.—For terms, apply to R. MUSHET and Co., Forest Steel Works, near Coleford, Gloucestershire.

CYANOGEN STEEL, CAST STEEL, SHEAR STEEL, and IMPROVED FOREST BLISTER STEEL supplied to order by ROBERT MUSHET and Co., Forest Steel Works, near Coleford, Gloucestershire.
Address to the Works, Coleford.

TO COAL OWNERS AND COKE BURNERS.

MACKWORTH'S PATENT COAL WASHER, OR PURIFIER.—This MACHINE will EXTRACT the SHALE and ALL HEAVY IMPURITIES from SMALL COAL at a COST of TWOPENCE PER TON. —For particulars and references, apply to the makers, A. and T. FRY, Temple-gate Works, Bristol; or to Mr. Jos. RIDER, Basinghall-street, Leeds.

PATENT COATED LEAD PIPES AND CISTERNS— IMPORTANT TO BOARDS OF HEALTH, WATER-WORKS COMPANIES, BUILDERS, PLUMBERS, &c.—JOHN HOLT, LEAD MERCHANT, PATENT PIPE MANUFACTURER, &c., 58 and 60, SHUDE HILL, MANCHESTER, has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public that he has ARRANGED with Mr. M'Dougal for the USE of his PATENT COATING for LEAD and LEAD PIPES in this district, and that he has succeeded in applying it to the interior of lead pipes during the process of manufacture. This coating has been tested by the highest chemical authorities, and pronounced to be a PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST the CHEMICAL ACTION of the PUREST WATER. Samples may be seen, and all particulars had, by applying as above.—Shude Hill Lead Works, Feb. 14, 1862.

PATENT LEVER BREAK, FOR RAILWAY WAGONS, doing away with the objectionable break rack. Can be APPLIED to EXISTING STOCK at a TRIFLING EXPENSE. Royalty moderate. Models can be seen at No. 1, Moorgate, London, E.C.; and the breaks in action at the works of the Railway Carriage Company; at the Peterboro' Station, on the Eastern Counties Railway; the Rugby Station, London and North-Western Railway; the Cardiff Docks Station, Taff Vale Railway; and at the Works, Oldbury, near Birmingham, where all communications are requested to be sent.

WIRE-ROPE TESTING.

PUBLIC TEST of A. J. HUTCHINGS AND CO.'S PATENT WIRE-ROPE at LIVERPOOL, FEBRUARY 27, 1861.
[From the *Daily Post* of March 1, 1861.]

On Wednesday, the 27th of February, a series of EXPERIMENTS on WIRE-ROPE took place at the Corporation Testing Works, King's Dock. The specimens tested were manufactured by the well-known firm of A. J. HUTCHINGS and Co., of Millwall, London, the Contractors to the Lords of the Admiralty and various foreign Governments, the character of whose rope is so well known in this country, as well as all parts of the Continent. Capt. Ducrait, of H.M.S. *Hastings*, and a number of other gentlemen connected with shipping, were present to witness the experiments, all of which were considered highly satisfactory, and in every respect sustained the reputation of the manufacturers. The following are the results of the experiments:—

An 8 in. rope bore 70 tons WITHOUT BREAKING.
Circumference and breaking strain.

2¼	2½	3	3½	3⅞	4	4⅛
10¾ tons	14 tons	20 tons	27 tons	29 tons	32¾ tons	45½ tons

N.B.—The 2¼, 3, and 4 in. ropes were the sizes actually tested. The remaining sizes and strains are comparative.

THE ABOVE ROPES ARE FOR COLLIERY USE.

Size. Inches.	Hutchings and Co.'s wire-rope for ships' rigging. Tested Feb. 27, 1861.	Newall and Co.'s Test of Oct. 29, 1860.	Garnock, Bibby, and Co.'s Test, Oct. 29, 1860.
2	5 tons 15 cwts.	—	—
2¼	11 „ 14 „	7 tons 15 cwts.	8 tons 16 cwts.
2½	16 „ 10 „	—	—
3	22 „ 8 „	—	18 „ 5 „
3⅛	23 „ 10 „	16 „ 10 „	—
4	29 „ 10 „	18 „ 15 „	—
4½	37 „ 15 „	—	26 „ 10

N.B.—The 2, 3⅛, and 4 in. ropes were the actual sizes tested. The remaining sizes and strains are comparative.

The above tests certified by Mr. M'Donald the Superintendent of the Corporation Testing Works, Liverpool.

TEST OF WIRE-ROPE AT LIVERPOOL.— The value of Messrs. Hutchings's statement, relative to a test of their manufacture, will be properly estimated when it is known that the ropes were brought down from London specially prepared for the purpose, and not taken promiscuously from their stock, as the samples tested in October were.

The following, extracted from the *Mining Journal* of November 10, 1860, shows the relative strength of the different makers' ropes on that occasion. The samples tested were privately purchased some time previously, and spliced for testing by Newall and Co.'s workmen. The test took place in the presence of representatives from the manufacturers, reporters for the press, and a large number of gentlemen connected with mining and shipping in Liverpool:—

	SIZE OF ROPE TESTED. 3½ inch.	2½ inch.
Garnock, Bibby, and Co.'s broke at	18 tons 5 cwts.	8 tons 15 cwts.
R. S. Newall and Co.'s	16 „ 10 „	7 „ 15 „
A. J. Hutchings and Co.'s*	11 „ 10 „	5 „ 0 „

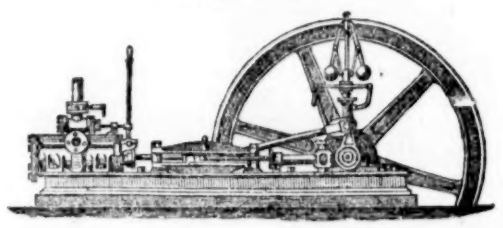
* Messrs. Hutchings's samples were from 1-16 to 3-16 over size.

From this it will be seen that the breaking point of Garnock, Bibby, and Co.'s ropes was on the average 13 per cent. over the guaranteed strain, while those of Hutchings and Co. were 30 per cent. below it.

GARNOCK, BIBBY, AND CO.,
SWAN HEMP AND WIRE-ROPE WORKS, CHAPEL STREET, LIVERPOOL.
Flat and round wire-ropes of steel and charcoal iron for mines, inclines, &c., of first quality wire, and highest standard of strength.

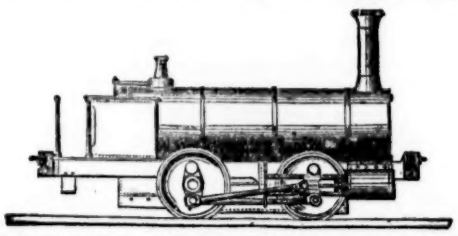
THE PARAFFIN, OR MINERAL OIL SAFETY GAUGE, made for the Asphaltum Company (Limited), ENABLES CONSUMERS to AVOID PURCHASING PARAFFIN or MINERAL OIL of an EXPLOSIVE or DANGEROUS KIND. Price, with a tin oil holder, 1s. 6d. each; forwarded by post-upon receipt of 18 stamps.—Apply at the offices of the company, 34, Great Winchester street, London E.C,

MESSRS. E. PAGE AND CO.,
VICTORIA WORKS, BEDFORD,
AND LAURENCE FOUNTNEY PLACE, CANNON STREET, LONDON
MANUFACTURERS OF



HIGH PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES, from 2½ to 30 horse power, and upwards, adapted for MINING and GENERAL PURPOSES. Prices and full particulars sent on application.

LOCOMOTIVE, STATIONARY, AND PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.
CONTRACTORS' WAGONS, DOBBIN CARTS, BARROWS, and EVERY DESCRIPTION of RAILWAY and CONTRACTORS' PLANT, &c.



CHEAP LOCOMOTIVES for MINERAL RAILWAYS and OTHER PURPOSES.
HUGHES AND MARCH, ENGINEERS and MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY PLANT, and EVERY KIND of MACHINERY,
FALCON WORKS, LOUGHBOROU'GH.
These engines are exceedingly useful in all cases where heavy loads have to be carried up steep inclines. They are fitted in the best style, and with every requisite. Messrs. HUGHES and MARCH, Falcon Works, Loughborough; or E. EDWARDS, Esq., C.E., 13, Beaufort-buildings, Strand, London.
MAKERS of the IMPROVED HORSE ENGINE, by which full power of the horses is given out without friction. It is applicable in all cases where horse power is required.
SECOND HAND PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—The GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH DAVEY, and PRYOR who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE *has now a thread wrought into its centre*, which, being patent right, infallibly *distinguishes it from all imitations*, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.
This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.
Address,—BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, Tuckingmill, Cornwall.

DAVEY'S PATENT BLASTING POWDER,
MANUFACTURED BY DAVEY BROTHERS AND CO.,
NANCEKUKE POWDER WORKS, TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL.
This blasting powder possesses the following advantages over every other in use:—Its COMBUSTION is SLOWER and MORE PERFECT when confined in the hole, it is MORE IMPERVIOUS to MOISTURE, PRODUCES LESS SMOKE, is LESS DANGEROUS, it BURSTS as MUCH ROCK with a CHARGE OCCUPYING the SAME or even LESS SPACE, and its WEIGHT being TWENTY to TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. LESS than ordinary gunpowder, a SAVING of ONE-FOURTH the COST is EFFECTED.
DAVEY BROTHERS and Co. beg to state that this powder is specially made for blasting, and from its slow combustion is not adapted for projectiles. They would, therefore, caution consumers not to be induced by interested parties to put it to a fallacious trial, by firing a ball from a mortar, which is no test of its explosive force when confined.

AYTOUN'S PATENT SAFETY CAGE AND HOIST.
CHANGE OF LICENSE FEE.
The present LOW RATE of LICENSE FEE, £1 per cage, will be CONTINUED till the CLOSE of the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, where facilities will be afforded to parties interested to assure themselves of the value of the invention. A FULL SIZED SAFETY CAGE will be there EXHIBITED in ACTION, and may be subjected to whatever tests parties may desire. Also, a VARIETY of MODELS, SHOWING the ADAPTATION of the SAFETY PRINCIPLE to CAGES of VARIOUS CONSTRUCTIONS, and to GUIDE RODS of IRON as well as of WOOD.
Parties having thus had an opportunity of assuring themselves of the trustworthiness of the safety cage, and of providing themselves with all the licenses they may require at a low figure, the patentee proposes, immediately on the close of the Exhibition, to raise the license fee to £6, £7, and £8 per cage, according to the weight it is calculated to carry. This will enable him to set on foot an active canvass for the introduction of the safety cage into every mining district of the kingdom, a measure plainly impossible with the present low fee of £1.
The patentee has also the satisfaction of saying that he has now made arrangements with the well-known firm, Messrs. James Tod and Son, engineers, Edinburgh, which will enable him to furnish safety cages, calculated to carry from 12 to 15 cwts. of coal or ironstone, at £10 each, and other sizes in proportion. As the carriage of a cage by rail to the central parts of England does not exceed 10s., the cage may be delivered in almost any locality for a sum not exceeding 10 guineas, exclusive of the license fee, which at present is only 1*l*. Coal and ironmasters, therefore, would do well, at this time, to provide themselves with one, which, on being tried in their pits and found to answer, would serve as a model for making others. By sending the order through the patentee, they will have the advantage of his personal superintendence.
To those who prefer getting them made on their own premises, working drawings or models will be sent, which will enable any ordinary workman to construct the safety cage easily.
In view of any further attempt of the Legislature to make the use of safety cages imperative, it would seem advisable to secure licenses at the present low rate for as many as are required.
Apply to the patentee, ROBERT AYTOUN, 3, Fettes-row, Edinburgh.

PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLES.— The crucibles manufactured by the PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLE COMPANY have been in successful use for many years by some of the largest ENGINEERS, BRASSFOUNDERS, and REFINERS in this country and abroad. The great SUPERIORITY of these melting pots consists in their capability of melting on the average 35 to 40 pourings of the most difficult metals, and a still greater number of the ordinary character, some of them having actually been worked for the EXTRAORDINARY number of 96 heats. They are unaffected by change of temperature, never crack, and become heated much more rapidly than any other kind, thereby SAVING more than FIFTY PER CENT. in fuel, time, and labour. Lasting as they do for such a length of time, the saving of waste is also very considerable.

The company have recently introduced a CRUCIBLE SPECIALLY ADAPTED for MALLEABLE IRON MELTING, the average working of which has proved to be about seven days.
CRUCIBLES for STEEL MELTING are also made, which save nearly 1½ ton of fuel to every ton of steel fused.
The Patent Plumbago Crucible Company likewise manufacture and import clay crucibles, muffles, portable furnaces, &c., stove backs, all descriptions of fire-standing goods, and every requisite for the assayer and dentist.
For lists, testimonials, &c., apply to the Patent Plumbago Crucible Company, Battersea, Works, London, S.W.

ACCIDENTS ARE UNAVOIDABLE!
Every one should therefore provide against them.
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY
Grant Policies for Sums from £100 to £1000, Assuring against
ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.
An annual payment of £3 secures £1000 in case of DEATH by ACCIDENT, or a weekly allowance of £6 to the assured while laid up by injury.
Apply for forms of proposal, or any information, to the Provincial Agents, the Booking Clerks at the Railway Stations,
Or to the Head Office, 64, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
£102,817 have been paid by this company as Compensation for 56 fatal Cases, and 5041 Cases of personal injury.
The SOLE COMPANY privileged to issue RAILWAY JOURNEY INSURANCE TICKETS, costing 1d., 2d., or 3d., at all the Principal Stations.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 1849.
64, Cornhill, E.C. WILLIAM J. VIAN, Sec.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, and INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION are EFFECTUALLY CURED by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Statistics show that 50,000 persons annually fall victims to pulmonary disorders, including consumption, diseases of the chest, and the respiratory organs. Prevention is at all times better than cure; be, therefore, prepared during the wet and wintry season with a supply of Keating's cough lozenges, which possess the virtue of averting as well as of curing a cough or cold. They are good alike for the young or for the aged. Prepared and sold in boxes, 1s. 1½d.; and tins, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's-churchyard, London. Retail by all druggists, &c.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, THERAPION, for nervousness, debility, and exhaustion. In four weeks restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, with marvellous certainty. Price 11s., or four times the quantity for 33s. Agents for England, THOMAS and Co., 7, Upper St. Martin's-lane, London, by whom it will be sent anywhere, carefully packed, on receipt of Post-office order.

DR. SMITH has just published a free edition of his valuable work, the PRIVATE MEDICAL FRIEND (116 pages), on the Self Cure of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Lassitude, &c., resulting from the errors of youth. Sent post free to any address, on receipt of a directed envelope, enclosing two postage stamps.—Address, Dr. SMITH, 8, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London, W.C.

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends	Per Share.	Last Paid.
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock†	2 6 8	5½	5⅜ 5½	12 11 6	0 3 0	Dec. 1861
240	Boscean (tin), St. Just†	20 10 0	60		35 10 0	1 5 0	Dec. 1861
200	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	91 5 0	250		443 5 0	2 10 0	Feb. 1860
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan†	15 0 0	77½	70 75	271 10 0	2 0 0	Jan. 1862
200	Cefn Cwm Brwyno (lead), Cardigansh.	33 0 0	33		9 0 0	4 0 0	April, 1861
2450	Cook's Kitchen (copper), Illogan	17 0 9	30	28 30	1 0 0	0 7 0	Jan. 1862
256	Copper Hill (copper) Redruth	48 0 0	107	105 110	4 10 0	2 0 0	Jan. 1862
12000	Copper Miners of England	25 0 0	25		7½ per cent.		Half-yrly.
350000	Ditto ditto (stock)	100 0 0	24		1 per cent.		Half-yrly.
1055	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer*	8 0 0	26	26 28	6 12 0	0 7 0	Jan. 1862
512	Creegbrawse and Penkevil, St. Colomb	—	—		0 10 0	0 10 0	Jan. 1862
867	Cwm Erfin (lead) Cardiganshire	7 10 0	20		6 18 0	0 15 0	Jan. 1862
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire*	60 0 0	200		235 10 0	4 0 0	Jan. 1862
280	Derwent Mines (sil.-lead), Durham	300 0 0	180		142 0 0	5 0 0	June, 1861
1024	Devon Gt. Con. (cop.), Tavist.* [S.E.]	1 0 0	410	405 415	782 0 0	8 0 0	Jan. 1862
358	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne*	128 17 6	550		657 10 0	9 0 0	Feb. 1862
3000	Dyfngwm (lead), Wales	12 6 6	10		0 5 0	0 2 6	Nov. 1861
512	East Basset (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]*	29 10 0	55	52 54	96 0 0	3 0 0	Jan. 1862
6144	East Caradon (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	2 14 6	31	30¼ 30¾	2 5 0	0 15 0	Jan. 1862
300	East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire*	32 0 0	45		79 10 0	1 0 0	Dec. 1861
1400	Eyam Mining Co. (lead), Derbyshire	5 0 0	—		20 3 4	0 10 0	May, 1861
2800	Foxdale (ld.) [L.] [2560 £25 pd., 240 £20 pd.]†		35		—	—	Dec. 1861
5000	Frank Mills (lead), Devon	3 18 6	4¼		0 14 0	0 3 0	Sept. 1861
6000	Great South Tolgus [S.E.], Redruth*	0 14 6	4¼	4¼ 4¾	7 18 6	0 5 0	Dec. 1861
1798	Great Wheal Fortune, Breage	18 6 0	14½	14½ 15	1 10 0	0 10 0	Jan. 1862
5908	Great Wh. Vor (tin, cp.), Helston [S.E.]	40 0 0	6¾	6 6½	1 12 6	0 7 6	Sept. 1861
1024	Herodsfoot (ld.), near Liskeard [S.E.]	8 10 0	39	37 39	18 0 0	1 15 0	Feb. 1862
1000	Hibernian Mine Company	92 6 2	27½		7 10 0	0 15 0	Sept. 1861
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales*	18 15 0	110		379 10 0	2 0 0	Dec. 1861
9000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	4 10 6	10¼	10 10¼	1 12 0	0 6 0	Jan. 1862
1800	Minera Mining Co. [L.], (ld.), Wrexham	25 0 0	170		81 13 0	3 10 0	Jan. 1862
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7 0 0	16¾	17 17½	14 7 11	0 7 0	Dec. 1861
640	Mount Pleasant (lead), Mold	4 0 0	35		17 10 7	1 0 0	Jan. 1862
6000	New Birch Tor and Vitifer Consols	1 6 6	2¼		0 3 6	0 1 0	Sept. 1861
6000	North Downs (copper) Redruth	2 3 4	5⅞	5⅛ 5⅜	0 7 6	0 5 0	Dec. 1861
1366	North Grambler, Redruth	2 7 6	6		0 10 0	0 10 0	Mar. 1861
5000	Orsedd (lead), Flintshire	0 0 8	1⅛		0 9 8	0 0 4	Jan. 1862
6400	Par Consols (cop.), St. Blazey [S.E.]	1 2 6	8½	8¾ 9	36 9 6	0 5 0	Nov. 1861
200	Parys Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	50 0 0	—		12 10 0	2 10 0	Sept. 1861
1772	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes	—	5		6 19 6	0 10 0	Dec. 1861
1120	Providence (tin), Uny Lelant† [S.E.]	10 6 7	44	42 43	61 15 0	1 0 0	Nov. 1861
16	Rhosesmor	50 0 0	—		1250 0 0	100 0 0	Quarterly.
512	South Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer* [S.E.]	1 5 0	325	320 325	366 0 0	5 0 0	Jan. 1862
512	South Tolgus (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall*	8 0 0	54		104 10 0	1 0 0	Jan. 1862
496	South Wheal Frances, Illogan* [S.E.]	18 18 9	112½	100 105	358 5 0	1 0 0	Jan. 1862
280	Spearne Moor (tin, copper), St. Just	31 17 9	52½		9 15 0	1 0 0	June, 1861
940	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives†	8 0 0	28	27 29	484 10 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1861
9600	Tamar Con. (sil.-ld.), Beeralston [S.E.]	4 10 0	2	1⅝ 1⅞	5 6 0	0 2 6	Jan. 1861
6000	Tincroft (cop., tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9 0 0	8¾	8¾ 9	11 3 6	0 5 0	Feb. 1862
200	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	57 10 0	100		53 0 0	1 0 0	Aug. 1861
4200	Vigra and Clogau (copper) [L. £5]	2 15 0	25		1 12 6	0 15 0	Jan. 1862
1024	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	11 13 10	13⅛	13¼ 14	8 15 0	1 0 0	Jan. 1861
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0	13½	12¼ 13⅛	22 0 0	0 5 0	Sept. 1861
60	West Burton Gill (lead), Yorkshire	50 0 0	—		14 10 0	3 0 0	June, 1861
1024	West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]*	5 0 0	41	40 42	100 11 3	1 0 0	Feb. 1862
6400	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	7 10 0	4		0 17 0	0 3 0	Jan. 1862
400	W. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne [S.E.]*	47 10 0	300	280 285	338 0 0	8 0 0	Feb. 1862
512	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan* [S.E.]	5 2 6	105	97½ 102½	579 10 0	3 0 0	Feb. 1862
256	Wheal Buller (cop.), Redruth* [S.E.]	5 0 0	80	72½ 77½	929 0 0	2 0 0	Mar. 1861
2900	Wh. Clifford Amalgamated (cp.), Gwen.	30 0 0	33	31½ 32½	26 0 0	10 0	Oct. 1861
2000	Wheal Falmouth and Sperries	2 5 0	8		0 10 0	0 10 0	Feb. 1861
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	50 0 0	90		2400 10 0	5 0 0	Feb. 1861
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	3 10 0	18		12 10 0	1 0 0	Jan. 1862
4800	Wheal Ludcott (lead), St. Ive	2 10 8	2⅜	2¾ 2⅞	1 12 0	0 4 0	Oct. 1861
896	Wh. Margaret (tin), Uny Lel. [S.E.]†	9 17 6	45	43 45	70 0 0	1 0 0	Nov. 1861
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (ld.), Menheniot [S.E.]†	8 0 0	16	15¼ 15¾	54 17 6	0 10 0	Dec. 1861
80	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 0	300		285 13 0	5 0 0	Nov. 1861
396	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	58 10 0	127½	122 124	134 15 0	1 10 0	Feb. 1862
1040	Wh. Trelawny (sil.-ld.), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 17 0	20	18 19	44 10 0	1 15 0	Feb. 1862
5000	Wicklow (copper) [L.], Wicklow	5 0 0	54½	53¼ 54	43 17 6	2 0 0	Oct. 1861

[* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.]

MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends	Per Share.	Last Paid.
700	Aberdovey (silver-lead), Merioneth	1 10 0	30		0 10 0	0 10 0	Mar. 1859
5120	Alfred Consols (cop.), Phillack [S.E.]	3 3 6	⅞		20 3 0	0 2 6	April, 1859
1200	Brightside & Froggatt Grove, Derbvsh.	3 0 0	3¼		3 0 0	3 0 0	April, 1856
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	3 15 0	1⅜		0 19 6	0 2 0	Sept. 1860
2500	Central Minera (lead) [L. £5]	0 15 0	5⅛		0 4 0	0 4 0	Sept. 1859
6000	Charlotte United, Perranuthnoe	9 8 10	¾	¾ 1	0 13 0	0 1 6	Sept. 1859
256	Condurrow (cop., tin), Camborne	20 0 0	72½	75 80	85 0 0	2 0 0	June, 1852
4076	Devon and Cornwall (copper)	5 11 3	6		0 10 0	0 2 6	Feb. 1859
672	Ding Dong (tin), Gulval	39 2 6	15	12½ 15	16 7 6	1 10 0	Mar. 1857
2800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	2 1 0	1⅛	1 1⅛	0 13 6	0 2 0	Sept. 1857
2048	East Falmouth (sil.-ld.), Kenwyn, Kea	3 5 0	⅛		0 7 6	0 2 6	Jan. 1858
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 5 0	240	200	305 0 0	2 10 0	Aug. 1858
2048	East Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron	2 13 6	—		0 5 0	0 5 0	July, 1859
4940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	4 0 0	5		41 9 3	0 2 6	June, 1860
486	Grambler and St. Aubyn (cop.) [S.E.]	49 10 0	16½		23 0 0	1 0 0	July, 1860
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100 0 0	110		221 10 0	7 10 0	Feb. 1857
6000	Hingston Down Con. (cop.), Cals. [S.E.]	4 19 0	3¼	2 2¼	2 16 0	0 2 6	Nov. 1856
5000	Kelly Bray (lead, copper), Callington	4 10 6	10s.	½ ⅝	0 6 0	0 2 0	Feb. 1860
20	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100 0 0	1200		1420 0 0	50 0 0	June, 1857
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 10 0	95		1091 0 0	5 0 0	May, 1860
5000	Mendip Hills (lead) [L.], Somerset	3 15 0	1¾		2 1 0	0 2 6	May, 1860
470	Newtownards Mining Co., Co. Down	50 0 0	35		56 0 0	1 0 0	Sept. 1858
6000	North Great Work, Breage	1 3 0	1⅛		0 2 0	0 2 0	May, 1860
512	Rosewarne United (cop., tin), Gwinear	19 6 4	18½		33 10 0	1 0 0	Sept. 1860
12000	Sortridge Con. (cop.), Whitchurch [S.E.]	0 16 0	11s.		0 10 0	0 2 6	July, 1857
128	South Crinnis (copper), St. Austell	19 0 0	285		60 0 0	20 0 0	June, 1855
20000	St. Day United (tin and cop.), Redruth	2 7 0	⅝		0 3 6	0 1 0	Feb. 1858
6000	Tolvadden (copper), Marazion	0 6 0	2		0 13 6	0 3 0	Mar. 1860
572	Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ives	11 10 0	11		7 0 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1860
20000	Vale of Towy (lead), Carmarthen [S.E.]	0 13 6	⅛		0 5 9	0 1 0	July, 1858
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	37 0 0	50	57½ 60	45 0 0	1 0 0	May, 1860
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	16 15 0	3¾		33 1 9	0 10 0	April, 1857
4096	Wheal Edward (cop.), Calstock [S.E.]	7 7 6	2¼	2¼	0 5 0	0 5 0	Mar. 1858
1024	Wheal Gryllis (tin), Perranuthnoe	2 4 0	15¾	14½ 15½	1 12 0	0 7 6	Nov. 1859
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	1 7 2	10¾	10½ 11	8 0 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1860
5000	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4 16 6	1	¾ 1	0 18 6	0 2 0	July, 1860
1024	Wheal Margery (tin, copper)	16 3 0	8		0 10 0	0 10 0	May, 1860
100	Wheal Mary (tin), Lelant	36 2 6	440		280 5 0	7 0 0	June, 1860
1022	Wheal Tremayne (tin, cop.), Gwinear	13 2 6	5		10 2 6	0 7 6	Jan. 1854

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends	Per Share.	Last Paid.
2464	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia	5 0 0	116		265 0 0	5 0 0	June, 1861
12000	Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40 0 0	34		98 12 0	1 0 0	Jan. 1862
10000	Copiapo Mining Company, Chili [S.E.]	16 0 0	8		6 8 0	0 5 0	Jan. 1861
15000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	10 0 0	10		7½ per cent.		Yearly.
70000	English and Australian [S.E.]	5 0 0	3¼		1 5 0	0 2 6	Aug. 1861
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	20 0 0	24		18 5 0	1 0 0	June, 1861
68000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.]	1 0 0	2¼		0 8 0	0 2 0	June, 1861
15000	Linares (ld.), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	3 0 0	8½	8 8½	8 6 2	0 3 4	July, 1861
10000	Lusitanian (of Portugal) [S.E.]	2 0 0	2	1½ 2	0 18 9	0 1 6	Aug. 1861
103815	Mariquita and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0	⅝		0 9 6	0 1 6	July, 1859
100000	Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.]	1 0 0	1⅜	1⅛ 1⅜	0 5 6	0 1 6	Jan. 1862
11000	St. John del Rey [L.], Brazil [S.E.]	15 0 0	66	64 65	46 5 0	3 0 0	Dec. 1861
20000	West Canada Mining Company [L.]	1 0 0	1⅛		0 2 0	0 2 0	June, 1860

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends	Per Share.	Last Paid.
10000	Alten and Quænangen Uni. (cop.) [L. £5]	4 10 0	3		4 5 0	0 15 0	Nov. 1853
10000	Gt. Barrier Land, Min., &c., N. Ze. [L. £5]	4 10 0	3½		15 per cent.		May, 1859
10000	Pontgibaud (sil.-lead), France [S.E.]	20 0 0	4		1 0 0	1 0 0	June, 1855
43174	Unit. Mexican (sil.), Mexico [S.E.] Av.	28 5 0	9	8¾ 9¼	1 16 6	0 4 0	Feb. 1853

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
20000	Australian (copper), South Australia [S.E.]	7 7 6	1	¾	Sept. 1858
75000	Bon Accord, South Australia (copper) [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 17 6	¾	¼ ½	Dec. 1860
25000	Capula (silver), Mexico [L. £2]	0 10 0	1		Jan. 1862
6000	Central American (silver) [L.]	5 0 0	12		Feb. 1859
17000	Central Italian (copper) [7000 £2 paid]	0 6 0	—		Jan. 1859
60000	Clarendon Consols (copper), Jamaica [S.E.]	0 17 6	⅝		Jan. 1861
10000	Copiapo Smelting [L.], Chili	10 0 0	8½		Fully paid.
75000	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	1⅛	1 1⅛	Fully paid.
25000	East del Rey, Brazil [L. £3]	1 0 0	1¾		Sept. 1861
30000	East Kongsberg Native Silver Mining Co. of Norway [L. £5]	1 0 0	¾		April, 1861
15000	Elbe Colliery Company [L. £1]	0 5 0	⅝		Dec. 1861
30000	Ellerslie and Bardowie, Jamaica	0 18 0	1⅛		July, 1859
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]	5 0 0	—		Fully paid.
25000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	2¼	2 2¼	Fully paid.
80000	Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L. £3] [S.E.]	1 0 0	1¼	1 1¼	
24000	Hindostan (copper), Bengal [L. £5]	1 0 0	—		Nov. 1861
4000	Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.], Jamaica	25 0 0	—		Fully paid.
50000	Imperial Thessalian (lead, &c.), Thessaly [L. £2]	0 10 0	¾		June, 1860
10000	Karbitz Colliery Company [L. £1]	0 10 0	—		Dec. 1861
100000	Montes Aureos (gold), Brazil [L. £2]	1 0 0	—		Jan. 1862
30000	Lagunazo (sulphur, copper), Portugal [L. £1]	0 15 0	¼		Dec. 1861
60000	New Granada (gold), South America [S.E.]	1 0 0	¾		Fully paid.
10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden (silver-lead), near Freiburg	1 0 0	1		Nov. 1858
60000	North Rhine Copper of South Australia [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 15 0	⅝		Nov. 1861
15000	Pachuca Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L. £1]	0 10 0	—		April, 1861
60000	Santa Barbara (gold), Brazil [L. £1]	0 5 0	¾		Nov. 1868
80000	Scottish Australian Mining Company [L. £1]	0 10 0	1½	1⅛ 1⅜	Nov. 1858
15000	South Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. £5]	3 0 0	—		May, 1860
50000	St. John's United (copper, lead), Newfoundland [L.]	1 0 0	⅝		Fully paid.
45000	Victor Emanuel, Italy [L.] [20,000 Pref. Shares, 5s. pd., 25,000 £1 pd.]		1⅛		
1000	Western Africa Malachite (copper) [L.]	110 0 0	—		Oct. 1859
12000	Wheal Ellen, South Australia [L. £5]	4 0 0	4¼		July, 1861
35425	Wheal Jamaica (copper)	1 0 0	18s.		Fully paid.
80000	Worthing (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	¾		Fully paid.

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
4825	Abbey Consols (ld.) Cardigan.	2 7 0	1		Nov. 1860
1000	Allt-y-Crib (lead) [L. £5]	2 18 6	2		Oct. 1861
10000	Angarrack (copper), Phillack.	1 1 6	1⅛		June, 1859
1000	Ashburton United (cop., tin)	14 0 0	14⅜		Oct. 1861
1624	Balleswidden (tin), St. Just	13 1 10	12		
10000	Bampfylde (copper), Devon	0 15 0	4		Aug. 1860
4000	Bedford Consols (copper)	2 1 6	3s.		Jan. 1862
2000	Berehaven (copper), Ireland	1 0 0	1⅛		
6000	Bickerton (copper) [L.]	1 0 0	3⅛		Sept. 1861
7500	Bickleigh Vale Phoenix [L.]	2 0 0	2⅜		Fully paid.
200	Billins (lead) [L. £30]	20 0 0	18	17 18	Feb. 1861
10000	Borlase Con. (tin), St. Just [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
1248	Boscaswell (tin), Penzance	6 5 0	8		Dec. 1860
2280	Boscundle (tin, cp.), St. Austell	6 15 0	4		Sept. 1860
160	Bosorne & Bollowall, St. Just	6 5 0	10		Dec. 1860
5000	Bottle Hill (tin), Plympton	1 0 0	⅝	½ ⅝	
12000	Brea Con. (tin), St. Ives [L. 30s.]	1 3 0	24s.		Oct. 1861
5000	Bronfloyd (ld.), Cardigan. [L.]	2 4 0	4¼		Nov. 1861
112	Bron-Haulog (ld.), Denbighsh.	20 0 0	20		No call.
5120	Brynambor (ld.), Cardigansh.	1 5 0	2¾		Oct. 1861
200	Brynford Hall (lead), Flint	21 10 0	5		Jan. 1862
500	Bryn Gwiog (lead), Flint	5 0 0	30		Oct. 1861
2000	Bryntail, Llanidloes, Montgo.	5 7 0	4		Aug. 1861
5850	Budnick Consols (tin), Perran	1 18 0	⅜		Dec. 1861
6380	Buller and Basset Unit. (cop.)	3 9 6	1⅜		Jan. 1862
4096	Calstock Consols (copper)	5 10 0	⅛		Dec. 1860
915	Calvadnack, Wendron	18 5 0	7⅛		Mar. 1861
1000	Camborne Consols (copper)	16 10 0	8		June, 1861
4600	Camborne Vean & Wh. Francis	8 4 4	2⅛	2¼ 2⅛	Jan. 1862
914	Caradon Cons. (cop.), St. Cleer	23 7 0	12⅛		Dec. 1861
1000	Cardigan Consols [L. £10]	8 0 0	9		Oct. 1861
916	Cargoll (silver-lead), Newlyn	15 5 7	15		Sept. 1860
2580	Carmarthen United	5 0 0	3		Fully paid.
6000	Carn Camborne	0 7 0	15s.	13s. 15s.	May, 1861
4370	Carnewas (ld., cop.), Mawgan	1 3 0	¾		June, 1861
3000	Carn Vivian (tin, cop., lead)	2 1 6	2⅛		Nov. 1861
7000	Carrack Dews	2 16 0	1		April, 1861
1056	Carvannall (cop.), Gwennap	21 11 7	3		Dec. 1860
20000	Carysfort (cop., ld.) [L. £2½]	0 10 0	⅜	8s.	Mar. 1859
10000	Castleward, Ireland [L. £1]	0 15 0	15s6d.		Mar. 1861
2500	Cefn Cilcen (lead), Flintshire.	1 7 0	1		Feb. 1862
984	Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cp.)	29 5 6	2		May, 1861
6000	Clinton and Edgecombe United	1 0 0	1⅛		Oct. 1860
3135	Coed Mawr Pool (lead) [L.]	4 7 0	4		June, 1861
2000	Collacombe (cop.), Lamerton	5 5 0	12		
50000	Connorree (cop., sulph.) [L.]	1 0 0	1⅝	1⅛	Fully paid.
5000	Cornubia (tin), Roche	1 5 0	23s.		Dec. 1861
10000	Craigton (ld.) [L. £1], Kirkcud.	0 10 0	¾		June, 1859
876	Crane (copper), Camborne	11 0 0	8		Nov. 1861
30000	Craven Moor (ld.), Yorkshire.	0 10 0	4s.		No call.
12000	Crelake (cop.), Tavistock	—	3		No call.
8000	Crookhaven (cop.) [L. £2½]	1 0 0	6s. 6d.		Mar. 1861
•2000	Crowlwm (lead), Llanidloes	1 10 0	⅞		No call.
6000	Crowndale (cop.), Tavistock	0 11 0	3		Nov. 1858
6000	Cuddra (cop., tin), St. Austell	2 9 0	2¾		Nov. 1861
21000	Dale, North Staffordshire [L.]	1 0 0	¾		Fully paid.
4817	Devon and Courtenay (cop.)	1 11 0	11s.		Oct. 1861
12000	Dev. New Copper Co. [L. £2]	—	—		
12000	Devon Union (copper) [L. £1]	0 15 0	¾		Oct. 1861
4566	Devon Wheal Buller (copper)	3 15 0	¾		Dec. 1861
1000	Durio (tin), Lelant	6 12 0	[illegible]		Mar. 1861
2000	Dolcoath United [L. £5]	1 0 0	2⅝	2½ 3	June, 1860
3000	Dulta (tin) [L. £1]	—	1		
244	Eaglebrook (lead.), Cardigan	77 10 0	16		Oct. 1861
4096	East Alfred Consols (copper)	3 19 11	1⅛	1 1⅛	Dec. 1861
3000	E. Beam (tin), St. Aus. [L. £2]	0 15 0	2⅛		Nov. 1861
6000	East Budnick and Mount	0 10 0	7s.		Jan. 1861
6000	East Carn Brea (cop.) Redruth	3 11 0	10⅜	10⅝ 10⅞	Oct. 1861
6400	East Crinnis and South Par.	2 11 6	2		Sept. 1861
6000	East Damsel	1 10 0	1¾		
4000	East Devon Gt. Consols (cop.)	0 16 6	2	2	Dec. 1861
4000	East Fowey (cop.) [L. 50s.]	1 9 0	1⅛		Dec. 1861
6000	E. Grenville (cop.), Camborne	1 2 0	1¼	26s. 28s.	Feb. 1862
4000	E. Gunnis Lake & S. Bedf. (cp.)	6 10 6	11s.		Oct. 1861
12000	East Mona (cop., &c.) [L. £1]	0 5 0	—		May, 1861
8000	E. Polberro, St. Agnes [L.]	0 10 0	⅛		May, 1861
4096	E. Providence (tin), Uny Lel.	2 5 10	2⅛		Jan. 1862
6000	E. Releath (tin, cop.), Wendron	0 1 0	1		Aug. 1860
5000	E. Rosewarne (cp., tin), Gwin.	2 13 0	1¼	1¼ 1⅜	Jan. 1862
5610	East Seton, Camborne	0 5 0	⅜	⅜ ½	Oct. 1861
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	63 0 0	30		Oct. 1861
1000	E. Trefusis (cop.), Gwennap	7 14 7	1		Sept. 1861
1024	E. Treskerby (cop.), Redruth	4 5 0	2	4½ 5	Nov. 1861
1190	E. Wheal Agar (cop.), St. Cleer	8 7 0	2¾		July, 1861
6000	E. Wh. Ellen (sil.-ld.), St. Ive	0 1 0	⅜		July, 1860
4000	E. Wh. Russell, Tavis. [S.E.]	7 7 0	2⅝	2⅜ 2⅝	Dec. 1861
5700	Exmouth (sil.-ld.), Christow	5 19 0	1⅛		Nov. 1861
6000	Fowey and Par Uni., St. Blazey	0 10 0	1⅛		Nov. 1860
5000	Fursdon (cp.), Okeham. [L. 30s.]	1 7 6	2⅛		Oct. 1861
6000	Furze Hill Wood Cons., Buckl.	0 7 0	1⅛	1¾ 2	Dec. 1861
114	Garden (tin), Morvah	22 0 0	24		June, 1861
1000	Garreg (lead), Flint	4 13 0	⅛		Jan. 1862
4000	Gawton (copper), Tavistock	1 13 0	⅛		Oct. 1861
1024	Gelliffowler (ld.), Holywell	0 2 6	5s. 6d.		June, 1861
6000	Gen. Min. Co. for Irel. (cop.)	4 0 0	5¼		
4892	Goginan (silv.-ld.) [1900 £12½, 2992 £1]		2		July, 1860
6144	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer.	2 17 6	1⅛		Feb. 1862
2000	Goonzion, St. Neot	0 2 6	4s.		Feb. 1861
5000	Great Brigan	3 7 0	2⅛		June, 1861
4096	Great Caradon (cop.), St. Ive.	1 12 0	¾		Nov. 1861
6000	Gt. Crinnis (cop.), St. Austell	2 9 0	1¼		Oct. 1861
6000	Great North Downs	1 0 0	1⅜		Dec. 1861
10104	Great Onslow Cons., Camelfd.	3 10 9	¾		Dec. 1860
6000	Gt. Retallack (sil.-ld., blende)	1 9 0	12s.	½ ⅝	Oct. 1861
47000	Gt. Tregune Con. [40,000 £¼, 7000 £¼ pd.]		—		
10000	Great Treveddoe (copper)	0 14 0	11s.		Aug. 1861
6000	Gt. Tywarnhaile (cp.), [L. £5]	3 0 0	3		Jan. 1861
5120	Great Wheal Alfred [S.E.]	14 1 2	⅛		July, 1861
3730	Great Wheal Baddern (tin)	5 13 0	⅛		Oct. 1861
6000	Gt. Wh. Busy (cop., tin), Ken.	13 0 0	6⅛	6 6⅛	Mar. 1861
12500	Great Wh. Martha (cop.) [L.]	1 0 0	1¼	⅞ 1⅛	Fully paid.
10240	Gunnis Lake (Clitters' Adit).	0 2 0	3¼		Mar. 1861
4910	Gurlyn (cop., tin), St. Erth	1 18 11	⅞		Feb. 1862
8634	Gwydyr Park Con., Llanrwst	0 18 6	9s.		Dec. 1861
10000	Hafod (ld.), Cardigan [L. £5]	1 0 0	—		Jan. 1862
6400	Harwood (ld.), Durham [L. £1]	0 3 6	⅜		July, 1861
7219	Hawkmoor (tin, cop.) Calstock	2 19 6	⅛		Oct. 1861
200	Herward Uni. (ld.), Flint	42 0 0	10		Jan. 1862
10000	Holmbush [5000 £5 2s. pd., 5000 5s. pd.]		—		Sept. 1860
6000	Huckworthy Bridge (copper)	0 19 6	⅛		Oct. 1861
40	Imperial Silver-Lead, Dolgelly	65 0 0	80		Jan. 1862
6000	Keswick (lead), Portinscale	5 3 6	1⅛		Jan. 1862
6000	Lady Bertha (cop.) [S.E.]	1 14 6	13s.	11s. 13s.	Jan. 1862
3000	Lady Eliza (ld.), Carm. [L. £3]	2 8 0	¾		June, 1861
1019	Leeds & St. Aubyn (tin, cop.)	15 12 3	4		Mar. 1861
963	Lelant Cons. (tin), Uny Lelant	32 10 0	2⅛		Mar. 1861
1000	Llanfair (silver-lead) [L.]	6 0 0	6		Fully paid.
2000	Llywernog (ld.), Card. [L. £3]	1 4 0	1⅜		Jan. 1862
500	Long Rake (lead), Flint	11 0 0	14		Nov. 1861
2000	Lower Park Denbighshire [L.]	4 0 0	18s.		
6000	Maudlin Mines	—	2⅛		
4480	Merllyn (lead), Flint	3 13 6	8s.		Jan. 1862
22000	Merryfield (lead) [L.]	0 12 0	9s.		May, 1860
3475	Michell (lead), Flint	0 2 6	9s.		Nov. 1861
16000	Mold (lead), Flints. [L. £1]	0 17 0	⅞		Jan. 1860
6411	Molland (cop.), S. Moulton	2 8 0	2s.		July, 1861
1024	Nangiles (tin, copper), Kea	5 0 0	5¼		Dec. 1861
5000	Nanteos and Penrhiw [L. £4]	3 12 0	—		Jan. 1862
2400	Nant-y-Iago (ld.), Merioneth	3 0 0	2⅛		Mar. 1861
250	Nanty Mines (ld.), Montgom.	20 0 0	—		Fully paid.
6400	Nether Heath (lead), Dufton	0 15 6	⅛		April, 1860
6400	N. Crow Hill (ld.), St. Stephen	2 2 6	1¾		Jan. 1862
4540	New E. Wh. Russell, Tavistock	0 4 0	⅛		Aug. 1861
6000	New Godolphin	0 10 0	—		Jan. 1862
2000	New Treleigh Cons., Redruth	1 11 0	—		Oct. 1861
6000	New Wheal Clifford (copper)	0 6 0	¼		Mar. 1861
1024	New Wheal Hender, Crowan	2 10 0	3		June, 1861
400	New Wh. Seton (cop.), Camb.	15 0 0	65	65 70	Dec. 1861
2300	New Wh. Vor & E. Wh. Metal	9 0 0	—		July, 1861
2500	N. Wh. Vaddon (tin), Marazion	1 2 6	1⅛		Nov. 1861
6000	Nidderdale (ld.), Yorks. [L. £1]	0 15 0	⅞		Jan. 1861
90	N. Budnick (tin, ld.), Perranz.	1 10 0	40		No call.
4500	No. Budnick and West Mount	0 5 0	⅜		
1024	North Buller (cop.), Redruth.	21 7 6	3⅛		Nov. 1861
6000	Nor. Clifford (cop.), Gwennap	0 5 0	⅝		Nov. 1860
4000	North Cornwall (Endellion)	—	2		No call.
20000	North Devon (sil.-ld.) [L. £1]	0 8 0	11s.		Oct. 1861
5000	N. Dolcoath (cop.), Camborne	2 4 6	¾		Aug. 1861
1000	North Fortescue	1 14 0	2		Oct. 1861
2500	North Frances, (cop.) [S.E.]	13 6 0	3		Feb. 1862
6000	N. Hafod (sil.-ld.), Car. [L. £2]	0 15 0	—		Feb. 1862
8000	N. Hallenbeagle (tin, cp.) [L.]	0 15 0	¾		Dec. 1861
2000	North Jane (tin, silver-lead)	4 0 0	2¾		Dec. 1861
6000	North Kit Hill (tin, copper)	0 2 6	⅛		Sept. 1861
6000	North Laxey (lead) Isle of Man	—	1¼		Fully paid.
2000	N. Levant (tin, cop.), St. Just	6 16 6	6		Aug. 1861
10000	North Minera (lead) [L.]	1 0 0	1	19s. 21s.	April, 1860
16000	North Porthilly (silv.-lead)	—	½		Sept. 1861
4096	North Rosewarne, Gwinear	0 4 6	4s. 6d.		Dec. 1860
700	N. Roskear (cop.), Camborne	18 0 0	25	24 25	

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.
5000	N. Trelether (sil., cp.), Padstow	1 0 0	1¾	
848	N. Treskerby (cop.), St. Agnes	10 3 9	25	22 24
6000	N. Wh. Basset (cop., tin) [S.E.]	2 3 0	3⅜	3⅛ 3⅜
1024	North Wheal Busy (cop., &c.)	8 17 7	4	
5610	North Wheal Crofty [S.E.]	1 19 0	2⅛	2 2⅛
6144	N. Wh. Robert, Samp. Spiney	2 12 11	1⅜	24s. 26s.
4108	North Wheal Trelawny (lead)	3 4 0	⅛	
5900	North Wheal Vor (tin), Breage	3 0 0	—	
4000	N. Wrey (ld.), St. Ive [L. £2]	0 14 6	1⅛	
4096	Okel Tor (lead), Calstock	5 6 6	2⅛	
600	Old Tolgus United (cop.) Redr.	44 18 0	4½	4½ 5
800	Pant-y-Buarth (ld.) [L. £10]	6 0 0	20	
8465	Pedn-an-drea United (tin)	3 7 6	¾	
12000	Pencraig United (ld.) [L. £1]	0 7 6	—	
5000	Pendeen Consols, St. Just	3 12 0	4½	4 4½
1000	Pengenna (ld., sil.), St. Kew	4 10 0	6⅜	
800	Penhale Moor (tin, copper)	4 5 0	5	
5000	Penhalls (tin), St. Ann's	1 6 0	5⅛	
200	Pentre Lygan (lead) [L. £30]	20 0 0	21	
4000	Polgear Mines, Wendron	1 3 0	⅛	
6000	Polhigey Moor (tin), Wendron	1 0 0	1⅜	
944	Praed Consols (tin), Lelant	4 4 5	2⅛	
6400	Prideaux Wood (tin, cop.)	3 12 0	16s.	
512	Polbreen (tin), St. Agnes	8 0 0	8	
6000	Prosper Uni. (tin, cp.), St. Hilary	3 0 0	2	
11789	Redmoor (cop., tin), Callington	0 9 0	6s.	
6000	Releath (tin, cop.), Crowan	1 0 0	2⅛	
2500	Rhoswydol and Bacheiddon	12 5 0	7½	
3000	Rhyscog (silver-lead) [L. £5]	1 0 0	1	
20000	Ribden [L.] [15000 £1, 5000 £½ pd.]		—	
10000	River Tamar Copper [L.]	1 0 0	1	
6000	Rosewall Hill & Ransom Utd.	2 16 0	3⅞	
4096	Rosewarne Consols (copper)	3 7 6	2⅛	
5000	Round Hill (cop., ld.), Salop	2 5 6	⅝	
2000	Scorrier Con. (tin, cp.), St. Agnes	3 0 0	1⅝	
10000	Sigford Con. (cop., tin) [L. £1]	0 13 0	1⅜	
100	Silver Rake (lead) [L. £20]	6 0 0	9	
15000	Silv. Vein, St. Winnow [L. £1]	0 7 6	2⅛	
6000	Smith's Wood (tin, cp.) [L. £2]	1 6 0	3⅛	
512	South Basset (cop.), Gwennap	13 5 8	13	
100	South Bryn Gwiog	5 0 0	24	
6400	So. Buller & W. Penstruthal.	0 12 0	1¼	
4096	S. Caradon Wh. Hooper (cop.)	2 12 6	⅝	½ ¾
6000	So. Carn Brea (cop.) [S.E.]	5 7 6	3⅛	
6138	S. Condurrow (tin, cp.), Camb.	2 4 0	10s.	
2283	Sou. Crenver (cop.), Crowan.	9 13 6	3¼	
6000	South Darren (ld.) [L. £3½]	2 10 0	1⅛	
65000	S. Dev. Iron & Gen. Min. [L. £1] [S.E.]		⅞	
1024	South Ding Dong, Gulval	0 10 0	¾	
6000	S. Dolcoath & Carnarthen Con.	2 5 0	4	
6000	South Gernick (tin), Crowan.	0 2 6	⅜	
1000	South Gorland	6 10 0	5	
6000	St. Just Untd. (cop.) [L. 2½]	0 10 0	—	
20	South Levant (tin), St. Just	50 0 0	50	
4000	South Minera [L. £5¼]	2 2 0	4	
5537	So. Phoenix (cop.) Linkin.	4 10 0	1¾	
1024	South Treasavean, Gwennap	2 18 9	1⅛	
4096	S. Wh. Betsy, Mary Tavy, Dv.	1 7 0	1	
1105	So. Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan	3 8 10	4	
1024	S. Wh. Ellen (cp.), St. Agnes	9 18 2	1	
1000	South Wh. Kitty (tin), Lelant	1 10 0	1⅜	
1024	S. Wh. Lovell (tin), Wendron	1 4 6	2⅛	
6000	S. Wh. Margaret (tin), Ludgvan	0 3 0	7s.	
400	So. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne	27 13 0	6	
794	Spearne Cons. (tin), St. Just.	6 7 0	3¼	
970	St. Aubyn and Grylls (cp., tin)	7 14 6	2½	
5208	St. Austell Consols (tin, &c.)	3 16 0	1⅛	
1024	St. Ives Wheal Allen (tin)	7 13 9	6	
640	Stamp Office (lead), Mold	1 0 0	1⅛	
1000	Stencoose and Mawla (tin, cp.)	3 0 0	2	
920	Stray Park (cop., tin) [S.E.]	27 19 0	31	30 31
5000	Tavy Con. (cop.), near Tavis.	5 12 6	1⅛	
3000	Tees Side (ld.), Cumb. [L. £1]	0 13 0	4s.	
6000	Tolcarne (cop.), Camborne	1 2 6	3	2¾ 3
2000	Treffry Consols	0 5 0	—	
2000	Trefulack Uni. (tin), St. Enoder	3 5 0	4¼	
5000	Treloweth (copper), St. Erth	6 6 8	1⅛	1⅛ 1⅜
1024	Trencrom (tin), Uny Lelant	10 15 0	3⅛	3⅜ 3⅝
5000	Tresellyn and Scaddick Cons.	1 5 6	—	
8000	Tretoil (copper, tin)	2 7 6	1⅛	
5600	Trevenen and Tremenheere	6 0 6	2⅛	
4096	Treweatha (sil.-ld.), Menhen.	4 11 6	⅛	
2048	Treworlis, Wendron	3 6 4	2	
4000	Trumpet Unit. (tin), Wendron	1 0 0	8s.	
3000	Tyne Head (ld., cop.) [L. £1]	0 12 0	¾	
800	Tynewydd (sil.-ld.), Cardigan	0 5 0	—	
1024	Tyringham Consols (tin)	2 0 0	2¾	
5120	United Mines (cp., &c.), Tav.	4 16 6	1⅛	
1250	Vale of Ffrith (lead) [L. £2]	0 5 0	1⅛	
1000	Waenlas (ld.), Denbigh. [L. £10]	8 0 0	5	
3000	Watermouth Gt. Sil.-Lead [L.]	5 0 0	6	
4000	Wentnor [L. £2½]	1 18 0	1⅞	
1024	W. Alfred (copper), Phillack	36 16 5	—	
20000	West Beam [L. £1]	0 5 0	⅛	
100	W. Bryn Gwiog (ld.) [L. £20]	9 0 0	12	
1218	W. Condurrow (tin, cop.), Cam.	5 14 2	3⅛	
16	West Denbigh (ld.), Denbigh.	35 0 0	100	
30000	W. Devon Con. (cop.), [L. £1]	0 12 6	⅛	
4620	W. Great Work (tin), Germoe	0 10 0	11s.	
25000	West Par Con. (cp.) St. Blazey	1 9 0	⅛	
32	West Penstruthal	250 0 0	400	
6000	W. Polmear (tin, cp.), St. Austell	0 10 0	⅜	4s.
1600	W. Rose Down (cop.), Caradon	4 0 0	15⅛	14½
256	West Sharp Tor (cp.) Rilliaton	134 0 0	22	
6000	W. Silver Bank (sil.-ld.) [L. £3]	1 0 0	—	
4096	West South Caradon (copper)	1 16 6	1	
1056	West Stray Park (cop.), Camb.	7 15 0	4¼	
5000	West Tolcarne (cop.), Crowan	1 15 0	⅝	
512	West Tolgus (cop.), Redruth	22 0 0	—	
5120	West Tolvadden	1 6 6	1	
1827	West Trevelyan (tin, copper)	9 14 0	2⅛	
4000	West Wendron (tin), Wendron	1 0 6	3s.	
512	West Wheal Frances, Illogan	71 5 0	10	
10000	West Wheal Jane (tin, &c.)	2 18 6	¾	
1024	West Wheal Lovell, Wendron	2 3 1	1	
3000	W. Wh. Margaret (tin), Uny Lel.	2 18 6	—	
6000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	3 6 0	3	
2048	Wh. Agnes (sil.-ld.), St. Kew	—	2	
1024	Wh. Anna (ld., blende), Perranz.	0 13 6	1¼	
5000	Wheal Annie (cop.), Gwinear	0 15 0	¾	
5990	Wh. Arthur (cop.), Calstock	3 12 0	18s.	18s.
1000	Wheal Basset and Grylls (tin)	7 0 0	11	
18000	Wh. Concord (sil.-ld., cp.) [L. £1]	0 5 0	—	
6000	Wheal Crebor (cop.), Tavistock	0 18 0	12s.	10s.
5120	Wheal Cupid (cop.), Redruth	3 18 0	6s.	
512	Wh. Damsel (cp., tin), Gwennap	25 3 6	15	
4000	Wh. Emma (cp) Buckfastleigh	2 15 0	4	
4096	Wheal Emma (tin), Breage	0 10 0	¾	
6000	Wh. Grenville (copper) [S.E.]	7 9 0	1⅛	32s.
5120	Wheal Harriett, Camborne	4 4 6	1⅛	31s.
6000	Wh. Harris (ld., cop.), Lifton	0 10 6	1	
1024	Wheal Hearle, St. Just	9 13 8	20	
2048	Wheal Hope (sil.-ld.), Perran	0 15 6	1¼	
10000	Wh. Lopes (tin, zinc) [L. £1]	0 10 0	—	
6000	Wheal Louisa (cop.), Redruth	0 10 0	1¾	
5640	Wh. Mary Emma (tin) Lydford	0 10 3	—	
6000	Wheal Moyle, Gwennap	2 4 0	33s.	
6000	Wh. Norris (tin, cp.), St. Cleer	1 18 1	2¼	
256	Wheal Polmear, St. Austell	14 15 0	220	
2315	Wh. Pollard (cop.), St. Neot's	2 10 0	⅛	
1000	Wh. Prosper (cp., tin), Breage	9 0 0	3	
1879	Wheal Prospidnick	1 19 0	5¼	
240	Wh. Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	77 10 0	30	
1024	Wh. Sicily (sil.-ld.), Broadoak	3 10 0	3	
4096	Wheal Sidney (tin), Plympton	3 9 1	2	
2048	Wh. Sithney & Carnmeal Uni.	6 0 0	2⅛	
1024	Wheal St. Andrew (copper)	5 0 0	5	
512	Wheal Trannack, Sithney	2 10 0	—	
512	Wh. Trefusis (cop.) Gwennap.	26 5 0	3	
6000	Wheal Union (cop.), Redruth	3 4 0	2¼	
6000	Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwinear	11 12 0	⅝	
4096	Wh. Uny (tin, cop.), Redruth	8 8 6	5⅞	5⅛
1024	Wh. Vyvyan (cop.), Constantine	2 0 0	—	
6000	Wheal Welcome (tin, copper)	1 0 0	4⅛	
6400	Whitford (lead), Holywell	10 16 6	—	
5000	Willow Bank (lead) [L. £2]	1 14 0	4s.	
1024	Worvas Downs (tin), Lelant	4 15 0	5	
3097	Yarner (copper), Devon	2 4 6	2	

SLATE QUARRIES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.
8800	British Slate [7000 £1, 1800 £10] [L.]		1⅛	
10000	Criccieth, Carnarvon [L. £3]	1 10 0	1⅛	
20000	Festiniog Slate Quarry [L. £5]	4 10 0	—	
6000	Glan-y-Pwll, Merion. [L. £5]	2 0 0	1⅛	
10000	Great Moelwyn Slate [L. £5]	2 0 0	1⅛	
600	Llangollen Slate and Slab	—	—	
10000	Lower Taldrws [L. £2½]	1 10 0	1¼	
6000	Slate Mountain Merio. [L. £5]	2 0 0	—	

*** Those mines with [S. E.] appended have been admitted on the Stock Exchange. Those mines with [L.] appended have been … Limited Liability.

*** Our object being to make the Share List correct, we earnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forwarding any alteration which may, from time to time, come under their notice. To shareholders, as well as those officially connected with the mines … information. Reports from mines—in fact, mining intelligence of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready attention.

London: Printed by Richard Middleton, and published by Henry English (the proprietors), at their office, No. 26, Fleet Street, … communications are requested to be addressed.—*February* 15, 1862.